



## Bosanska krupa on the Una River

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### Abstract

Bosanska Krupa is a town (with about 11,500 inhabitants) located in the extreme northwest of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The city is situated in the valleys of the rivers Una and Krušnica, at the foot of the hills Hum and Stari grad (Geographic coordinates: 44°53'05.70"N, 16°09'18.82"E, elevation: 158). Archaeological findings confirm the presence of people in this area since prehistoric times. In the wider area of Bosanska Krupa, there are still remains of castles (Kekića glavica near Zelin, Obala near Mali Radić, the village of Suvaja). This area was inhabited by Celts and Illyrians (Japodi tribe) who were conquered by the ancient Romans in 35 BC, and included this area in their province of Dalmatia. At the site of Gromila in the village of Ljusina, remains of Roman buildings and objects of use, as well as graves of Roman soldiers with Roman money, were found. After the fall of the Roman Empire (476), this area became part of the Western Roman Empire. During the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries, this area was exposed to the attacks of the Goths, Byzantines, Avars, and Slavs. In the Middle Ages, this area was ruled by Hungarians and Croats within their separate or common states. Thus, in the 10th century, the parish of Pset was mentioned in this area, and from the 13th century, the parish of Krupa. The construction of the fortress on the hill called Grad dates back to the 13th century. In the period (1410-1429), Krupa had the status of a royal town, which was managed by castellans on behalf of the Hungarian king. Later, the Hungarian king gave the city to Frederick II (Frederick of Celje, 1379-1454), and since 1456 it has been owned by Martin Frankopan. In the period (1463-1490) Krupa was in the direct possession of the Ukarian rulers. Since 1490, the town has been ruled by János Corvin (1473-1504), after which Krupa (along the way) became a royal town. Krupa became part of the Ottoman Empire after Kara-Mustafa Paša Sokolović occupied (1565) the fortress in Krupa, where it remained until 1878, when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, after the Congress of Berlin, received the right to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the end of the First World War (1918), Krupa became part of the newly founded state, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (since 1929, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia). During the Second World War, Krupa was part of the Independent State of Croatia, and after the end of the war, it was part of the newly founded state, FNRJ/SFRJ. The Bosanska Krupa town is presented in this paper as a 'case study' in which the author's theory of Architecturally Defined Space (ADS) is tested.

**Keywords:** Bosanska Krupa, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Una River

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### 1. Introduction

Bosanska Krupa is a town (with about 11,500 inhabitants)<sup>[1]</sup> located in the extreme northwest of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The city is situated in the valleys of the rivers Una and Krušnica, at the foot of the hills Hum and Stari grad (Geographic coordinates: 44°53'05.70"N, 16°09'18.82"E, elevation: 158), (Figure 1.).

Many cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina along the Una and Sava rivers and in the Bosnian Krajina in general have the word 'Bosnian' in their names to distinguish them from settlements in the neighboring country of Croatia. The word 'krupa' in the name Bosanska Krupa is of Old Slavic origin with several meanings: atmospheric precipitation, a means of beautifying women, a valley.

Archaeological findings confirm the presence of people in this area since prehistoric times. In the wider area of Bosanska Krupa, there are still remains of castles (Kekica glavica near Zelin, Obala near Mali Radic, the Suvaja village). This area was inhabited by Celts and Illyrians (Japodi tribe) who were conquered by the ancient Romans in 35 BC, and included this area in their province of Dalmatia. At the site of Gromila in the village of Ljusina, remains of Roman buildings and objects of use, as well as graves of Roman soldiers with Roman money, were found.

After the fall of the Roman Empire (476), this area became part of the Western Roman Empire. During the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries, this area was exposed to the attacks of the Goths, Byzantines, Avars, and Slavs [2, 3].

In the Middle Ages, this area was ruled by Hungarians and Croats within their separate or common states. Thus, in the 10th century, the parish of Pset was mentioned in this area, and from the 13th century, the parish of Krupa.

The construction of the fortress on the hill called Grad dates back to the 13th century. In the period (1410-1429), Krupa

had the status of a royal town, which was managed by castellans on behalf of the Hungarian king. Later, the Hungarian king gave the city to Frederick II (Frederick of Celje, 1379-1454), and since 1456 it has been owned by Martin Frankopan. In the period (1463-1490) Krupa was in the direct possession of the Ukarian rulers. Since 1490, the town has been ruled by János Corvin (1473-1504), after which Krupa (along the way) became a royal town.

