

Sanski Most: The City on the Nine Rivers

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Abstract— *Sanski Most is a town and the seat of the municipality (Geographical coordinates: 44°45'52.82"N, 16°39'50.19"E, elevation: 159). It is about 30 km from Prijedor, about 86 km from Banjaluka, about 130 km from Bihac, 190 km from Zagreb, and about 360 km from Sarajevo (by air). It is located in the northwestern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the 2013 census, 16,913 inhabitants lived in Sanski Most. The most important natural resources of Sanski Most are water and vast plains. This city is said to be 'the city of nine rivers'. In addition to its largest river Sana, eight more rivers flow through the municipality of Sanski Most: Sanica, Dabar, Zdena, Bliha, Majdanska rijeka, Japra, Sasinka and Kozjica, and several shorter rivers-sinks. Over time, these rivers formed fertile valleys with plains next to the watercourses and hilly areas. With a favorable climate, these were ideal conditions for people to live in direct relationship and symbiosis with nature. The aim of this paper is to present a city in Bosnia and Herzegovina that is known for its wealth of water, which is why it is called the 'city of nine rivers'.*

people of different origins: Jews, Germans, Poles, Czechs, Italians, Hungarians.

Keywords— *Sanski Most, Nine rivers, Sustainability*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sanski Most is a town and the seat of the municipality (Geographical coordinates: 44°45'52.82"N, 16°39'50.19"E, elevation: 159). The municipality of Sanski Most is administratively organized with 67 inhabited places and 19 local communities. The town of Sanski Most is about 30 km from Prijedor, about 86 km from Banjaluka, about 130 km from Bihac, 190 km from Zagreb, and about 360 km from Sarajevo (by air). It is located in the northwestern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the 2013 census, 16,913 inhabitants lived in Sanski Most^[1].

The Sanski Most town occupies an area of 12.90 km², and the municipality 781.17 km². The Sanski Most and its surroundings are located in the middle course of the Sana river, with a support on the Grmec mountain in the west and the Mulez and Behremaginica mountains in the east (Figure 1).

In this paper, the author deals with the topic of 'sustainability'. In this sense, he visited the entire area of Bosnia and Herzegovina and collected rich material, which he incorporated for the most part into his books^[3,4,5] and scientific works¹.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is an extremely complex area in terms of the natural and social environment and its population. The three most numerous ethnic groups (Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats) live here, and thanks to its rich history, numerous

¹ The author visited the town of Sanski Most and its surroundings several times, where he collected material for his books and scientific papers. Attached to this paper are his photos from the visits he made on July 19, 2011 and July 22, 2016.

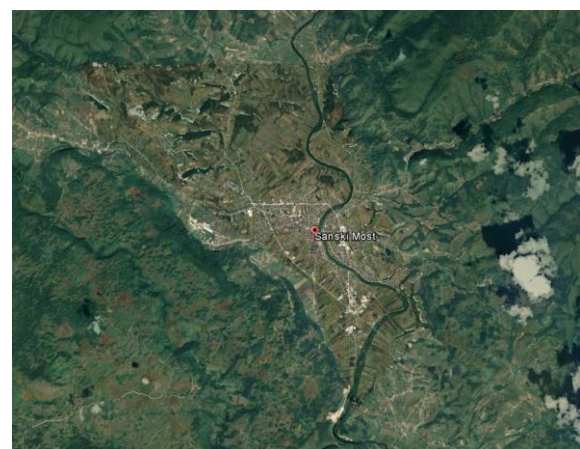


Figure 1. Sanski Most. Location

Source: https://visitmycountry.net/bosnia_herzegovina/bh/index.php/turizam/27-vmc/geografija, Accessed: 7.31.2022., left

Google Earth: Accessed: 8.6.2022., right

The composition of the population changed over time, but remained material and spiritual traces of their life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The complexity of Bosnia and Herzegovina is also visible in its architecture. Hence, for elaborating on the topic of sustainability, the most suitable scientific methodology [6] was the most suitable, which is covered in his book: Hadrovic, A. (2007). *Defining Architectural Space on the Model of the Oriental Style CityHouse in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Macedonia*, Booksurge, LLC, North Charleston, SC, USA.

The aim of this paper is to present a city in Bosnia and Herzegovina that is known for its wealth of water, which is why it got the name 'the city of nine rivers'.

II. ENVIRONMENT

By 'environment' we mean every possibility in the space in which man can realize his existence [6].

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 [6].

Sanski Most has a moderate continental climate (Figure 2). Summers are warm, winters are very cold and snowy, and it is cloudy all year round. During the year, the temperature usually varies from -3 °C to 27 °C and is rarely below -10 °C or above 33 °C [7].

