

Impact case study form

- The Impact case study form consists of two sections. In Section A, provide basic information about the applicant, the unit of assessment, the title of the case study, the period when the research on which the case study is based was conducted, and information about the submitting institution's staff who are (or have been) involved in the research. The information regarding the underpinning research does not need to be linked to current staff, nor does it need to be linked to the evaluation period (2020-2024) or to the outputs submitted in the previous section.
- Section B has 5 main parts:
 - Brief summary of the impact (max. 100 words): briefly state the specific societal impact described in the case study;
 - The research on which the impact is based (max. 500 words): provide the key research findings or insights that underpin the societal impact and details of what research has been conducted, when and by whom;
 - References to the research (max. 6 references): provide references to the key outputs from the research described in the previous section;
 - Details of the societal impact (max 750 words): using supporting evidence, explain how the research has clearly supported or substantially contributed to the declared societal impact, and also the nature and extent of the societal impact, including a description of the societal impact on specific institutions or target groups, including a description of the evidence to support the societal impact;
 - Up-to-date contacts to sources supporting the societal impact (max. ten references): provide contacts of those external sources (i.e. sources outside the submitting institution) that have supported the specific claims made in the case study.
- The last part of the form is 'other contextual data', which applicants may fill in if relevant in the context of the application (this information is supplementary and optional; it is not included in the limit of five pages).

Section A

The fields in this section are compulsory.

Applicant: Department of Classical Archeology, Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy and Art, Trnava University

Unit of assessment:

Historical sciences and ethnology

Title of case study:

How can archaeological excavation make public space more attractive (three various forms)?

Type of the impact: Cultural Impact: Preservation of cultural heritage and traditions, cultural artefacts, new forms of artistic expression, cultural tourism, intellectual property, cultural understanding and new ways of thinking		
Time period when the underpinning research was conducted: 2019 - 2024		
Details about the personnel conducting the underpinning research from the submitting unit:		
Name/Names: Erik Hrnčiarik, doc. Dr. phil. Vladimír Varsík, prof., PhDr., CSc. Tomáš Kolon, Mgr., PhD. Vladimír Rábik, PhD., prof. PhDr.	Roles (e.g. work position): Dean, Associate professor, Department of Classical Archeology Professor, Department of Classical Archeology Assistant professor, Department of Classical Archeology Professor, Department of History	Period of employment at the submitting institution: From 2013 until today From 2011 until today From 2016 until today From 2002 until today
Details about the personnel from the submitting institution who have contributed to the impact:		
Name/Names: Erik Hrnčiarik, doc. Dr. phil. Vladimír Varsík, prof., PhDr., CSc. Tomáš Kolon, Mgr., PhD.	Roles (e.g. work position): Dean, Associate professor, Department of Classical Archeology Professor, Department of Classical Archeology Assistant professor, Department of Classical Archeology	Period of employment at the submitting institution: From 2013 until today From 2011 until today From 2016 until today
Period when the declared impact occurred: 2019 - 2024		
Section B		
1. Brief summary of the impact (max. 100 words) Case study describes the use of the results of archaeological excavations in making the public space more attractive, raising awareness of one's own history and developing tourism. By presenting finds in the media, general awareness of one's own history has increased and an interest in learning more about it has been raised. As consequence, social demand for the revision of projects has been raised in order to present results of the excavation. This makes the offer for tourists, more attractive and creates space for new leisure activities for citizens. Results were used in regional education and the organization of events.		

2. Research on which the impact is based (max. 500 words)

Department of Classical Archaeology has been carrying out rescue excavations since 2003 on the basis of a certificate issued by the Ministry of Culture. In 2020 to 2022 E. Hrnčiarik and T. Kolon excavated the polycultural settlement in [Biely Kostol](#). The oldest phase belongs to the Stone Age documented by the remains of architecture with remarkable long two-spaced houses. Other more significant components of the settlement structure date back to the Early Bronze Age (storage and various exploitation pits). The southern edges of the contemporary burial site were also captured. The intensive settlement of the location also dates back to the Iron Age. Evidence of the presence of Celts is also abundant. In addition to the symptomatic inventory of typical sunken huts, one part of the site had been excavated for a situation reminiscent of an enclosed courtyard structure in its layout and spatial arrangement. Sporadic settlement are also attested from Roman and Middle Ages periods

Hrnčiarik, Erik/ Kolon, Tomáš: [Archeologický výskum v Bielom Kostole v polohe Podolky](#). In: Pamiatky Trnavy a Trnavského kraja (25), Trnava 2023. – ISBN 978-80-972798-5-1, s. 33-44.

In 2023, the City of Trnava carried out an revitalization of the SNP Square. The reconstruction works required archaeological excavation led by E. Hrnčiarik. [During the excavation, the foundations of a medieval church with a cemetery, the remains of the city walls, a Renaissance barbican, a unique New Age "catch parking lot" for carriages, a brick bridge and the remains of a Honvéd monument were uncovered](#). The most surprising discovery was that of a sacred building, as the area had been heavily violated by a construction activity in the past. It is especially unique because of its location, as it stood in front of the walls away from any settlement. Archaeological excavation has succeeded in elucidating its layout, with the relatively rare shape of an octagonal nave plan with a polygonal presbytery. [It served as a funeral chapel – karner](#) from the 13th century (after the Tatar invasion). [Thanks to archival research of Vladimír Rábik](#), it was possible to identify this building with the Church of St. Ulrich. Karner was destroyed around the 16th century.

