

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE UNA NATIONAL PARK, UNSEPARABLE PART FROM THE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: Total area of the National Park "Una" belongs to the municipalities of Bihać, Drvar and Bosanski Petrovac. Within these municipalities, the National Park encompasses 26 inhabited rural areas, some totally and some partially. Inhabitants of these areas have been practicing primary activities so far. The valleys of the upper reaches of the Una, as well as the valley of the Unac, both coming into the area of the Una National Park represent a unique nature unity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, very important for preserving its total natural diversity. The National Park abounds with a rich heritage in a cultural-historical point of view as well. Cultural heritage represents any concept or a thing, natural or artificial, considered being esthetical, historical or spiritual important (ICOM). Inclusion of the cultural heritage goods into the programmers of protected area represents also post-admission obligation of the European Union's members. It means that sustainable development of the Una National Park is unthinkable without inclusion of the cultural heritage goods into the all tourism development plans. However, cultural heritage contributes to attractiveness of a certain touristic destination, and so it is often precondition for the touristic choice. Adjusting to the measures and lifestyle inside a specific category of nature protection is a challenge that these areas will have to face in the coming period. The topic of this paper is the analysis of the transformation of agricultural areas into the touristic ones in the National Park "Una".

Keywords: The Una National Park, cultural heritage, tourism, sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

The Una National Park is situated in the west-northwest part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The area of the Una National Park occupies 347, 7 km². The stretching direction, northwest-southeast, is yet the direction of the Una flow and its tributary Unac. This area is dominated by Mesozoic limestone and dolomite formations with the presence of Cenozoic mainly flysch rocks. Geomorphologic, climate and pedology characteristics of this area influenced development of agriculture, which was inhabitants' basic activity. In fact, the hill-ravine relief type, fluvial-denudation morphosculptural shapes, moderate thermal regime with average annual temperatures from 4.0° C to 10° C, and annual isohyets amounts from 1250 mm to 1750 mm, as well as dominant hydromorphic and automorphic soil division, indicate, and statistical data from the year of 1991 confirm that, the greatest number of households have been occupied with agriculture as the main or additional activity. A small number of the employed in manufacturing, trade, handicrafts and services. Agricultural land belongs to 10,510.72 ha or 30.2%, and the forests and forest land 22,451.48 ha or 64.6% of the total area of Una National Park. In the regional-geographical regarding the National Park "Una" belongs to the region North Bosnia, and the Una-Sana subregion and smaller part region of the High karst.

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Administratively, the National Park of Una encompasses an area municipality of Bihac, Drvar and Bosanski Petrovac, and within them 26 populated rural areas, in the whole or part of the territory. This area has been continuously settled since prehistoric times, over antique period and Middle Ages all until nowadays, what in a great measure contributed to the fact that in the vicinity of the Park, numerous archaeological findings are situated, as well as fortress remains, hill fort remains, and preserved medieval towns. The Una National Park has been proclaimed as the protected one, above all, on the base of natural values this area is rich with. Specific tuff barriers have given distinct and unique picture to this space. The largest fractures in the longitudinal profile of Una, appeared in its upper course which falls at thalweg amount to 0.23%.

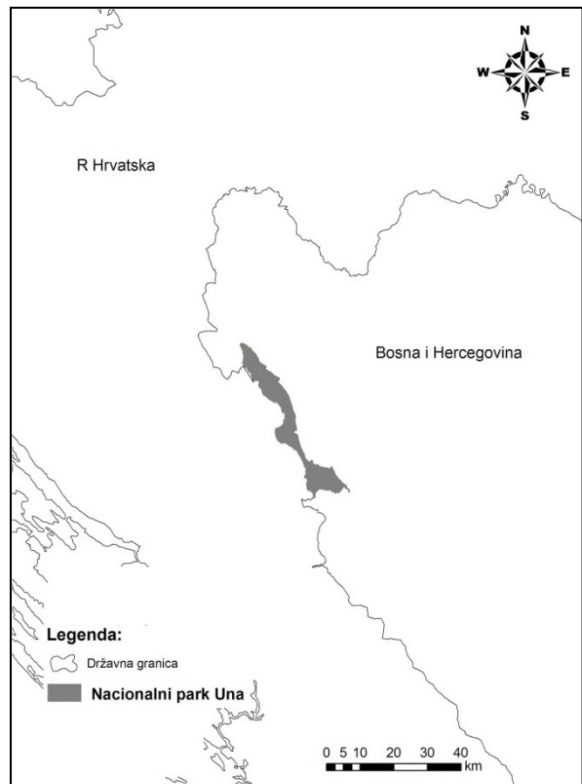


Fig. 1. Position of the Una National Park

In this segment, the falls were created in the initial fault breaks, and later increased accumulation of travertine, such as Martinbrodski waterfall and Strbacki buk. Natural waterfalls and cascades on the upper longitudinal profile of the Una represent unique natural value, according to which this flow carries hydronim – „The Una – the one and only“.