The warm season lasts 3.5 months, from May 28 to September 12, with an average daily temperature above 23 °C. The warmest month of the year in Sanski Most is July, with an average highest temperature of 27 °C and the lowest of 15 °C.

The cold season lasts 3.4 months, from November 23 to March 2, with an average daily temperature below 9 °C. The coldest month of the year in Sanski Most is January, with the average lowest temperature of -2 °C and the highest of 5 °C [7].

A wet day is a day with at least 1.00 millimeters of liquid or liquid precipitation equivalent. The possibility of rainy days in Sanski Most varies throughout the year. The wet season lasts for 9.9 months, from September 4 to June 30, with a greater than 27 % chance of a given day being a rainy day. The month with the most rainy days in Sanski Most is April, with an average of 9.6 days with at least 1.00 millimeter of precipitation. The drier season lasts 2.1 months, from June 30 to September 4. August has the fewest rainy days in Sanski Most, on average 7.1 days with at least 1.00 millimeter of precipitation. Among rainy days, we distinguish those that have only rain, only snow or a mixture of the two. Only in Sanski Most, the month with the most rain is April, with an average of 9.5 days. According to this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain itself, with a peak probability of 33 % on April 23 [7].

In Sanski Most, it rains throughout the year. The most rain in Sanski Most is in September, with an average amount of precipitation of 84 millimeters. The least amount of rain in

Sanski Most is in January, with an average amount of precipitation of 43 millimeters.

As with rain, we consider snowfall accumulated over a 31-day sliding period centered around each day of the year. Sanski Most experiences significant seasonal variations in the monthly amount of snow. The snowy period of the year lasts for 4.2 months, from November 14 to March 19, with a rolling 31-day snowfall of at least 1 inch. The most snow in Sanski Most is January, with an average amount of snow of 101 millimeters. The snow-free period of the year lasts 7.8 months, from March 19 to November 14. The least snow falls around July 26, with an average total accumulation of 0 millimeters [7].

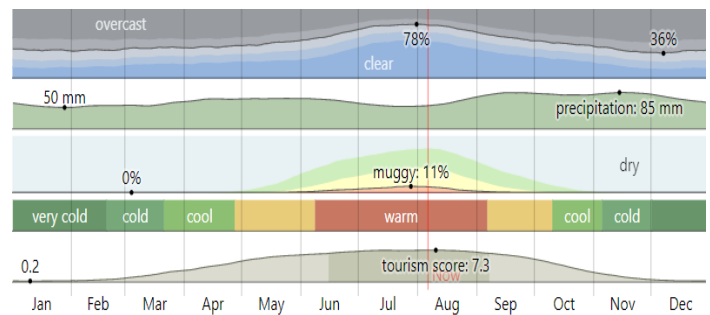


Figure 2. Weather in Sanski Most by month

Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Sanski Most Bosnia & Herzegovina

<https://weatherspark.com/y/80753/Average-Weather-in-Sanski-Most-Bosnia-&-Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 8/6/2022.

The length of the day in Sanski Most varies significantly throughout the year. In 2022, the shortest day is December 21, with 8 hours and 48 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 21, with 15 hours and 35 minutes of daylight [7].

The wind felt at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and current wind speed and direction vary more than hourly averages. The average hourly wind speed in Sanski Most has slight seasonal variations throughout the year. The windiest part of the year lasts for 5.2 months, from November 16 to April 23, with an average wind speed greater than 1.9 m/s. The windiest month of the year in Sanski Most is February, with an average wind speed of 2.3 m/sh. The calmer time of the year lasts 6.8 months, from April 23 to November 16. The calmest month of the year in Sanski Most is July, with an average hourly wind speed of 1.5 m/s [7].



Figure 3. Sanica spring

Source:

<https://www.tripmondo.com/bosnia-andherzegovina/federation-of-bosnia-andherzegovina/vrelo/#images-2>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.

<https://www.nezavisne.com/novosti/drustvo/Mjestani-Sanice-ljubomornocuvaju-rajsku-varosicu/435545>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.



Figure 4. Dabarsko spring

Source: <https://in.facebook.com/novigradinfo2021/photos/pcb.4575825099147755/4575823265814605/?type=3&theater>
Accessed: 8.6.2022.



Figure 5. Zdena spring

Source: http://www.komm-entdecke-bosnien.info/destination_fluss-sana-mittellauf_28, Accessed: 8.6.2022.
<http://www.sana.ba/index.php/zasto-wwwsana-ba/item/110-vrelo-zdene>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.