Hrnčiarik, Erik/ Rábik, Vladimír: [Neznáma stredoveká sakrálna stavba a ďalšie unikátne nálezy z archeologického výskumu Námestia SNP v Trnave](#). In: Pamiatky Trnavy a Trnavského kraja (26), Trnava 2024. – ISBN 978-80-972798-7-5, s. 3-12.

Hrnčiarik, Erik, [Neznáma stredoveká sakrálna stavba a ďalšie archeologické nálezy v Trnave](#). In: Informátor, Revue slovenských archeológov Roč. 34, č. 1-2, Nitra 2023. – ISBN 978-80-974149-2-4, s. 43-45.

Rábik, Vladimír, [Stredoveký kostol sv. Ulricha v Trnave v historických súvislostiach](#) : The medieval church of St. Ulrich in Trnava in historical context. In Historia ecclesiastica, roč. XIV, 2023, č. 1, s. 18-26. ISSN 1338-4341.

The [manor house](#) in Čífer-Pác represents a unique building complex within the whole Germanic Danubian Barbaric region. Although it was excavated in the last century, its systematic evaluation was carried out by V. Varsík. It is a quadrangular courtyard with dimensions of approximately 63 x 71 metres surrounded by a wooden fence. Inside there was a main residential building with stone foundations and other spacious wooden buildings. It was built by a Roman military construction unit for a local nobleman, for whom it provided all the amenities of Roman living, such as underfloor heating, mortar floors, a warm bath, and window glass. These are exceptional buildings the layout of which can be compared to rural settlements of the villae rusticae. In contrast to them, the economic activities in Čífer-Pác were concentrated in buildings outside their own premises. [The settlement witnessed the last phase of the coexistence of Romans and Germans on the middle Danube](#). It reflects the efforts of the Romans to support the pro-Roman Germanic nobility (after 406 AD).

Varsík, Vladimír: [Die spätantike quadrische Residenz in Čífer-Pác. Rekonstruktion der Bauentwicklung = Neskoroantická kvádská rezidencia v Číferi-Páci. Rekonštrukcia stavebného vývoja](#). In: Študijné zvesti Archeologického ústavu Slovenskej akadémie vied, Roč. 70, č. 1, Nitra 2023. – ISSN 0560-2793, s. 193-212.

Varsík, Vladimír/ Kolník, Titus/ Štolcová, Tereza: Čífer-Pác: [Eine spätantike Residenz im Quadenlan](#). Bonn 2021 – ISBN 978-3-7749-4335-3

3. References to the research (max. 6 references)

Hrnčiarik, Erik/ Kolon, Tomáš: [Archeologický výskum v Bielom Kostole v polohe Podolky](#). In: Pamiatky Trnavy a Trnavského kraja (25), Trnava 2023. – ISBN 978-80-972798-5-1, s. 33-44.

Hrnčiarik, Erik/ Rábik, Vladimír: [Neznáma stredoveká sakrálna stavba a ďalšie unikátne nálezy z archeologického výskumu Námestia SNP v Trnave](#). In: Pamiatky Trnavy a Trnavského kraja (26), Trnava 2024. – ISBN 978-80-972798-7-5, s. 3-12.

Hrnčiarik, Erik, [Neznáma stredoveká sakrálna stavba a ďalšie archeologické nálezy v Trnave](#). In: Informátor, Revue slovenských archeológov Roč. 34, č. 1-2, Nitra 2023. – ISBN 978-80-974149-2-4, s. 43-45.

Rábik, Vladimír, [Stredoveký kostol sv. Ulricha v Trnave v historických súvislostiach](#) : The medieval church of St. Ulrich in Trnava in historical context. In Historia ecclesiastica, roč. XIV, 2023, č. 1, s. 18-26. ISSN 1338-4341.

Varsik, Vladimír: [Die spätantike quadische Residenz in Cífer-Pác. Rekonstruktion der Bauentwicklung = Neskoroantická kvádska rezidencia v Cíferi-Páci. Rekonštrukcia stavebného vývoja](#). In: Študijné zvesti Archeologického ústavu Slovenskej akadémie vied, Roč. 70, č. 1, Nitra 2023. – ISSN 0560-2793, s. 193-212.