Krupa became part of the Ottoman Empire after Kara-Mustafa-Pasha Sokolovic occupied (1565) the fortress in Krupa, where it remained until 1878, when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, after the Congress of Berlin, received the right to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina [2].

After the end of the First World War (1918), Krupa became part of the newly founded state, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (since 1929, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia). During the 2nd World War, Krupa was part of the Independent State of Croatia, after the end of the war, part of the newly founded state, FNRY/SFRY [4].



Source: [https://visitmycountry.net/bosnia\\_herzegovina/bh/index.php/turizam/27-vmc/geografija](https://visitmycountry.net/bosnia_herzegovina/bh/index.php/turizam/27-vmc/geografija), Accessed: 11.19.2022., left  
Google Earth: Accessed: 11.19.2022, right

Fig 1: Bosanska Krupa. Location

## 2. Environment

The town of Bosanska Krupa is presented in this paper as a 'case study' in which the author's theory of Architecturally Defined Space (ADS) [5] is tested.

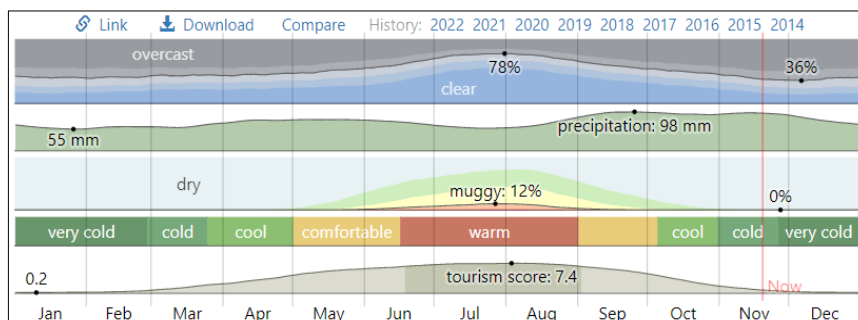
By 'environment' we mean every possibility in the space in which man can realize his existence [5].

### 2.1 Natural environment

By natural environment, we mean all those features that nature gave, and on which man (mostly) did not exert his

influence: geographical location, geomorphology, watercourses and reservoirs, plant and animal life, available soil, climate [5].

In Bosanska Krupa, the summers are warm, the winters are very cold and snowy, and it is partly cloudy year round [6]. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is rarely below  $-11^{\circ}\text{C}$  or above  $32^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Based on the tourism score, the best time of year to visit Bosanska Krupa for warm-weather activities is from mid June to early September.



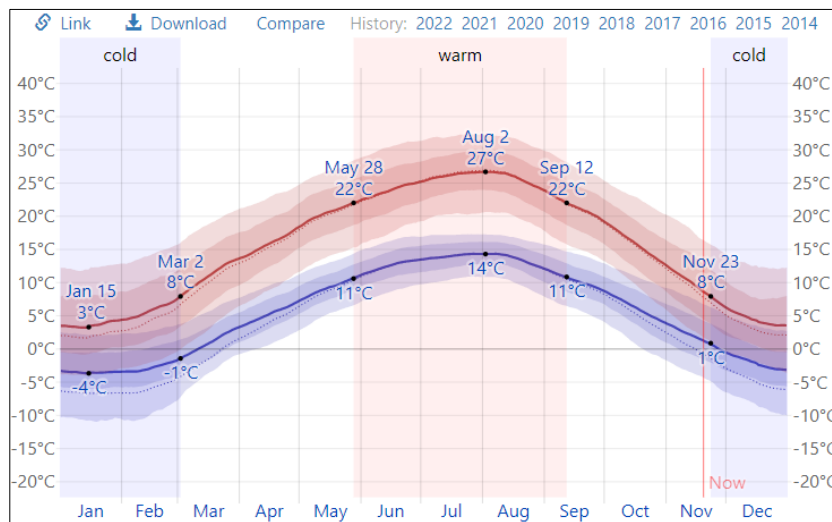
Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

Fig 2: Bosanska Krupa weather by month. Click on each chart for more information

<https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

The warm season lasts for 3.5 months, from May 28 to September 12, with an average daily high temperature above 22°C. The hottest month of the year in Bosanska Krupa is July, with an average high of 26°C and low of 14°C.

The cold season lasts for 3.4 months, from November 23 to March 2, with an average daily high temperature below 8°C. The coldest month of the year in Bosanska Krupa is January, with an average low of -3°C and high of 4°C.