The Una National Park represents, concerning its attractive attributes, a complex touristic motive. In itself it joins attributes of recreation, curiosity, remarkableness, as well as aesthetical attribute. Recreational attribute refers to the ability to conduct different types of recreational sports, how at water of Una, so in the valley. Rafting, kayaking, canoeing, hiking by educational paths and extreme sports and hiking on the slopes Osječenica affect the physiological functions of man. The aesthetic attributes characterize the rarity and value of certain phenomena, which national park as a natural landscape abounds. River terraces in Martin Brod and Kulen Vakuf, in front of mountain stairs (Klišević, Tavan and Ostrovica), slopes (Kalati-Klisa, Rajnovac, Doljani) and only the river bed in the area of Bastasi, Martin Brod, Kulen Vakuf, Ostrovica and Lohovo where travertine barriers exist which are the basis for the magnificent cascades and waterfalls, are areas of exceptional landscaping experience.

Besides this, the park abounds the significant number of preserved and its terms of origin, refugial unique habitats, as well as a large variety of fauna vertebrate with present endemic species, and a large number of sensitive species. In this group of vulnerable, include species of large predator, forest species of bats and specific types of bird fauna that are on the lists of species in Appendices conventions such as the Habitats Directive, Bern Convention, Bonn and Washington Convention. Beside natural values, the objects of

cultural heritage in a great measure contribute to attractiveness of this touristic destination, and very often they are precondition for touristic selection. That would be the attribute of remarkableness of the Una National Park, which is linked to objects of special historical and cultural importance. Numerous cultural heritage monuments in this area are product of long and tempest historical past. As the sustainable development of the Una National Park would be completed, beside the natural heritage which dominates in this area, it is necessary to include cultural heritage goods in all plans for tourism development.

When drafting this paper, a methodology has been used which, beside the analysis of certain literature, included also processing of data collected on the terrain, as well as analysis and processing of study documentation which has already been drafted for needs of the Una National Park. Data collected by surveying the field, were supplemented and verified using the cantonal, municipal and other official sources, thus ensuring greater accuracy.

POPULATION AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL PARK UNA

The area of the Una National Park covered parts of the municipalities of Bihać, Drvar and Bosanski Petrovac. Bihać municipality belongs to the largest part of the National Park 297,6 km² or 85,6%, then the municipality of Drvar 40,4 km² or 11,6 % and the lowest part of the 9,7 km² or 2,8 % of the protected area is in the municipality of Bosanski Petrovac. Within the National Park various settlements belong only partially. Of the 26 settlements 10 are part of the territory (8 from Bihać and 2 from the municipality of Bosanski Petrovac), while 16 settlements in its entirety belong to the National Park (14 from Bihać and 2 from Drvar municipality). When structure size and surfaces participation are in question, one can conclude that a big difference exists among them. The settlement of Veliko Očijevo with 36,9 km² has the largest surface area inside the National Park, and the smallest one, yet with part of its territory has Gorjevac settlement with 2,22 km². According to data gained from municipalities' services in 2008, when this area was proclaimed as National Park, the number of inhabitants amounted 1526. That number is a bit smaller today, and, on the base of preliminary results on census taken place last year, it amounts 1269. Given that the largest area belongs to the municipality of Bihać and number of inhabitants is the largest in this municipality. During the last 5 years the population of this municipality has been reduced from 1,306 to 1,103 residents in 14 settlements, which accounts for about 87 % of the total population of the National Park. In the municipality of Drvar in 2 settlements, according to estimates from 2008, lived 220 inhabitants, compared with 166 in the last census, or 13%, while the 2 settlements from the municipality of Bosanski Petrovac uninhabited. In general, 10 places in the National Park area are not settled, than that in Bihać municipality 8 settlements, of which 4 of the inhabitants in general, and 4 villages are just part of the territory in the coverage of this protected area uninhabited because on the these parts there is no households but are inhabited in part out of it.

Concerning the number of inhabitants as well as the way of building, settlements are rural type. The greatest number of inhabitants settles the town of Kulen Vakuf, and with only 487 inhabitants and the largest number of developed social activities, this settlement yet dominates and makes the center of the National Park Una. In number of population followed Klisa with 192, Bastasi 140 and Martin Brod with 125 inhabitants. In these four settlements live 74,4 % of the total population of the observed area. During the analyzed

five-year period, only in 6 settlements there was a slight increase in population while in the all other observable decline in the number of population. If consider dynamics of inhabitants during the last 60 years, with note that total inhabitants of settlements which today are partially belong to the Una NP have been processed, general decrease of the inhabitants' number can be seen as well. The increase recorded in the period between the census 1948. and 1961. as a result of increased birth rates and reduced mortality of the population after World War II but also the beginning of economic development and living standards in general. Industrial development and strengthening of the municipal center caused migrations of population from rural to urban areas. Since 1971. there has been a continuing decline in the population. It is evident in particular the reduction of the population since 1991, i.e. after the recent war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where a large number of residents killed or migrated to other areas.