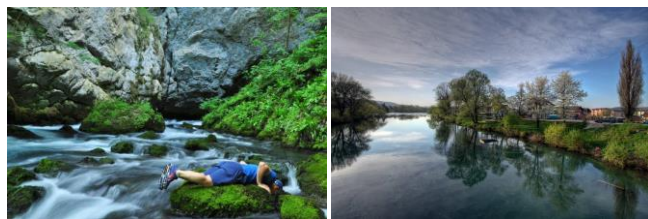


Figure 6. Sana river

Source: <https://www.nezavisne.com/zivot-stil/putovanje/Biser-u-srcu-Krajine/430948>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.
<http://www.sana.ba/index.php/zasto-wwwsana-ba/item/109-plaza-kozara>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.

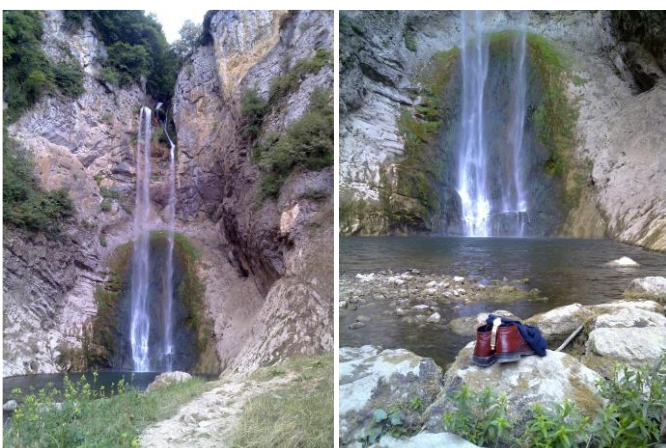


Figure 7. Bliha river waterfall in Fajtovci near Sanski Most

Source: Author (7.19.2011.)

The Sana river and eight rivulets flow through the municipality of Sanski Most: Sanica, Dabar, Zdena, Bliha, Majdanska Rijeka, Japra, Sasinka and Kozica, as well as several shorter sinkholes. In the San area, there are several

strong karst springs that are also the sources of rivers: Sanicka spring, Dabarsko spring and Zdena spring (Figures 3-7). In the Ilidza village, at the foot of the Mulez mountain, there is a stronger source of radioactive sulfur water with significant healing properties (Figure 8).

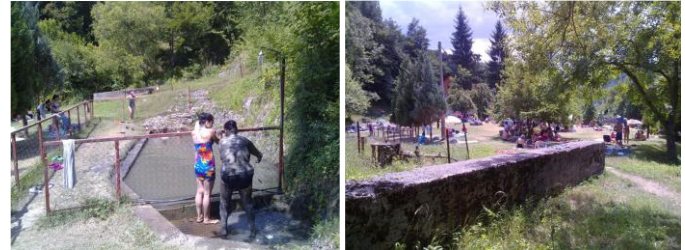


Figure 8. Spa Ilidza (Banja Ilidza) near Sanski Most

Source: Author (7.19.2011.)

The largest part of the area of Sanski Most is covered with agricultural land, so production in this segment represents one of the most important branches for the future development of the municipality. The municipality of Sanski Most has 31,679 ha of agricultural land, of which 23,958 ha are arable land and gardens, 7,068 ha are meadows and 653 ha are orchards [8].

The territory of the municipality of Sanski Most has a significant area of forest land, which according to the Federal Bureau of Statistics amounts to 38,361 ha. Of this area, 20,289 ha are high forests (18,799 state, 1,490 private), 15,073 ha are low forests (11,123 state, 3,950 private) and 2,999 ha are bare (1,939 state, 1,060 private). This composition of the forest represents a great potential for the development of the wood processing industry [8].

The composition of the Kamengrad Neogene basin includes: coal, sand, clay and tuff, which represent the most important mineral resources for development. According to the data presented, it can be concluded that Sanski Most has significant types and quantities of ores and minerals. The geological composition of the soil and current knowledge, based on the research carried out, indicate that the area of Sanski Most is promising for the discovery and exploitation of natural mineral resources for the production of construction materials.

In the area of Sanski Most, there are a large number of caves, among which the most famous are: Hrustovaca (Figure 9), Dabarska cave and Fajtovacka cave. All the listed natural assets make the Sanski Most area particularly attractive for scientists and lovers of rich nature.

With a favorable climate, these were favorable conditions for people to live in a direct relationship and symbiosis with nature [8].



Figure 9. Hrustovaca Cave

Source: <http://ponir.org/pecina-hrustovaca/>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.

<http://www.sana.ba/index.php/zasto-wwwsana-ba/item/118-hrustovacka-pecina>, Accessed: Accessed: 8.6.2022.

Social environment

By 'social environment' we mean everything that man has created and that separates him from the world of other living beings [6]. 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) [6].