**Source:** Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

**Fig 3:** The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures  
<https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

**Precipitation.** A wet day is one with at least 1.00 millimeters of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Bosanska Krupa varies throughout the year. The wetter season lasts 10 months, from February 18 to December 17, with a greater than 28% chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in Bosanska Krupa is April, with an average of 9.7 days with at least 1.00 millimeters of precipitation. The drier season lasts 2.0 months, from December 17 to February 18. The month with the fewest wet days in

Bosanska Krupa is January, with an average of 7.2 days with at least 1.00 millimeters of precipitation. Among wet days, we distinguish between those that experience rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. The month with the most days of rain alone in Bosanska Krupa is May, with an average of 9.7 days. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain alone, with a peak probability of 32% on April 23.



**Source:** Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

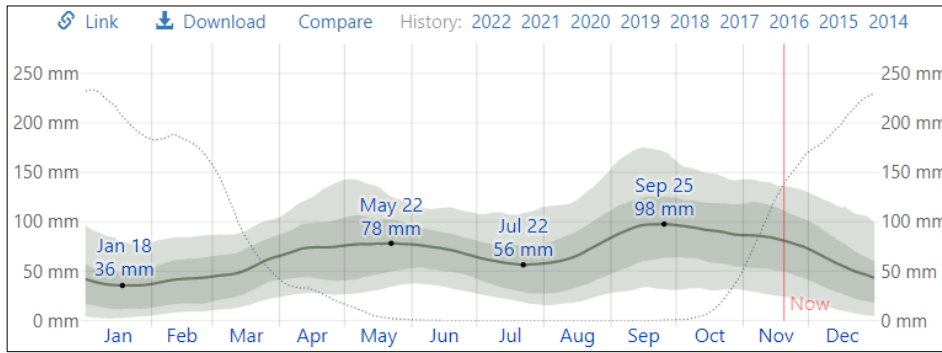
**Fig 4:** The percentage of days in which various types of precipitation are observed, excluding trace quantities: rain alone, snow alone, and mixed (both rain and snow fell in the same day)  
<https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

**Rainfall.** To show variation within the months and not just the monthly totals, we show the rainfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered around each day of the year.

Bosanska Krupa experiences significant seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. Rain falls throughout the year in Bosanska Krupa. The month

with the most rain in Bosanska Krupa is September, with an average rainfall of 97 millimeters.

The month with the least rain in Bosanska Krupa is January, with an average rainfall of 36 millimeters.



Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

Fig 5: The average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the corresponding average snowfall <https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

Snowfall. As with rainfall, we consider the snowfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered around each day of the year. Bosanska Krupa experiences significant seasonal variation in monthly snowfall. The snowy period of the year lasts for 6.0 months, from October 24 to April 22, with a sliding 31-day snowfall of at

least 25 millimeters. The month with the most snow in Bosanska Krupa is January, with an average snowfall of 212 millimeters. The snowless period of the year lasts for 6.0 months, from April 22 to October 24. The least snow falls around July 28, with an average total accumulation of 0 millimeters.

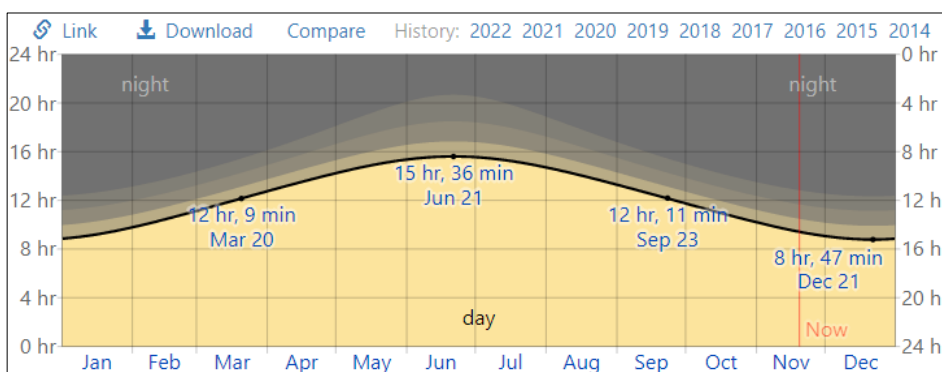


Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

Fig 6: The average snowfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the corresponding average rainfall <https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

Sun. The length of the day in Bosanska Krupa varies significantly over the course of the year. In 2022, the shortest

day is December 21, with 8 hours, 47 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 21, with 15 hours, 36 minutes of daylight.

