

# Strategie e Programmazione della Conservazione e Trasmissibilità del Patrimonio Culturale

*A cura di*

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# POSSIBILITIES OF DEFINING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF VIMINACIUM AS A UNIQUE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

## POSSIBILITÀ DELLA DEFINIZIONE DEL SITO ARCHEOLOGICO DI VIMINACIUM COME UN PAESAGGIO CULTURALE UNICO

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*Questo studio dimostra la possibilità di creare un paesaggio culturale unico che potrebbe derivare da una combinazione di aree naturali e culturali del sito archeologico Viminacium in Serbia e del suo ambiente cioè del patrimonio archeologico e industriale della natura protetta, uno spazio che mostra come due attività apparentemente opposte – conservazione del patrimonio culturale e il rapido sviluppo del settore – insieme possono durare per decenni, fondendo la loro relazione con i principi dello sviluppo sostenibile. L'analisi del rispetto dei criteri su cui questo spazio può essere inserito nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale (World Heritage List) come un paesaggio culturale unico richiede uno studio molto più approfondito. In questo contesto è importante mostrare i fattori che creano il paesaggio del soggetto e dimostrare che esso è veramente un paesaggio culturale, che, indipendentemente dal fatto che sarà o meno nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale, richiede una rinascita costante e una conservazione continua. Se correttamente progettate e gestite, queste aree possono diventare un fattore chiave di sviluppo socio-economico delle comunità locali, e anche della regione. Tuttavia, sembra che, nonostante l'esistenza del ricco patrimonio culturale e naturale, il fattore sociale (la gente del posto del paesaggio in oggetto, le sue abitudini e l'atteggiamento nei confronti dell'ambiente e del patrimonio, le autorità e le istituzioni che operano in questo settore e di tutti coloro che possono essere interessati da cambiamenti nella tutela delle aree naturali e del patrimonio culturale) può rappresentare un ostacolo importante non solo per creare, ma anche nella comprensione della necessità dell'esistenza di questo paesaggio culturale unico.*

*Key words: Viminacium, cultural landscape, cultural and historical heritage, industrial heritage, local community, socio-economic development, archaeological site.*



At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the research of *Viminacium*, the capital of the former Roman province of Upper Moesia (*Moesia Superior*) had already begun. In 1949<sup>1</sup>, the site was protected and, in 1979, it was classified as a cultural heritage site of great importance<sup>2</sup>. In 2006, the archaeological park was opened for visitors, while in 2009, *Viminacium* became an official archaeological site with defined borders and protection regimes<sup>3</sup>.

*Viminacium* lies on the right bank of the Mlava, 3km to the south of the Danube, in the fields of the villages of Stari Kostolac and Drmno, next to the thermo power-plant "Kostolac B" and the strip mine "Drmno", close to the town of Kostolac in the Republic of Serbia. What is visible nowadays in this area is a big depression of the strip mine with a huge amount of mechanisation and the thermo power-plant complex with its coal depots. Also visible is a partly re-cultivated area and specific parts of the *Viminacium* site, with modern buildings intended for researchers and tourists. The area studied in this paper belongs to a unique complex with fixed borders. It is more specifically defined by the spatial plans that have been adopted<sup>4</sup>, which include the archaeological site *Viminacium*, the villages Stari Kostolac and Drmno, the "Kostolac B" thermo power-plant complex with the "Drmno" strip mine, the lower Mlava valley, the zone of tourist activities on the right bank of the Danube and part of the Danube *aquatoria*<sup>5</sup>. In 1992, cultural landscape became a category in the World Heritage List<sup>6</sup>, while in 2000, *The European Landscape Convention*<sup>7</sup> was accomplished. The recent UNESCO report about cultural landscapes shows that every landscape always carries cultural values with it<sup>8</sup>, but in order to be enlisted onto the World Heritage List, it needs to fulfil conditions like all the other monuments and places already listed, i.e. to possess an *Outstanding Universal Value*, *authenticity*, systems of lawful protection and management, regular preservation, as well as clearly defined borders<sup>9</sup>. *The European Landscape Convention* covers all of the landscapes, even those that are not of *Outstanding Universal Value*, since its main goal is to show the necessity of introducing protection and planning rules for all of the landscapes<sup>10</sup>. From the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century until today, different authors have attempted to define the terms of

cultural landscape. According to some, the cultural landscape is "a heritage of many eras of natural evolution and many generations of human effort"<sup>11</sup>. They are



Fig. 2 - Natural factors of the landscape. A) Agricultural lands of Stari Kostolac village (MILOVANOVIĆ 2007); B) River Mlava in the village of Stari Kostolac (photograph of the Authors, 2004); C) Agricultural lands of the village of Stari Kostolac (VIMINACIUM, ROMAN TOWN AND FORTRESS); D) The Sand Martin, protected species of the area (TUČAKOV 2013, p. 6); E) Sunflower fields in the village of Stari Kostolac (private photo-documentation of American students during the summer school of 2004); F) River Danube near Kostolac (Photograph of the authors, 2008); G) Goats in the fields of the villages surrounding Viminacium (photograph of the Authors, 2005); H) A view from the hill above the village of Stari Kostolac (photograph of the Authors, 2008); I) A plateau on the hill above the village of Stari Kostolac. (photograph of the Authors, 2008).