Tab.1. The Una NP inhabitants according to census years since 1948, and assessments for 2008.

The population of settlements in their entirety							NP of Una		
1948.g	1953.g	1961.g	1971.g	1981.g	1991.g	2008.g	2013.g	2008.g	2013.g
12 521	12 779	13 336	11 829	10 527	9 035	5 044	3299	1 526	1269

Source: Statistical Office of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo 2013.

Like the number of population, and population density in this area is very small and is only 3,65 inhabitants/km². The aforementioned four sites with the largest population have a higher population density, ranging from about 48 inhabitants/km² in Kulen Vakuf to about 32 in Martin Brod and 29,4 inhabitants/km² in Klisa. The lowest population density of settlements have a Mali Cvjetnić with 0,4 and Kalati with 0,7 inhabitants/km². The ratio of male and female population is 55:45% in favor of women, and most of them are aged 16 to 65, except in Martin Brod, where the population is generally older than 45 years. Only 5.5% of the population have finished college or university, most (56%) have secondary education. In economic point of view this area is characterized by poorly developed. Number of employees in the total population ranges from 10 to 20%, and most of the population lives on social benefits or pensions. The employees work mainly in the service sector where it employs about 75% of the total number of employees, while a smaller number of employed in the primary sector. The primary and secondary sectors are now largely based on the work of the gypsum mines near Kulen Vakuf, fish ponds near Martin Brod and wood processing plants in the Ćukovi. Significant is and the Agricultural Cooperative "Ostrovica" from Kulen Vakuf, which as the concessionaire has 436 ha of agricultural land of which is structurally 134 hectares of orchards, 226 hectares of pasture and 76 hectares of meadows, and stations for the purchase of raw milk in Kulen Vakuf, Orašac and Ćukovi. One of the preconditions for the development of the tourism industry is development of the catering sector and road infrastructure. At the National Park Una, several restaurants located in Kulen Vakuf, with a capacity of about 150 beds, Martin Brod has 40, and the settlement Bastasi with 24 beds. In Kulen Vakuf is in function and an auto-camp. With such accommodation facilities (hotels, motels and private houses), and the capacity of accommodations neighboring municipal centers, it can be concluded that currently can satisfy the needs of visitors and tourists who come to the National Park Una. Area of Una National Park has a little inhabited places, so the network of local roads is modest and underdeveloped. Length of local roads is about 36 km and all with the

macadam roadway. Local roads Gorjevac - Doljani - Štrbački Buk and Orašac (Pađeni) - Luke (Štrbački Buk) have a tourist function but quite a bad route and the quality of the roadway. The main roadway in the area of Una National Park is a regional road Dubovsko - Orašac - Kulen Vakuf - Martin Brod - Drvar, with a length of 57 km. Parts of the road Dubovsko - Kulen Vakuf and Martin Brod - Drvar are upgraded with asphalt, while the part of the road Kulen Vakuf - Martin Brod by gravel roadway. The only parts that are in the narrow belt of the Una River are Kulen Vakuf - Martin Brod and part of the regional road Orašac - Kulen Vakuf. In the immediate vicinity of the National Park is the main road, M5 (Bihać - Bosanski Petrovac - Ključ) and the M11 which connects Karlovac