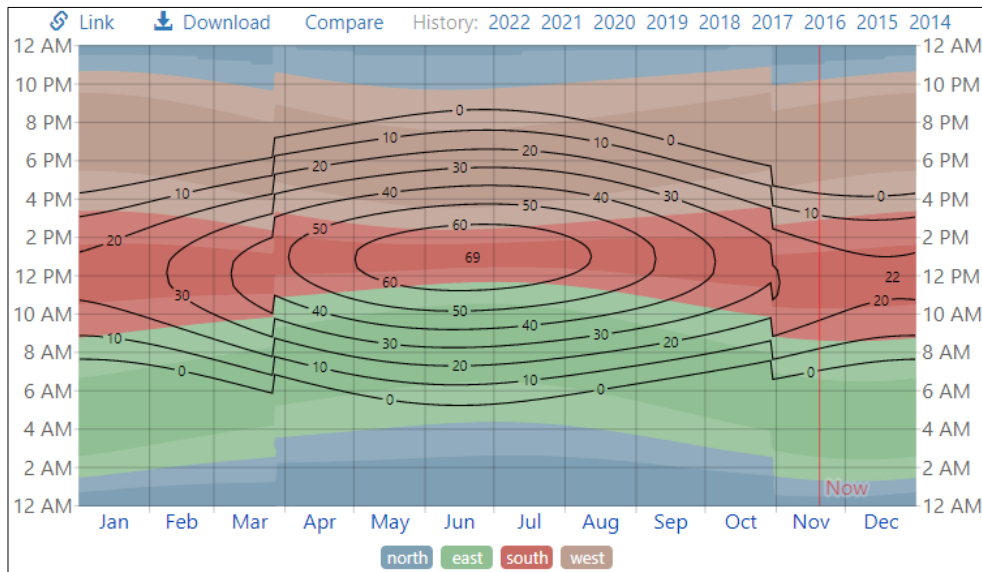


Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

Fig 7: The number of hours during which the Sun is visible (black line). From bottom (most yellow) to top (most gray), the color bands indicate: full daylight, twilight (civil, nautical, and astronomical), and full night <https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

The figure below presents a compact representation of the sun's elevation (the angle of the sun above the horizon) and azimuth (its compass bearing) for every hour of every day in the reporting period. The horizontal axis is the day of the year

and the vertical axis is the hour of the day. For a given day and hour of that day, the background color indicates the azimuth of the sun at that moment. The black isolines are contours of constant solar elevation.

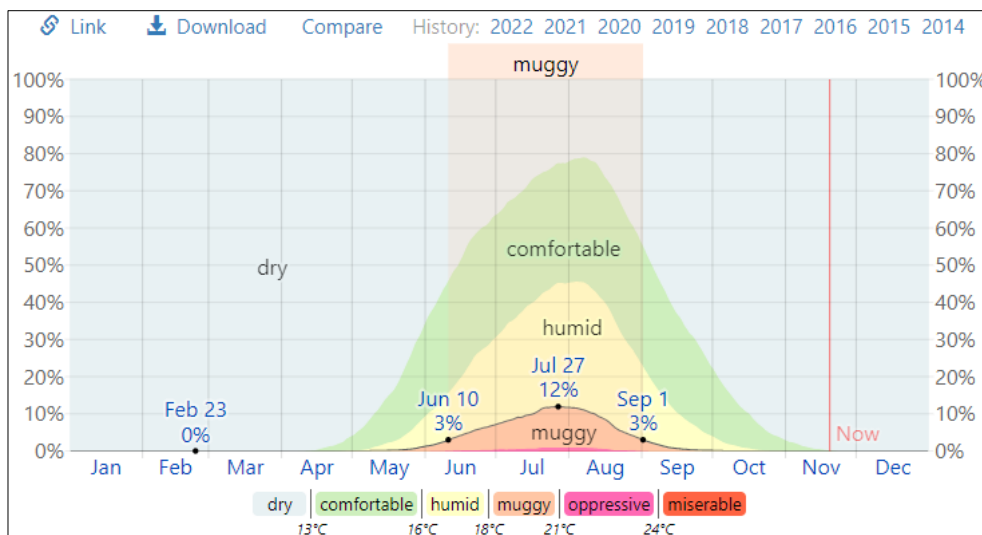


Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

**Fig 8:** Solar elevation and azimuth over the course of the year 2022. The black lines are lines of constant solar elevation (the angle of the sun above the horizon, in degrees). The background color fills indicate the azimuth (the compass bearing) of the sun. The lightly tinted areas at the boundaries of the cardinal compass points indicate the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest) <https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

Humidity. We base the humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more humid. Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night. Bosanska Krupa

experiences some seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 2.7 months, from June 10 to September 1, during which time the comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable at least 3% of the time. The month with the most muggy days in Bosanska Krupa is July, with 3.1 days that are muggy or worse. The least muggy day of the year is February 23, when muggy conditions are essentially unheard of.



Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

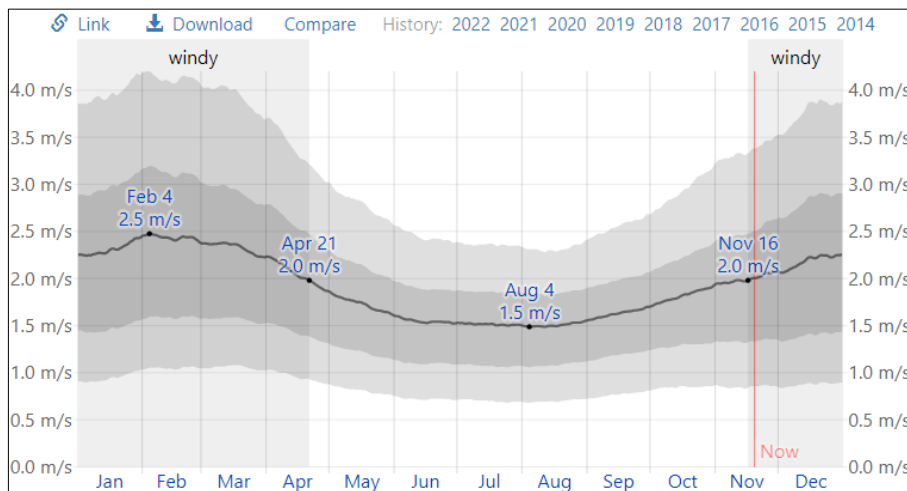
**Fig 9:** The percentage of time spent at various humidity comfort levels, categorized by dew point <https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

Wind. This section discusses the wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly

dependent on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in

Bosanska Krupa experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 5.1 months, from November 16 to April 21, with average wind speeds of more than 2.0 meters per second. The windiest month of the year in Bosanska Krupa is February, with an

average hourly wind speed of 2.4 meters per second. The calmer time of year lasts for 6.9 months, from April 21 to November 16. The calmest month of the year in Bosanska Krupa is August, with an average hourly wind speed of 1.5 meters per second.



Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

Fig 10: The average of mean hourly wind speeds (dark gray line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

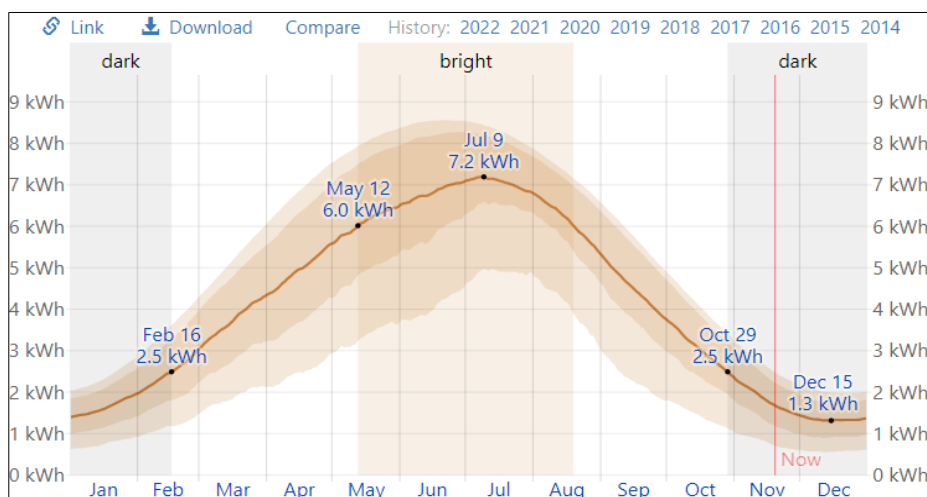
<https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

Solar Energy. This section discusses the total daily incident shortwave solar energy reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year.

12 to August 19, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.0 kWh. The brightest month of the year in Bosanska Krupa is July, with an average of 7.0 kWh.

The darker period of the year lasts for 3.6 months, from October 29 to February 16, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 2.5 kWh. The darkest month of the year in Bosanska Krupa is December, with an average of 1.3 kWh.

The brighter period of the year lasts for 3.2 months, from May



Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Bosanska Krupa Bosnia & Herzegovina

Fig 11: The average daily shortwave solar energy reaching the ground per square meter (orange line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands

<https://weatherspark.com/y/80773/Average-Weather-in-Bosanska-Krupa-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 11/19/2022.