History of Sanski Most. Sanski Most is located on the Sana river, in northwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sanski Most is framed by the mountains Grmec, Mulez and Behremaginica. The Sanski Most area has been inhabited since prehistoric times, as evidenced by the remains of material culture found in 18 localities, the most important of which are Hrustovaca and Dabarska cave [8]. The first tribal communities in this area appeared in the period of 75 BC. The first known inhabitants of this area were the Illyrian tribe Mezei, as evidenced by ancient written sources. After defeating the Illyrians, the ancient Romans took control of this area, as evidenced by the remains of material culture at 19 sites around Sanski Most [8].

In the early Middle Ages until the 13th century, no traces have been found about the area of Sanski Most. The oldest written document that mentions this area is the Charter of the Hungarian-Croatian King Bela IV (1206-1270) dated July 20, 1244. the year in which, along with Usora and Soli, the parishes of San, Dubica, Mrem and Vrba are mentioned, which made up Donje kraj. Ownership of the Lower Region alternated between Croatian and Bosnian rulers (the Hrvatinic princes, patarens) [8]. In the battles of the Hungarian-Croatian king against the Bosnian rulers, the parish of Sana fell into the hands (1413) of King Sigismund (1368-1437) and gave it to the princes of Blagaj.

The area around San, after many battles, became part of the Ottoman Empire (1499), where Kamengrad was the largest stronghold. After the Ottomans occupied it, Kamengrad became the seat of the nahija of the same name. After the Ottomans occupied Krupa (1565), the army from Kamengrad moved into it when it lost its importance [9].

After the abolition of the Bihac sandzak (1711) and the reorganization of the Bosnian pashaluk, Kamengrad became the seat of the new kadiluk, which is the status that Banjaluka, Bihac and Jajce, for example, had at that time. The seat of the new cadiluk was in Madena Atik (Old Maidan), and included: Kamengrad, Pecigrad, Sturlic, Mala Kladusa, Velika Kladusa, Podvizd, Vranograd (Vrnograc), Todornova, Buzim, Stijena, Stari Majdan, Sana (Kljuc), Bilaj, Blagaj, Jezerski, Krupa, Otoku (Adai Kebir), Most na Sana (Dzisri Sana), Cazin and Ostrozac.

In the 18th century, Kamengrad and Dzisri Sana (Sanski Most) had the status of captaincy (administrative-defense units in the border regions of the then Ottoman Empire).

The Ottomans built wooden forts, palenques, in the border areas. At that time, there were two palanquins in the Sanski Most area, the Lusci Palanka and the Tominska Palanka. In palanquins, the Ottoman lords built multi-storey residential and defense towers, such as the Miralim Tower in Tomina, the

Ceric Tower in Brdara, the Tower in Lipnik, the Tower in Kamengrad, the Tower in Stari Majdan [9].

The Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina began on July 19, 1878. with many heavy battles precisely on the territory of Bosnian Krajina. The Croatian population accepted the Austro-Hungarian occupation, while the Muslim Bosniaks and Serbs rejected it, each for their own reasons.

The Sanski Most area remained part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy until the end of the First World War (1918), when it became part of the newly founded Kingdom of SHS. Sanski Most has the status of a section. During the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1929-1941), the Sanski Most section was part of the Vrbaska Banovina.

During the Second World War, a significant number of the population from the area of Sanski Most accepted their participation in the National liberation war on the side of Tito's partisans. This was the reason why the second session of ZAVNOBIH was held in Sanski Most (June 30-July 2, 1944).

After the end of the Second World War and the formation of a new state (FPRY/SFRY), Sanski Most is developing in every respect, thanks to the fact of the relationship of its population to the National liberation war.

During the war (1992-1995), Sanski Most was under the military control of the Bosnian Serbs, when a large number of its inhabitants (Bosniaks and Croats) had to leave the city. When the troops of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina led by generals Mehmed Alagic and Atif Dudakovic entered Sanski Most, they found only about 1,000 non-Serb inhabitants, and the number of the pre-war population was halved.

After the war (1992-1995), Sanski Most quickly recovered and is in constant development. A big contribution to this fact is given by the population that had to move to the countries of Western Europe during the war.

Architectural cultural and historical heritage of Sanski Most. Considering the fact that Sanski Most is located in an extremely rich natural environment and that for most of its history it was located on the border area of powerful geopolitical spheres (East-West), its cultural and historical heritage, including architecture, is rich and reflects the historical context of the city .