On the opposite page, Fig. 1 - Archaeological park of *Viminacium*, the power plant "Kostolac B", the rivers Danube and Mlava and the village of Stari Kostolac (photo-documentation of project Viminacium, Archaeological institute Belgrade, N. Petrović, 2012).

<sup>1</sup> REŠENJE ZAVODA 428/49.

<sup>2</sup> SLUŽBENI GLASNIK RS, 14/79, 30/89.

<sup>3</sup> SLUŽBENI GLASNIK RS, 102/2009.

<sup>4</sup> SPASIĆ 2012 a; SPASIĆ 2012 b; SLUŽBENI GLASNIK RS, 50/2012.

<sup>5</sup> SLUŽBENI GLASNIK RS, 50/2012.

<sup>6</sup> UNESCO a.

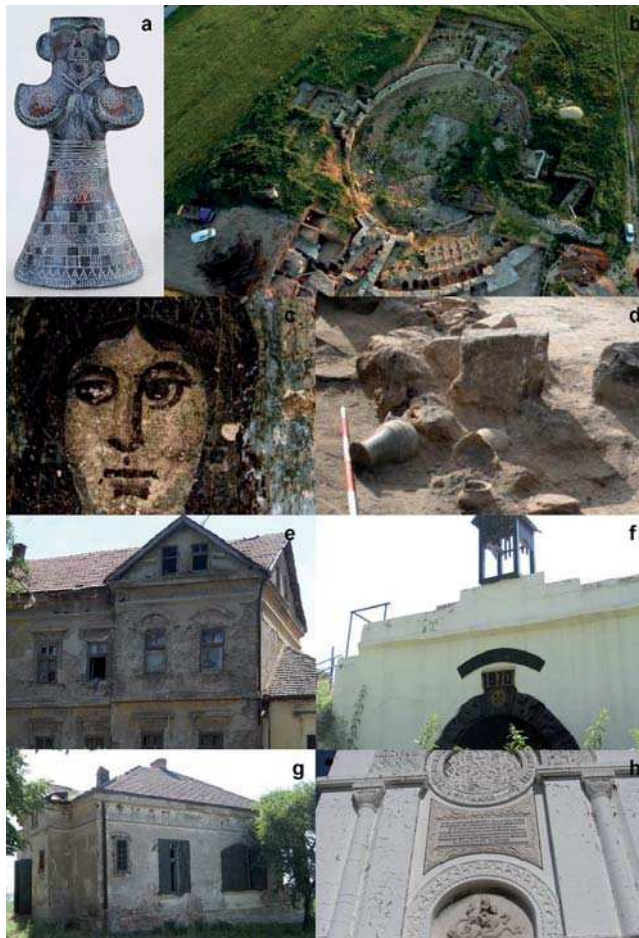
<sup>7</sup> COUNCIL OF EUROPE.

<sup>8</sup> AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.

<sup>9</sup> UNESCO c, pp. 96-119.

<sup>10</sup> BROWN 2008, p. 16





**Fig. 3** - Cultural and historical factors of the landscape. **A)** Prehistoric figure named “Kličevac idol” (MUZEJ VOJVODINE); **B)** Viminacium amphitheatre (BURA, RISOVIĆ 2012, p.105); **C)** Detail of a fresco from the 4th century found in a tomb in *Viminacium* (KORAC 2007, p.109); **D)** Archaeological research of medieval Braničevo (BLIC 2010); **E)** Main administrative building of the old mine in the village of Stari Kostolac (photograph of the Authors, 2012); **F)** Entrance to the old mine in the village of Stari Kostolac (photograph of the Authors, 2012); **G)** Family villa of the river captain, on the hill above the village of Stari Kostolac (Private photo-documentation of Zoran Cekić, 2008); **H)** The church from 1924, on the hill above the village of Stari Kostolac (private photo-documentation of Zoran Cekić, 2008).

“those areas of the landscape which have been significantly modified by human activity” and which “include rural landscapes like farms, villages and mining sites, as well as country towns”<sup>12</sup>, at the same time being defined as places which “clearly represent or reflect the patterns of settlement or use of the landscape over a long period of time, as well as the evolution of cultural values, norms and attitudes toward the land”<sup>13</sup>.

### Feature Analysis of Cultural Landscape of the Viminacium Archaeological Site

Landscape is a source of information about its content and meaning, but also a background which can freely be interpreted as a peculiar image of multiple meanings<sup>14</sup>. Factors which influence the creation of a *peculiar image* of the landscape studied can be determined as natural, cultural and historical, social and civilisational<sup>15</sup>.