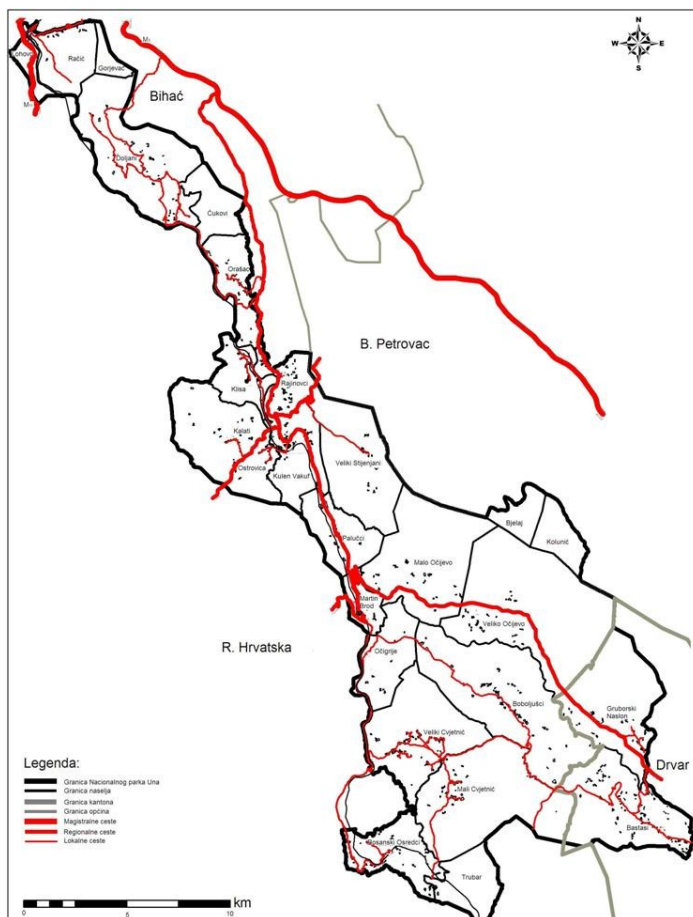


Fig.2. Settlements in the area of the Una National Park via Bihać with Split.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE NATIONAL PARK UNA INSEPARABLE PART OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

All motives which fulfill cultural need for moving are called cultural touristic motives. In attractive view, attributes of aesthetic and remarkableness have been the most often linked to cultural motives. Concerning that every concept or a thing which is considered to have aesthetical, historical, scientific or spiritual importance, represents the cultural heritage, it in fact represents the base of cultural ambience in which we live and understand our continuity. By the monuments of cultural heritage we mean goods of general interest which have special protection according to laws and international conventions.

The European convention on protection of architectural (immovable) heritage refers to the following permanent goods:

- Monuments: all buildings and structures of extraordinary historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or expert importance;
- Groups of buildings: homogenous groups of urban or rural buildings exceptional by its importance, sufficiently unique to make topographically defined unit;

- Localities: the acts of man and nature, areas partially built and sufficiently characterized and homogenous that can be topographically defined, and are of extraordinary historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or expert importance.

Movable cultural heritage are made of objects important from reasons of ethnology, archaeology, history, art, science or technology, whether they are mined from the ground or taken out from the water, objects which are acts of ethnographic art, army objects or objects of technologic and scientific importance. The cultural heritage of the protected area represents materialized expression of cultural, historical and social development of various human communities and societies in total in this area. Characteristic natural heritage, as well as the position on transit direction towards the sea, have brought to that various cultures have left their traces on the space of the Una National Park, since prehistoric time, over the Roma period and Middle Ages, to Turkish and Austro-Hungarian era, and the newest history. Interpenetration of civilization influences have arisen from that reason, as well as richness of cultural-historical localities, for which is considered that still it has not been researched enough and with partially documentation.

Until now, some special worth cultural-historical contents have been put under the protection in this area:

- in category of national, regional, and local cultural-historical values of the observed area, those are fortresses along the Una River valley, urban heritage of Kulen Vakuf and Martin Brod, and in wider area there are also archaeological localities from prehistoric, antique and medieval periods around the Bihać Town (Bihać, Ripač, Privilica) and the Drvar Town (Drvar, Bastasi).

However, the whole observed area yet stayed proportionally unexplored until nowadays, and great part of its cultural-historical resources still have been unrecorded, so thus still unprotected.

In the most important sites of prehistoric age, there are counted hill forts registered as monuments of culture on the territory of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

1. Drenovača (Lohovo), situated on the top of bald stony hill, from west side it has single, and from south and east double stony bulwark, elliptic shape and size about 170 x 70 m;

2. Gradina (Međugorje), originated from the Late Bronze until younger Iron Age. It is accessible from the north side, and there is the plateau defended by transversally bulwark, length 86 m and height 6 m;

3. Mali Ljutoč (Račić), settlement which is considered to origin from the period of Iron Age, recorded as cultural good. On the slope between elevations 941 and 708, on the north hill-side of Međugorje, there are pieces of prehistoric ceramics;

4. Čardak (Doljani) is prehistoric hill fort. It is very narrow and very long (about 370 m). In the middle of transversally bulwark there are the basis of „belvedere“ from Turkish period;

5. Registered cultural monument, hill fort Luke (Klišević) is a settlement of the Late Bronze and Iron Age. It is situated on the Stoparuša hill (length about 100 m, width about 80 m), along the very Una River right side above the Štrbački Buk;

6. Gradina (Small and Big) Klišević, is situated on the plateau, crescent shape above the Una right side, divided by trench on the Small (165x95 m) and Big Gradina (260x245 m);