In the territory of the Sanski Most municipality, the Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments declared 6 localities as national monuments: Memorial complex 'Šušnjar' (architectural complex), Most in Stari Maidan (Roman bridge, historical monument), Musalla with rake in Kamengrad (architectural complex), Old Town Kamengrad (historical area), Building of the II ZAVNOBIH session (place of historical monument), The building of the old railway station (a historical building). In Sanski Most, in addition to the mentioned cultural monuments, there are also: the Old Jewish Cemetery on Susnjar, the Parochial House Building in Kljucka Street (the oldest educational institution in the region of Bosnian Krajina preserved in its original form), 19 prehistoric sites, 21 sites from the Roman period, 4 sites of the middle century (fort), 5 stecak necropolises, 13 general sites of the Middle Ages, 2 monuments from the Ottoman

period, 6 monuments from the period of Austro-Hungarian administration, 51 monuments and memorials from the National Liberation War and the revolution (1941-1945), 1 urban unit and space for traditional events.

III. 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. The term 'Man' is a huge question, the essence of which he himself tries to decipher within his own limits, within the limits of the Earth and the limits of the Universe [6]. Together with the rest of the living world, it participates in the process of circulation of matter and energy in nature, sharing the same fate with it, being born and dying against its will. Endowed with reason, will and feelings, he is the only one in the living world who can discover the given laws of the organization of nature.

In 1878, the Croatian historian Vjekoslav Klaić described the small town (varosica) Sanski Most as Muslim [10].

Regarding the age structure of the population (in the period 2007-2015), the total number of the population up to 14 years of age recorded a certain decrease, by 2750 inhabitants compared to 2007 [8]. This ratio is even higher (for 10,161 persons) if this category is compared with the same one from 1991. The working population (15-64 years of age) remained at approximately the same level during the same period, with the fact that in 2009, most likely due to the pronounced economic crisis, it reached the lowest number - 33,051, and by 2011 this group would again numerically increased and reached the level of 34,138 inhabitants. The population older than 65 years, the 'third age', (in the period 2007-2015) recorded an increase in the total number, with the fact that in 2009 there was a significant increase to 9,848 compared to 6,279 inhabitants in 2008, since recorded a certain decline and currently this population group is at 8,579 inhabitants, which is again an increase compared to 2007 [8]. According to the gender structure (in the period 2000-2015), there is a noticeable difference in the number of women and men, and it is evident that in addition to the constant numerical advantage of women compared to men, there was a tendency to reduce the total numerical difference between the sexes, which in 2007 amounted to 860 women more than men so that in 2010 this difference was reduced to 311, and in 2011 the difference increased by 911 in favor of men, which increased the femininity coefficient to 1,036 in 2011, which is the highest level in the observed period [8].

IV. 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 [6].

The Old Town of Kamengrad is located above the present-day village of Donji Kamengrad, about 9 km from Sanski Most, at an altitude of 417 m. The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina declared the Old Town of Kamengrad (2008) a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina [11]. This city-fortress is mentioned in written documents for the first time on January 3, 1374. in the sales contract between the local authorities [9] (Figure 10).

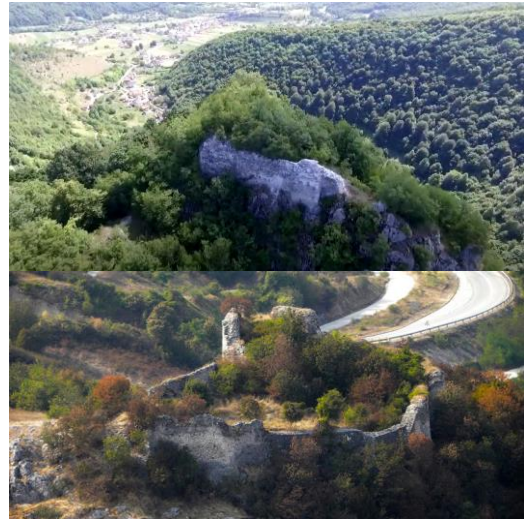


Figure 10. The Old Kamengrad town

Source:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-apVSJcoQrU>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.
<http://bh-itinerary.com/en/cities/heritageattractions/fort-kamengrad-musalla.html>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.

Fatih's musalla (Musalla in Kamengrad) is an open space where mass prayers are performed, most often Eid prayers or those arranged as 'duas'. Fatih's musalla is located in Donji Kamengrad, ten kilometers northwest of Sanski Most. Here, according to folk tradition, Sultan Mehmed II Fatih the Conqueror (1432-1481), during the occupation of Kamengrad (1463), prayed the first Juma prayer. After the war (1992-1995), the area of Fatih's musalla was renovated, where Juma prayer is offered every year on the first Friday of July (Figure 11). The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina declared (in 2003) the 'Building complex-Musalla in Kamengrad, with a moat' as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina [12].