The greatest natural resources of Bosanska Krupa are its rivers, Una and Krusnica, which over a long period of time have cultivated huge areas of fertile soil here. In addition to these rivers, Bosanska Krupa has a large number of sources of drinking water that flow into streams - tributaries of two

rivers (Figures 12, 13, 14). The source of the Krusnica river, located about 5 km from the city, is one of the most generous sources of drinking water in Europe [4,7]. There is also a hydroelectric power station near this source. In the Spatial Plan of the Unskao-san canteen, for the Municipality of

Bosanska Krupa, natural resources and sights are emphasized<sup>1</sup>.



**Source:**

<https://www.facebook.com/299479053522886/photos/a.299502803520511/889678411169611/?type=3>. Accessed: 2.17.2023.

**Fig 12:** Bosanska Krupa on the Una and Krusnica rivers

<http://mojusk.ba/ljepota-bosanske-krajine-bosanska-krupa-i-njena-rijeka-una/>. Accessed: 2.17.2023.  
<https://www.booking.com/hotel/ba/house-on-piles-una-river-39-apartman-una-39.hr.html>. Accessed: 2.17.2023.



**Source:** <https://www.nezavisne.com/zivot-stil/putovanje/Rijeka-Krusnica-pitka-od-izvora-douasca/677953>. Accessed: 2.17.2023.

**Fig 13:** The Krusnica river (its water is clean and drinkable from its source to the confluence with the Una River)

<sup>1</sup> Srednja Una, Pecka Lake, Black Lake, Krusnica river, Krusnicka Cave (Sismis Cave), Sujnovac Forest Area, Vuckovac Forest Area, Krusnica Hatchery, Krusnica fishing district, Una fishing district, Pecka lake fishing

district, Ade in Bosanska Otoka, Ada Cevanusa, Cave and source of Voloder river, Hepina jama - Vuckovac, Plavna forest area, Vodomot river, Manda waterfall on the Una river, Otocki slap on the Una river<sup>[4]</sup>.



**Source:**

<http://www.putovanjazasvakoga.com/2021/07/bosanska-krupa-i-vrelo-krusnice-vodic.html>. Accessed: 2.17.2023.

**Fig 14:** Hydroelectric power plant at the source of the Krusnica River (from the time of the Austro-Hungarian administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina)

## 2.2 Social environment

By Social environment we mean everything that man has created and that separates him from the world of other living beings<sup>[5]</sup>. It includes both physical structures (various material, more or less ordered products of their activity) and the immaterial world that we know with the intellect (science, philosophy, religion, law, morality) through an ordered system of abstract symbols (letters, signs)<sup>[5]</sup>.

Due to its geographical location, from its inception until today, Bosanska Krupa was located on the border between East and West, i.e. two cultures, which in the city itself achieved extraordinary harmony in mutual respect and tolerance. Around the Stari grad hill, on which the fort was built (13th century), there are three places of worship of three different religions, a mosque, a Catholic and an Orthodox church. There are also buildings from the era of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

In the Spatial Plan of the Unskao-san canteen, for the Municipality of Bosanska Krupa, cultural and historical heritage is emphasized<sup>2 [7]</sup>.

## 3. Man

Space acquires meaning only if it stands in some relation to

man. This relationship ranges from the relations of the already known dimensions of space, through those that can be sensed, to those that are currently beyond the reach of human imagination. In other words, man is a being on the way, a being who continuously learns, a being of open possibilities. The term 'man' is a huge question, the essence of which he himself is trying to decipher within his limits, within the limits of the Earth and the limits of the Universe<sup>[5]</sup>.

Bosanska Krupa is the birthplace of a large number of exceptional people-individuals: writers, visual artists, religious and cultural workers. Writers were born and lived in this city or its surroundings for some time: Branko Copic (1915-1984), Murat Suvalic (1897-1936), Husein Sehic (1910-1973), Rizo Dzafic (1945-), Enes Kisevic (1947-), Faruk Sehic (1970-)...

Among the great individuals who had great significance in the overall life of Bosnia and Herzegovina is Mesnevihan Mehmed Dzermaludin ef. Causevic (1870-1938), who was the fourth reis-ul-ulema (supreme leader of the Islamic community) in the period of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, theologian, thinker, educator, reformer, journalist, translator and linguist. She was one of the most significant and influential Bosniaks of the 20th century.

Bosko Karanovic (1924-2009) is one of the founders of modern graphics in Yugoslavia in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Kosta Hakman (1899-1961) was a Yugoslav and Bosnian-Herzegovinian painter.