7. Ostrovac – Ostrovački grad, prehistoric hill fort, medieval and Ottoman's town, is now on temporary list of the national monuments. From prehistoric hill fort, there have been sporadically preserved remains of the protective bulwark;

8. Ljutica gradina (Ostrovica) probably belongs to the Late Bronze or Iron Age. Stony bulwark protects the oval plateau, with the biggest width 118 m;

9. Gradina (Veliki Stijenjani), registered prehistoric hill fort, for which is considered to originate from the Late Bronze and Iron Age. Very badly preserved stony bulwark surrounds the plateau, size 80x40 m. On the most accessible side, that is NE, so called limit tumulus, there is reinforcement of bulwark, and perhaps remains of tower or observation post;

10. Kućerine (Veliki Stijenjani) is a necropolis with tumulus. In the space around the orthodox cemetery, until slopes of the Misinovac hill, there are 200-300 stony tumulus of approximate height 0.5-1 m, with diameter of 6-12 m.

11. Crkvina (Veliki Stijenjani) is an area with recorded remains of medieval tomb. The remains were buried in prehistoric tumulus, basis 18x12 m.

12. Gradina (Malo Očijevo) is fortified settlement of irregular oval shape (size about 200 x 120 m) in the north side it has double, and in the east single protective bulwark. In this area there have been found the remains and parts of prehistoric ceramics;

13. Gradina in Martin Brod is prehistoric hill fort with traces of fortified settlement;

14. Gradina (Gornji Boboljušci), as well, is registered prehistoric hill fort. One bronze sickle originates from this hill fort, and it probably belongs to the Late Bronze Age;

15. Gradina 1 (Bastasi-Podbrina), hill fort from prehistoric period and Roman fortress, is situated above Berek on the right side of Unac, downstream from the mouth of Bastašica. It was protected with three-side bank. In this area can be noticed the remains of four-angled building built in plaster. Fortress is rich with hill fort ceramics, and one spear has been found as well. There are many tumuli around from the Bronze, Iron and Roman Age;

16. Gradina 2 (Bastasi-Podbrina), is prehistoric hill fort situated on the right side of Unac and was protected with stony-soil bank. Of surface findings, there dominate plenty of hand-made ceramics, and is considered to originate from the Bronze and Iron Age;

17. Obljaj (Bastasi), hill fort is situated on the hill on the left side of Unac. The bank (dry wall) is devastated, ruined and blown up. Plenty of ceramics can be found on the slopes;

18. Crkvina Pod (Orašac), though there are no traces of building, it is about prehistoric hill fort, situated on the hill plateau, where is oval stony bulwark as well, size 10x15 m.

Objects from the Antique period which have been registered as cultural monuments in the area of Federation are as follows:

19. Crkvina (Doljani) is Late Antique church, mined in 1895, and is considered that it originates from the V or VI century. The church ruin has square layout with relatively big half-circle apse. In the ruin, there have been found fragments of Roma inscription and urn of Japodes type, on which were mentioned names of Aurelius Clementinus and Aurelius Maximus;

20. Gradina - (Bastasi-Podbrina), already mentioned as prehistoric hill fort and Roman fortress.

Of registered cultural monuments as sites from the Middle Ages, the followings can be set out:

21. Medieval town of Rmanj in Martin Brod with ruins situated on the mouth of Unac into the Una. The town's bulwarks have been demolished to basis, and only 10 meters high rounded tower has been preserved, with tenants separated by vaults. The town was built at the end of XIV or beginning of XV century. In Martin Brod, there is also Serb orthodox monastery Rmanj with remains of original frescos, which was announced as the national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is considered that its origin dates from the end of XV, relatively beginning of XVI century. In three papers written in Glagolitic alphabet from 1448, 1451 and 1478, there was mentioned Rmanj, as a capital of Lapac tribe;



Fig.3. Medieval town of Rmanj

Source: www.nationalpark-una.ba/

22. Ostrovički (Ostrovica), medieval town, compound of rounded defend-tower, height around 8-10 m and some of city walls. Close to the middle age part, there have been built, in Turkish period, square city bulwarks and polygonal tower in the north. The old Ostrovica fortress in Kulen Vakuf was found by Hungarians (Frankopani), at the end of XIV and beginning of XV century. The town was situated on strategically important position along the „Roman way“(trade way) from Lika towards Dalmatia, that is towards Slavonia and Central Bosnia.

23. Greek (Ostrovička) Crkvina, probably Late Middle Age church, west from the Grad (Town). Under the bunch of rocks, irregular rectangular shape, size about 10x8m, there are bases of a building made of broken stone and very hard plaster, probably church remains.