Varsik, Vladimír/ Kolník, Titus/ Štolcová, Tereza: Cífer-Pác: [Eine spätantike Residenz im Quadenlan](#). Bonn 2021 – ISBN 978-3-7749-4335-3

Selected grants:

- to whom the grant was awarded – obec Cífer (cezhraničný partner obec Modrá)
- the title of the grant – Spoločné dedičstvo od Rimanov po klenoty Veľkej Moravy
- sponsor - Interreg V-A SK-CZ 14-20
- grant period (with dates) 1. 1 – 30. 11. 2023
- financial value of the grant 1 860 213, 46 euro

4. Details of the impact (max. 750 words)

All three archaeological excavations have produced unexpected results that have resonated in society ([media or social networks](#)). Thanks to them, not only the awareness of our own history has increased, but the question of making the results of the excavations accessible to the general public has also been raised. Results of the excavation were presented in three various forms:

The simplest way was to present the results of the excavation in Biely Kostol. The [streets](#) built in the new district were named [Bronze](#) and [Celtic](#), reflecting the historical stages captured by the excavation. An exhibition of the finds was set up in the [primary school](#), supplemented by appropriately chosen textual and pictorial documentation. These present the history of the site on which the school stands in an appropriate way for the pupils (Confirmation from Ľubomíra Brunovská). They can directly learn about archaeology. Their teaching process has been enriched by confrontation with the finds, thanks to which the pupils can get a better idea of life in different historical periods. The exhibition can also be viewed by inhabitants, which will prove their increased interest in their own [history](#). Building on this experience, in the case of the discovery of a medieval carnelian and a Baroque barbican in Trnava, the presentation was used in the form of a hinted reconstruction, which transitions into an interpretation in the pavement. The architect who prepared the reconstruction of the square incorporated the results of the archaeological excavation. This has also raised awareness of the [history](#) of the site and it develops regional [education](#), but there are other benefits. This made the public space more attractive, which has brought new added value to the square. The [presentation](#) of the medieval corner, barbican and bridge has increased interest in this place, both among the residents themselves and among tourists in the city (Confirmation from Trnava Tourism), who can learn about this history not only from tourist guides but also through bilingual information [boards](#) with indicative reconstructions. The hinted reconstruction of the Lower Gate has created space for an interactive game for the whole family ([The Mighty belt](#)), which directly mentions the archaeological find and its function in the past.

The most complex, but at the same time the most challenging presentation of excavation results, is the [archeological park in Cífer – Pác](#). Its conception stems from the results of the scientific processing of archaeological excavation by Professor V. Varsik. The archeological park represents a unique form in which archeology is not only presented in the form of exhibited artefacts, but its aim is to present two cultural phenomena of that time - on the example of a Germanic settlement and in the Central European area of an exceptional nobleman's court. Park offers [creative educational programmes](#) that are a combination of discovery, exploring history and creative research. They offer the experience of discovery while encountering originals and copies of archaeological finds. Visitors will be able to directly try out historical craft techniques, experience the ancient everyday life and develop their skills. In addition, [events](#) are regularly organized in the park with demonstrations of martial arts of both ethnicities, culinary specialties, dress, etc. Park is located near the [swimming pool](#), thus offering both local and foreign visitors the opportunity to relax and learn about this phenomenon (harmonious living of both ethnicities) in a playful way and with real 3D demonstrations right on the site. The opening of the park has also a positive impact on the local economy, increasing the number of visitors to local restaurants and offering jobs for local residents. The [archaeological park](#) is visited by school tours as well as organised groups of history enthusiasts. The park continues to resonate in the media after its [opening](#), where, the Department's staff continue to [appear](#). (Confirmation from Maroš Sagan)

In all three cases, the Department staff provided the background materials and prepared the proposal for the presentation (as a part of the site report), commented on its form, participated in the implementation and participated in lectures related to the presentation of the sites. This is an example of interdisciplinary cooperation between archaeologists, historians, architects, museologists or tourist managers. They are evidence of the three basic forms of presentation, thanks to which the results of scientific research are not only addressed to a small group of scientist but offer the opportunity to inform the [general public](#), to develop regional and national education, enrich the city's offer of tourist attractions and leisure uses. Last but not least, they add value to the public space, which is not only aesthetic but educational. (Confirmation from city Trnava)

5. Sources to support the impact (max. ten references)

- a) Confirmation from Mgr. Ľubomíra Brunovská, director of the primary school in Biely Kostol about the use of the exhibition in teaching. She declares about how teaching process has been enriched by confrontation with the finds, thanks to which the pupils can get a better idea of life in different historical periods.
- b) Statement by the regional tourism organization Trnava Tourism on the importance of archaeological research in the city of Trnava for the development of tourism. It talks about applying knowledge about networks using knowledge that was prepared for the tourist office by a team from the department.
- c) Confirmation form Maroš Sagan (the mayor of Cífer) on the use of the knowledge of Prof. V. Varsík. It also confirms information about the number of visitors to the park, the village, and the use of knowledge in the preparation of accompanying events.
- d) Confirmation of the number of viewers at the public lecture as part of the presentation at the SNP Square in Trnava, which was organized by the city of Trnava and was visited by 36 paying participants.

Other contextual data

Fields in this part are additional and optional. This information is provided in a separate form and is not included in the five-page limit.

Name(s) of funder(s):**Global Research Identifier of funder(s) (<https://www.grid.ac/>):****Name(s) of funding programme(s):****Grant number(s):****Amount of grant (in EUR):****ORCID for each named researcher, where available:****Name(s) of formal partner(s):****Countries where the impact occurred:**