Exceptional people-individuals, with their work, contribute to the enrichment of the embodied energy of a society, which with its power generates many good efforts of a number of future generations of people.

## 4. Boundaries: architecture as a framework of life

Boundaries are those places in the environment where the situations encountered are controlled according to very specific human needs. Conditions are all those discovered and undiscovered phenomena in space that have a stimulating or degrading effect on humans. Borders, therefore, have the task of enabling the selection of influences. In the architectural sense, they enclose, but also include a person in the conditions of a certain environment<sup>[5]</sup>.

The Jezerski fortress was first mentioned in 1278. In the 16th century, it was part of the Zagreb County, owned by the noble family Nemčić. In the fortress was the parish church of St. Kuzma and Damjan, within the diocese of Knin. The fortress came into the possession of the Ottoman Empire after Ferhat-paša Sokolović (1530-1586) conquered (1576) Cazin, Bužim and Jezerski. The town was abandoned in 1838 (Figure 15).

<sup>2</sup> Prehistoric site of Bosanska Krupa, Prehistoric site of Bubreg (Arapusa locality), Prehistoric site of Glavica (Banjani locality), Prehistoric site of Grad (Otoka locality), Prehistoric site of Gradina (Donja Suvaja locality), Prehistoric site of Kula, Arapagina kula (Arapusa locality), Prehistoric site Vrankamen 1 (Bosanska Krupa locality), prehistoric site Zasp (Benakovac locality), prehistoric site Crno Polje (Ljusina locality), prehistoric site Glavica (Gradina, Kosa) (Veliki Radic locality), prehistoric site Grad (locality Gudavac – Podgradina), Prehistoric site Gradina - Cardacina (D. Suvaja locality), Prehistoric site Oblja (M. Radic locality), Prehistoric site Vrankamen 2 (Bosanska Krupa locality), Prehistoric site Vrsic (Gorina locality), Roman site Ivanjska 2 (Ivanjska locality), Roman site of Kekica Glavica (Gornji Petrovici locality), Roman find iste Gradina (Velika Jasenica – Zalin locality), Roman site of Gromile (Ljusina locality), Gradina (Gorina locality), Vidakovo brdo (Donja Suvaja locality), Medieval site Crkvina –

Malica Otoka, Ozidina (Bosanska Otoka locality), Medieval locality Bastra (Bosanska Krupa locality), Medieval locality Crkvina (Caglica locality), Medieval locality Bubreg (Arapusa locality), Medieval locality Crkvina (Donja Suvaja locality), Medieval locality Crkvina (Glavica locality), Medieval locality Crkvina (Gorina locality), Medieval locality Crkvina (Ljusina locality), Medieval locality Church (Mahmic Selo locality), Medieval locality Church (Menici locality), Medieval locality Church (Veliki Badic locality), Medieval locality Church St. Lucije (Bosanska Otoka locality), Medieval site of Franciska (Jezerski locality), Medieval site of Grad (Bosanska Otoka locality), Medieval site of Klostar (Ivanjska), Medieval site of Srednji Busevici – fort, Kula - Arapusa (Arapagina tower), Bosanska Krupa, Vila of the owner of the Ciglana (in the area of the Sipad factory), Idrinovac Cesma<sup>[4]</sup>.





**Source:** <https://www.krupljani.ba/bk-info/stari-gradjezerski-zbog-ljepote-atraktivnosti-vrijediposjetiti.html>. Accessed: 17.2.2023.

**Fig 15:** Jezerski fortress

<http://opcinabosanskakrupa.ba/pedeset-hiljada-od-ekoloskih-naknada-opcina-bosanska-krupa-ulaze-u-daljnu-sanaciju-starog-gradajezerski/>  
 Accessed: 17.2.2023.



**Source:** Author (7.19.2011.)

**Fig 16:** Fortress in Bosanska Krupa. The fortress was built in the 13th century on a hill called the Old Town

Bosanska Krupa cultural center. The building of the House of Culture was built in 1903. The building has two interconnected wings. In the larger wing, there is a large hall

with 400 seats and a terrace with 100 seats. The small wing houses the Chamber Theater with 100 seats and the City Gallery (Figure 17).



**Fig 17:** Bosanska Krupa cultural center

<https://www.krupljani.ba/bk-info/javni-pozivza-najbolju-neobjavljenupricu-za-djecu-napodrucju-bih.html>. Accessed: 5.19.2018.  
[https://i1.wp.com/opcinabosanskakrupa.ba/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/dom\\_kulture.jpg](https://i1.wp.com/opcinabosanskakrupa.ba/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/dom_kulture.jpg). Accessed: 5.19.2018.