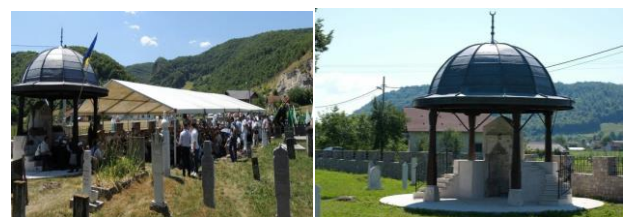


Figure 11. Fatih's musalla (Musalla in Kamengrad)

Sources:

<https://www.preporod.com/index.php/svevijesti/islamska-zajednica/vijestizbih/item/7727-manifestacija-musalla-spojvjere-kulturetolerancije-i-suzivota-u-bosni-i-hercegovini>, Accessed: 6.12.2018.

<https://www.inmedia.ba/musalla-ukamengradu-opstaje-pet-po-stoljeca/>, Accessed: 6.12.2018.

The Hamza-bey Mosque was built (1555) by Hamza-bey Biharovic. Before it was demolished during the war (1992-1995), and its material was thrown into the landfill, the mosque was last renovated in 1984. On the site of this mosque, a new mosque with four minarets was built (in 2000), which preserved the name and location of the original mosque (Figure 12).

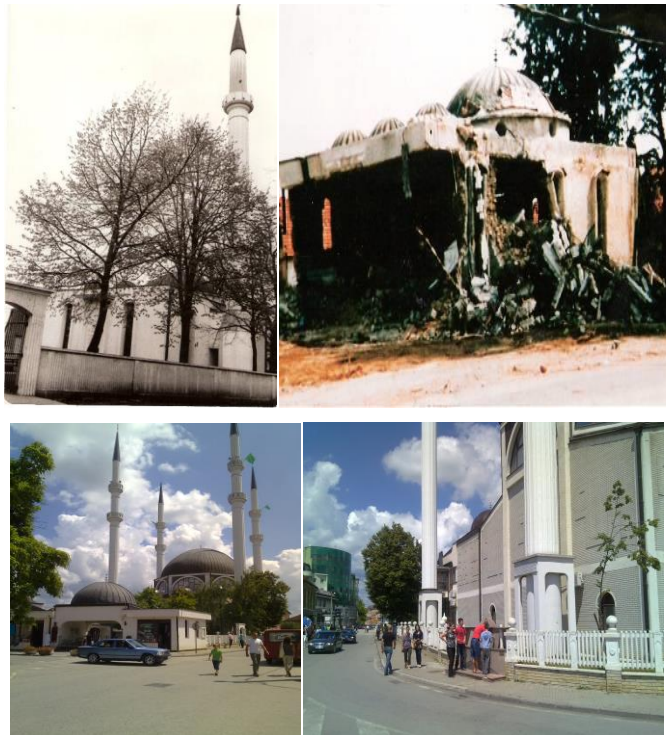


Figure 12. Hamza -bey's mosque in Sanski Most: the former mosque that was destroyed in the war (1992-1995), above, and the new mosque (built in 2000), below

Source: <https://mesdzid.ba/place/hamzibegova-dzamija/>, Accessed: , above
Source: Author (7.19.2011.), below

The old railway station in Sanski Most. The building was built (1913) during the Austro-Hungarian rule. This station, as well as the railways Prijedor-Sanski Most-Srnetica-Drvar-Lučka Kaldrma and Srnetica-Mlinista-Jajce, were owned by Viennese industrialist Otto Steinbeiss (Figure 13). The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina declared the Old Railway Station in Sanski Most (2013) a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina^[13].



Figure 13. The old railway station in Sanski Most

Sources: <http://www.dw.com/bs/sanski-most-pedesetnijansi-zelene/a-17548802>, Accessed: 6.12.2018.

<http://old.kons.gov.ba/html/slike/1394609497.jpg>, Accessed: 6.12.2018.

The building of the II ZAVNOBIH session in Sanski Most was built (1940) as the Sokolski dom. Sokolstvo represented a pan-Slavic cultural and nationalist movement that also had its branches in the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (which also included Bosnia and Herzegovina). With the establishment of the SHS Kingdom, falconry societies mainly promoted the sport. The building was destroyed during the war (1992-1995), (Figure 14). The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina declared the Second Session Building of ZAVNOBIH in Sanski Most (2013) a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina^[14].



Figure 14. The building of the II ZAVNOBIH session in Sanski Most
Source: <https://bljesak.info/kultura/flash/sokolski-dom-mjesto-na-kojem-jebih-ponovo-postala-drzava/219690#image-1>
Accessed: 8.6.2022.