24. Downstream from Kulen Vakuf on the way to Štrbački Buk, there is also situated the old town of Orašac. Orašac is situated on emphasized hill above the Orašac brook. A rounded tower of the town have been preserved, little damaged, with height about 12 m and part of walls of the town's fold, oriented NW-SE and with length about 80 m. The tower is medieval, while other objects belong to the Turkish age;

25. Crkvina (Careva Luka), in Očigrije, is represented with remains from middle age church and tombstones. On the place of the church building ruins, there are two bases of Romanesque style columns, XII, XIII, century and several medieval tombstones (late XIII-beginning of XVI century) in boards shape.



Fig. 3. Ostrovica



Fig. 4. Orašac

Of objects that belong to traditional architecture, in the area of the Una National Park, one can set out the followings: the mill on the Krka source (today only bases preserved), mills in Martin Brod, wooden bridges on Unac (upstream from Šipke, Bastasi), and so called čatrnje (storage for water), collective rainwater along with rural housing units. Memorial heritage is represented with old rural cemeteries with tombstones, and memorials from NOB during the World War II that has the status of cultural good, (Orešković tomb – Malo Očijevo, Tito's cave - Bastasi).

The bigger the number of cultural heritage monuments, bigger is the need for touristic moving as well. Good tourism management in the protected area can also help to protection, preserving or improvement of cultural heritage objects, and on the base of collected income from tickets or certain amends. Cultural heritage goods should be renovated in accordance to the scientific principles on protection, respecting the world's conventions and charter on cultural goods' protection with the same approach to all historical layers and their equal valorization. As the cultural heritage goods' renovation is a complex process, with which it is wanted to return a part of historical identity to the ambience which grew together with cultural heritage goods,

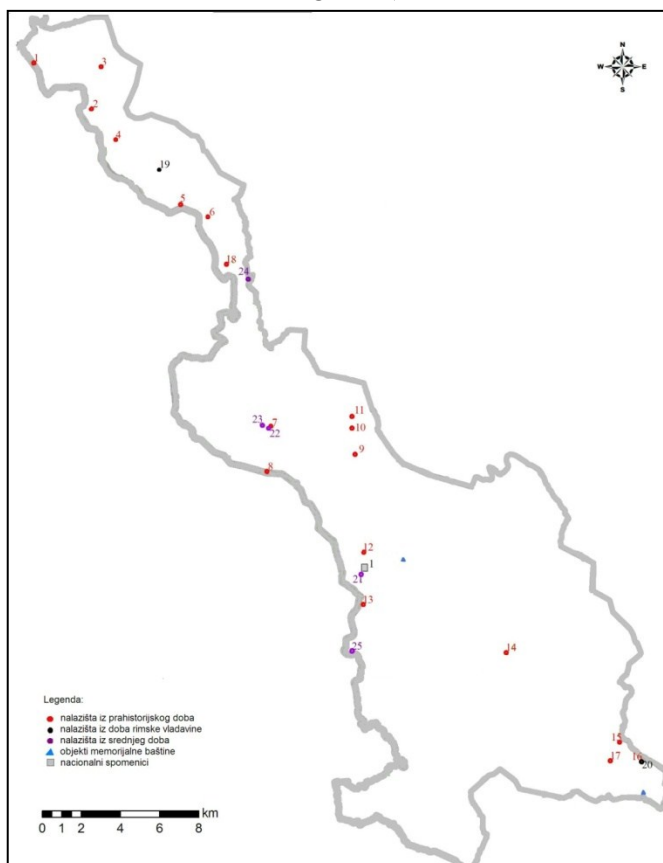


Fig.5. Registered objects of cultural-historical Good in the frame of the Una NP

and a completeness to areas and ambiances which have been destroyed, so imperative of all our interventions yet must be preservation of continuity of spatial relationships by restitution of objects which once existed there. The new architecture must respect principles of spatial, style and other relationships, keeping the most important objects for restitution, by applying certain methodologies. Beside mentioned objects and sites registered as cultural monuments in area of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in spatial coverings of the Una National Park, one can set out also sequence localities in which were found material remains from prehistoric, Roman and Middle Age period, and according to the Archaeology lexicon of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the frame of prehistoric period those are the next localities:

- Kulen Vakuf (Kulen Vakuf), site of objects arisen from younger phase of the Late Bronze Age. It is about bronze sword of type Škocjan-Kulen Vakuf, and bronze sickle.
- Gradina (Osredci), fortified smaller settlement, protected with banks width 3 m. Late Bronze and Iron Age;
- Gradina (Veliki Cvjetnić), on the place of hill fort there were found the remains of protective wall of the fortified settlement and parts of ceramics;
- Martin Brod (Martin Brod), single findings from prehistoric period. Bronze blade for weapon, type „knife on stick“;
- Očigrije (Očigrije), single findings, is set out bronze hoist from the Late Bronze Age.