Carsijska mosque in the Old Town. The mosque was built in 1907. During the war (1992-1995) it was set on fire and devastated, and was rebuilt in 1997 (Figure 18).



*Source:* Author (7.19.2011.)

**Fig 18:** Carsijska mosque in the Old Town

Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The church was built (1910) with contributions from citizens from all over Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the war (1992-1995), the church was mined, but it was rebuilt (2009) thanks to the funds

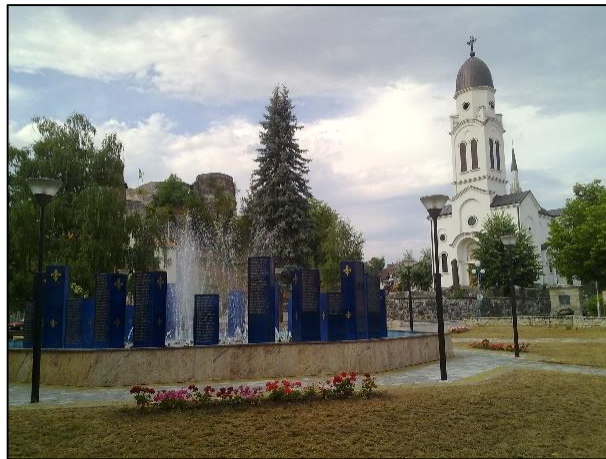
collected in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the help of the French humanitarian organization Potencijal (Figure 19).



*Source:* Author (7.19.2011.)

**Fig 19:** Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Orthodox Church. The current church was built at the end of the 20th century on the site of an earlier, smaller church that was built at the end of the 19th century. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the Catholic Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the mosque (Figure 17).



*Source:* Author (7.19.2011.)

**Fig 20:** Orthodox Church



*Source:* Author (7.19.2011.)

**Fig 21:** Public fountain built (1887) during the Austro-Hungarian administration



Source: Author (7.19.2011.)

**Fig 22:** Monument to fallen martyrs and defenders of Bosanska Krupa in the war (1992-1995)



Source: Author (7.19.2011.)

**Fig 23:** View of Bosanska Krupa from the fortress

## 5. Conclusion (Perspectives)

By the term 'Perspective' (in the framework of the theory of Architecturally Defined Space) we mean „that dynamic relationship that connects now-future, existing-possible, realized-desired“<sup>[5]</sup>.

The strategy of integrated development of Bosanska Krupa municipality (2011-2020 years) is the key strategic-planning document of Bosanska Krupa municipality, which should encourage the future growth and development of the community. The development strategy covers the social, economic, environmental and spatial spheres. The strategy was created as a framework for defining common goals, encouraging local forces, but also as a response to the challenges of the future development of the municipality and overall life in it. As such, the Integrated Development Strategy is in line with strategies and policies at higher levels of government, primarily with the draft Development Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008-2013, the Strategy of Social Inclusion 2008-2013, but also with other sector strategies at the state, entity and cantonal levels. level<sup>[8]</sup>.

The development vision and strategic development goals of the municipality are defined for a period of 10 years. Accepting the fact that setting goals implies not only an answer to the question 'what', but also 'how', and that the answer to this question is of key importance for the quality implementation of the Strategy. The Strategy includes a list of priority programs and projects in each sector, which make it possible to achieve the set goals through the implementation of operational activities, which creates the basis for the overall implementation of the Strategy. Furthermore, priority programs and projects are not only the basis for using municipal and other domestic sources of funds, but also a good basis for accessing external sources of

funds, such as the IPA program of the European Union, but also other support programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. When developing the Bosanska Krupa municipality's development strategy, particular care was taken to achieve horizontal intersectoral alignment and vertical alignment of the Strategy with strategies and plans at other levels.

In the area of environmental protection, the municipality of Bosanska Krupa should pay special attention to maximizing its most important strengths, which are the generally unpolluted environment (in the largest part of the municipality): good air quality, unpolluted land, regular water supply in the narrower city area, implementation of the extension of the city's water supply system to the area of the whole municipality, sufficient amount of water, existence of alternative sources of water supply, completed sanitary protection projects of the main water pumping stations, started implementation of the waste water drainage project, continuous education of administration employees in the field of environmental sanitation, high forest cover, rich flora and fauna, rich natural heritage (Una valley, Krusnica river, Suvajsko međugorje, Grmec), regular restoration and maintenance of urban greenery, implementation of land reclamation projects, adopted Spatial plan and regulatory plans for the inner city area and the island settlement, ecologically aware citizens<sup>[8]</sup>.

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