Hotel Sanus is located in the very center of Sanski Most, on the left bank of the Sana river (Figure 15). The hotel was built in 1972 and privatized in 2001, when it was completely renovated. In addition to the usual hotel services, this hotel organizes hunting in Grmeča and Mulež hunting grounds, fishing on the nine rivers of Sanski Most, trips to the Bliha river waterfall, Sanska Ilidza medicinal spa, Dabarska and Hrustovacka caves, Fatih's Musalla in Donji Kamengrad and other natural sights of Sanski Most .

Other architectural structures that give the character of the city of Sanski Most are: Administrative building of the Public Utility Company Sana (Figure 16), Yasa-Clothing Factory (Figure 17), Post Office Building (Figure 18), Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul, built in 2016, on the site of an earlier church from 1873 (Figure 19).



Figure 15. Hotel Sanus

Source: <https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipPOz1IYaoYXZYXOfp09F6xU6c1904NmgX-PSW-h=h720>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.



Figure 16. Administrative building of the Public Utility Company Sana
Source: <http://mojpokusaj.blogspot.com/2012/08/>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.



Figure 17. Yasa-Clothing Factory (TOP)
Source: <http://mojpokusaj.blogspot.com/2012/08/5-nema-naslova-samo-rad-i-stvaranje.html>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.



Figure 18. The post office building in Sanski Most

Source: http://www.sanskimost.com/index.php?option=com_ponygallery&Itemid=95&func=detail&id=183, Accessed: 8.6.2022.



Figure 19. Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul in Sanski Most (in Serbian: Црква Св. Апостола Петра и Павла у Санском Мосту)

Sources: https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/p/AF1QipPkyJSmic0aUd4cYM1Y7FvOm4YRAnJhrvOoZ_-l=h720, Accessed: 8.6.2022.

<https://www.cazin.net/vijesti/sanski-most-pravoslavni-vjernici-proslavili-bozic>, Accessed: 8.6.2022.

In the Lusci Palanka settlement, on the Sanski Most-Luči Palanka-Bosanska Krupa road, there are two public fountains which, due to their position and arrangement, are so exposed that every passer-by must notice them^[3]. In addition, the fountains are designed as local laundries (Figure 20).

One of the two fountains was erected by the road, opposite the local church, Church of the Ascension of the Lord (in Serbian: Црква Вознесења Господњег), built in 1903, which was devastated in the 1992-1995 war. The fountain was obviously built with the intention of being 'public', to benefit a large number of people (especially on the occasion of a mass gathering of people in the church and in its courtyard).



Figure 20. Public fountains in Lusci Palanka near Sanski Most
Source: Author (7.19.2011.)



Figure 21. The Aganovic family house in Sanski Most
Source: Author (7.22.2016.)

The Aganovic family house is located on the left bank of the Sana river, not far from the new Hamza-bey Mosque, in the very center of Sanki Most (Figure 21). The building was built by Husein ef. Aganović in the first half of the 20th century^[4].

The Cekic family house is located in the Poljak settlement, 1.8 km away from the center of Sanski Most as the crow flies (Figure 22). The house was built by Husein-bey Cekic at the beginning of the 20th century on the spacious estate of the Cekic family^[4].



Figure 22. The Cekic family house in Sanski Most

Source: Author (7.22.2016.)

The Mujagic family house in Sanski Most is located in the very center of Sanski Most, in the Mahala residential area, on the left bank of the Sana River (Figure 23). The house was built (1928) by Mr. Ferhat Mujagic, and the master builder was Fehim Bilajbegovic. The stone for the construction of the ground floor was brought from the Brda quarry ^[4].



Figure 23. The Mujagic family house in Sanski Most

Source: Author (7.22.2016.)

V. CONCLUSION (PERSPECTIVES)

By the term 'Perspectives' (in the framework of the theory of Architecturally Defined Space) we mean „that dynamic relationship that connects now - future, existing - possible, realized – desired“ ^[6]. The emergence of a settlement (hamlet, village) or architectural-engineering structure is never accidental, but rather the result of a synergy between the natural and social environment-man ^[6].

Each social community within the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from the level of municipalities, cantons, entities to the state level, adopts its periodic development plans, which provide an overview of the state of the 'Natural environment', 'Social environment' and 'Man' in the previous period and give development guidelines in the next (planning) period. That is how the Municipality of Sanski Most adopted its Local development strategy of the municipality of Sanski Most 2014 – 2023 (January 2014). We will look at the main parts of this strategy and hint at the 'Perspectives' of the Municipality of Sanski Most.

The number of registered business entities with the status of a legal entity in Sanski Most was (2011): Agriculture, hunting and forestry (17), Ore and stone extraction (7), Manufacturing industry (72), Production and supply of electricity, gas and water (2), Construction (39), Wholesale and retail trade and maintenance (149), Hospitality (8), Transport, storage and communications (32), Financial intermediation (2), Real estate, rental and business services (29), Public administration and defense (24), Education (15), Health and social work (29), Other social, social and personal service activities (147) ^[8].