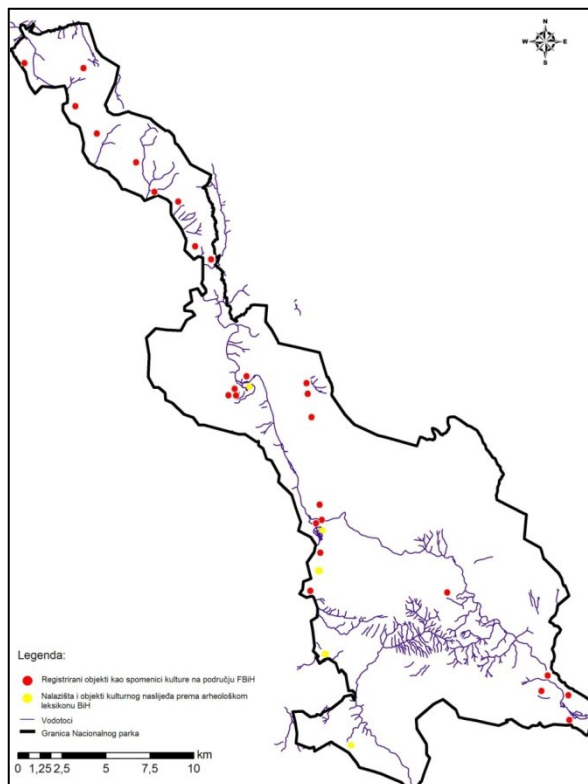


Fig. 6. Registered and objects of cultural and historical heritage of according to archaeological lexicon of BiH within Una NP

TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL IN TOURISM SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARK UNA

Every change in area, which originates in certain time as a result of its usage, brings to redistribution of richness and power in human society (Stojanović 2006). From this arises that social attitudes and values are very important as well as education which have big role in a development of conscious on natural environment protection and preservation need. The area of the Una National Park until now has been mostly agriculture-oriented, and with special purpose spatial plan it was projected as touristic-recreational zone.

Protected areas are established primarily to preserve the bio-physical processes who participate in the overall landscape diversity, or in the framework of cultural and historical

values and tourist visits to these areas are manifested through positive and negative effects. Plan development and incomes realized by sustainable tourism will contribute to preserving and developing of this protected area but also to economic development of local community as well as wider area. Managers of this protected area should target direct touristic developmental possibilities supported by long-term economical development. This strategic touristic development plan can exist under the condition of maximum inclusion of the local community, educated for this purpose. With tourism development increase the request for services, touristic objects and servicing with primarily products in total touristic offer. In that fact lies the base of agriculture settlements' transformation into touristic ones in the National Park area. By increasing the number of visitors also increases the need for more accommodation facilities, restaurants, various attractions but also the demand for basic services safety measures, health protection, various craft services and etc. All this belongs to the field planned sustainable development which must contain a spatial plan for special purposes. As a result of unplanned tourism development can occur dissatisfaction to local residents and visitors themselves due to decline in the quality of the tourist experience.

Therefore, the development of tourism in Una National Park should be approached systematically and above all should:

1. educate and develop creative awareness in the local population about the necessity of development of tourism, which does not endanger, but enhances the space, and accordingly find appropriate types of tourism and catering facilities properly sized and located them;
2. determine the capacity of the space in terms of the maximum load and depending on the condition of the natural geographical conditions;
3. establish capacity in all the parameters sustainable development.

Positive effect of tourism development is seen in the fact that local inhabitants can improve their economic situation, beside through implementation of significant incomes from the gastronomy services, so as souvenirs sales, traffic and craft services. Tourism development offers employment possibilities not only in this sector but also in complementary activities, and livestock and agricultural products can be directly included into touristic offer. Agricultural in tourism is profitable primary activity and has an important role as an additional employer and buyer of agricultural products. Additional income in tourism preserves agricultural activities and farming, and thanks to the income from tourism can survive a small farm. Tourism in this way helping agriculture, which is favorable because it would otherwise setback agriculture brought certain consequences; less agriculture less maintenance authentic natural environment, the loss of attractiveness of rural way of life, the disappearance of old customs and cultural heritage. Local community can fulfill benefits through local guides' jobs, where guides have comprehensive knowledge on local flora and fauna, on soil or characteristic geomorphologic and hydrologic objects, and especially on tradition and cultural-historical values of some region. Tourism and construction sector offer better paid workplaces, and can increase problem of reduced labour force in agriculture. Right to stated facts, management of the National park should establish harmony between protection of natural and areal resources, and values and development of economic activities and local communities. That implies inclusion and coordination of relevant institutions on all governing levels, touristic and other economic subjects, and especially local inhabitants. In order to achieve this, it was necessary to incorporate European principles concerning defining routes and levels of protection natural and environmental. The result of such conduct in Bosnia and Herzegovina had just occurred during the definition and promulgation of the National Park "Una", the third of its kind in

Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sequence of actions that preceded the final result is not sufficiently, and in some areas not involving the local community, which according to the European Charter should be involved in public debates. Involvement of local communities in public presentations, discussion and revision, among others, and raising environmental awareness in the field of preservation of the basic indicated values on which is based the proposal of designating the National Park "Una". One of the specific goals of spatial planning is the education of the population, promotion of awareness and education in order to protect nature and life in nature and with nature. The Preliminary Draft Area plan of specific characteristics "The Una River watershed 2007-2027" was adopted in 2012. However, in this preliminary draft, education of inhabitants is not emphasized in the chapter which describes a programme of rules of area arrangement and activities for implementation of this plan. In addition, this document has no guidelines on the transition and the necessary professional orientation of the agricultural population in the agro-tourism sector. In purpose of managing, protecting, enhancing, using and developing of the National park, the Government of FB&H established the Public firm "The National park Una" in Bihać, that manages the National park, according to the Plan of managing of the National park "Una". With this plan, business affairs were determined which the Public firm should carry out, among other things, to cooperate with local communities for achieve goals of protection and development of the National park, and to expertly help and give advice to land owners and beneficiaries in the National park.

In accordance with Management Plan is necessary to increase awareness of the value of karst areas and on the preservation of habitats, as well as to break the traditional view that the protection of nature and environment indirectly entails sacrifice economic growth and profit. It should be emphasized that local inhabitants are not satisfied with former amount of information of activities on establish the Park and the Public firm, and also with information about possibilities for local beneficiaries. It should attach a data that public debate about the Preliminary draft area plan of specific characteristics "The Una river watershed" was not announce on the way that local inhabitants and civil society could participate, as the European Convention for the Protection of environment would be binding. During 2014. year, the only activity which has been implemented on education has been dedicated to employees in the National park "Una", to representatives of special services, organizations and touristic agencies, but not to local inhabitants.

CONCLUSION

Building heritage has inestimable value in modern civilization. It contributes to strengthening of conscious on cultural identity of individual and community, it reflects culture and way of life, and it testifies the value of tradition and memories. Identification and valorization of goods, natural heritage as well as cultural one, represents significant potential for their usage in the process of spatial planning. That is one of the main conditions at development of the economy activities, cultural tourism, opening of new working places and, in general, regional development. The term cultural tourism itself refers to close connection between culture and cultural heritage from one side, and attractiveness of certain touristic destination from the other side. Tourism development in the Una National Park should bring several social-economic effects of state, regional, and especially local importance, such are:

- Stimulation of domestic economy development, especially those branches which have key role in realization of touristic traffic: gastronomy, traffic, trade, craft, touristic agencies, guide service;
- Increasing of local employment, in touristic sector as well as in its complementary activities;
- Development of cattle breeding and agriculture which are directly included into touristic offer;
- Rising of the quality of various sorts of infrastructure, that has impact on life of local inhabitants.

However, with tourism development and outrageous commercialization can be lost autochthonous values, of which the most important ones are: traditional hospitality, local habits and crafts. The biggest consequences could have various kinds of usurpation and devastation of land for tourism purposes. Excessive construction of tourist-recreational, accommodation, catering, and service capacity may undermine the carrying capacity of the protected area. In order to protect existing cultural heritage objects and autochthonous local tradition, it is necessary to take all measures in order to, among others: preserve traditional settlements in their relatively preserved original environment, educate local community on values of cultural-historical heritage, preserve and renovate traditional architecture, but also other historical buildings with monumental characteristics, as bearer of space recognition, perform research and cataloging of all archaeological sites, valorization of total building heritage and registration of temporary protected localities. Also, all elements of cultural heritage should be on a certain way managed and presented in a frame of touristic offer (for example, establishing ethno village or museum on open for presentation purpose). Management of the National park "Una" should go in for planned development of tourism, not only to indulgence of legal outlines in point of view to bringing legal documents. The same should be implemented in a whole, not partially. It means one should reach the balance between infrastructural equipping, development of local communities and protection of physical and social environment in accordance with all decisions of areal-planned documents. Education of local inhabitants and their involving into touristic offer are one of clevises of successful sustainable development. In fact, local community inclusion into development and tourism functioning in protected areas leads to improvement of visitors' experiences, what then leads to prolongation of their stay and its cost enhancing.

Natural and cultural surroundings together with preserved area must make one entirety which will be a base for usage and values and which will influence its development. Inclusion of cultural heritage goods, beside the natural one, into programs of protected area, represents obligation if we want and we tend to become a country member of the European Union.

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