The number of registered subjects with the status of natural persons (crafts, trade and catering) in Sanski Most was (2011): Agriculture, hunting and forestry (30), Manufacturing industry (113), Construction (66), Wholesale and retail trade and maintenance (250) , Hospitality (187) , Transport, storage and communications (31) , Real estate, rental and business services (46), Education (4), Health and social work (11), Other social, social and personal service activities (54) ^[8].

According to the available data, it is estimated that in the economy sector in the period 2007 - 2011 from

foreign private companies invested about 21,400,000.00 KM, and the mentioned data refers to larger investments (over 100,000.00 KM on an annual basis). From the structure of the data, it can be concluded that the most common investors are shopping centers (6,670,000.00 KM), followed by companies from the wood industry (5,570,000.00 KM) and construction (3,370,000.00 KM), metal processing industry (3,270,000.00 KM). 000.00 KM) and the construction material industry (2,010.000.00 KM) and tourism (1.230.000.00 KM).

Regarding the level of investments, from 2007 to 2010 there was a constant decrease in investments (by about 2,000,000.00), with an increase in this area since 2010. According to the origin of the capital, it is mostly domestic investors, while foreign investments have been more pronounced in the last three years. The Austrian manufacturer of exhaust pipes, Remus, has a production facility in Sanski Most that employs about 300 people ^[15]. Sanski Most was selected as one of the most successful local communities within the UNDP project financed by the Swiss Embassy.

In July 2003, the Sanski Most Municipal Council adopted the 'Šejkovaca' industrial zone subdivision plan, which officially designated the mentioned location for the construction and development of new economic entities. In February 2004, the Decision on the method of allocating construction land in the locality 'Sejkovaca' was adopted, which created all the legal and normative preconditions for the development of business infrastructure on a larger scale. The subdivision plan foresees 42 plots with an area of 1,300-2,800 m² intended for the construction of business buildings, and

the total area of the zone is about 150,000 m², and 36 plots have been used to date ^[8].

As Sanski Most abounds in unpolluted river capacity, it is clear that there are huge fish potentials, so Sanski Most represents a true little paradise for fishing enthusiasts. Different types of fish can be found in the rivers managed by the 'Sana' Sports Fishermen's Association, such as: bream, brown trout, grayling, barbel, chub, roach, bream, bream and pike. A trout pond was built at the source of the Zdena River, which also offers catering services. The large area of Sana municipality, rivers and mountain massifs give the possibility of growing and developing a variety of game that roams the free spaces. There is certainly the Grmje brown bear, wolf, fox, roe deer, lynx, grouse, rabbit and other game species that represent a good backbone for the improvement of hunting tourism ^[8].

Beekeeping is becoming a particularly interesting branch of agriculture. Large areas of agricultural and forest land provide the opportunity for the establishment of bee farms.

Beekeeping represents a profitable branch of the economy, especially in circumstances when production in its current form does not meet the needs of the domestic market, and honey is most often imported from neighboring countries [8].

The current situation in fruit production is not satisfactory, considering the areas under fruit, the number of trees and yields, the lack of revitalization of old orchards, as well as the protection measures implemented in orchards. In the last five years, 40 new fruit plantations with an area of 0.2-2.0 ha have been established, the total area of these plantations being 40 ha. The area under berries, primarily raspberries, was increased by 5.5 ha of this fruit species.



Figure 24. Sanski Most today

Sources:

<http://mapio.net/pic/p-4743596/>, Accessed: 8.7.2022.

<https://ba.n1info.com/english/news/a486129-the-city-on-nine-rivers-sanski-most-video/>, Accessed: 8.7.2022.



Figure 25. 'Water park' in Sanski Most

Sources:

<https://business.facebook.com/641238029311970/photos/a.641281275974312/4611758508926549/?type=1&theater>

Accessed: 8.7.2022.

The most important framework indicators proposed for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the development strategy are: growth of economic investments in the municipality, number of new jobs in the economy (follow the link with the unemployment situation), growth of company profits, growth of the number of business entities per 1,000 inhabitants, growth of the average salary, growth in natural population growth, growth in the share of the educated population (with secondary and higher education), growth in the coverage of the territory and population with communal services, growth in citizens' satisfaction with the overall quality of life [8].

As the area of Sanski Most Municipality is developed on 'nine rivers', this fact will be crucial in the future life of the inhabitants of this municipality. The 'social environment' will determine the forms of respect and use of this fact. This fact

will 'unify' all other inputs of life in this space (Figures 24, 25).

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