*Natural factors* (fig. 2). The area of the Kostolac village and its surrounding belong to the most fertile parts of Serbia<sup>16</sup>. The part along the Danube bank belongs to the area of a protected nature reserve and represents one of the biggest cells of migratory birds in Middle Europe. During 2009, at the “Drmmo” strip mine, a mammoth skeleton was discovered. It is the oldest example of this animal species found so far in Serbia<sup>17</sup>. In this area there is a wide spectrum of mineral water resources, as yet still unexploited<sup>18</sup>.

At the end of the 1980’s, before the strip mine was opened and the thermo power-plant was built, the contemporary research area of the coal mine consisted of fields of wheat and corn, vineyards and bosks<sup>19</sup>. Still, the development of mining and energy production covered most of the farmland<sup>20</sup> and according to the standards of the European Union, the area was classified as a polluted and degraded environment, with negative influences on humans, flora and fauna<sup>21</sup>.

*Cultural and historical factors* (fig. 3). One of the important features of most of the cultural landscapes is their

<sup>11</sup> BROWN 2008, p. 6.

<sup>12</sup> BROWN 2008, p. 7.

<sup>13</sup> BROWN 2008, p. 7.

<sup>14</sup> MYGA-PIĄTEK 2011, pp. 133-134.

<sup>15</sup> Factors were classified according to one of the possible divisions of factors influencing the evolution of the landscape. The division includes natural, historical and political, socio-economic, cultural and civilisational factors. Natural factors represent the starting point of a landscape, specific conditions and schemes of the natural environment that further determine the types of human activity. Historical and political factors are different events, regime systems, political systems and doctrines, laws and administrative systems which were changed several times during the course of history. Socio-economic factors include systems of inhabiting, property forms, occupation, property and social structures in the territory concerned. Cultural factors represent evidence of the gradual cultural maturation of a society, building techniques, architectural styles, scientific discoveries and technological innovations, feeling of territorial identity and spiritual culture, language, customs, beliefs and religion. Civilisational factors are defined by the intellectual and biological potential of a society, as well as by the successful use of technological accomplishments and material goods, resulting in people’s feelings of security, but also the loss of connection with the natural environment and the dependence on technology. According to these factors, the factors of the landscape concerned can be divided into natural, cultural and historical, social and civilisational. Political and economic features are carried by each of the factors (Myga-Piatek 2011, pp. 132-133).

<sup>16</sup> VUČETIĆ 2010, pp. 4-5.

<sup>17</sup> ZEKOVIĆ 2012, pp. 55-56.

<sup>18</sup> ZEKOVIĆ 2012, p. 35.

<sup>19</sup> MAŠINSKI FAKULTET UNIVERZITETA U BEOGRADU 2010, p. 44.

<sup>20</sup> MAŠINSKI FAKULTET UNIVERZITETA U BEOGRADU 2010, p. 41.

<sup>21</sup> ZEKOVIĆ 2012, p. 51.

cultural and historical multilayeredness, caused by the migration of different populations across the territory during the course of history<sup>22</sup>. The continuity of life in the studied area can be traced from the 8<sup>th</sup> millennium. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium, the famous “Kostolac” culture developed here. In the nearby village of Kličevac, whose fertile fields slowly disappeared because of the advance of strip-mining, the world famous figurine of the “Kličevac Idol” from the Bronze Age was discovered. The oldest Celtic necropolis in the eastern Danube valley from the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries B.C. was discovered in Kostolac<sup>23</sup>. *Viminacium* was the biggest Roman town in the province of Upper Moesia and an important legionary fort. At the beginning of the New Era, the permanent military garrison, at the point where the river Mlava flows into the Danube, was built as the first defensive stronghold, while during the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D, the town of *Viminacium* was erected by the first community of Roman citizens in this area<sup>24</sup>. After a period called “the time of peace, period of labour and economic strengthening”<sup>25</sup>, there were several periods of destruction and renovation during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, followed by a Hunnic attack in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. After Justinian's renovation in the 6<sup>th</sup> century, *Viminacium* ceased to exist in the 7<sup>th</sup> century, due to Slavic attacks<sup>26</sup>. On the hill on the left bank of the Mlava, on the plateau of the village of Stari Kostolac, the medieval town of Braničevo was built<sup>27</sup>, with the oldest remains dating back to the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>26</sup>. Around the town of Braničevo, one of the most important medieval Serbian territories was formed. Even crusaders reached Braničevo while they were travelling along the Danube. At the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the Braničevo area became a part of the Serbian state and in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, it was surrendered to the Turks<sup>29</sup>.

Lignite is the most important energetic source of the Republic of Serbia and the Kostolac coal basin includes an area of about 400 km<sup>230</sup>. The year 1870, in which coal mining began in Kostolac<sup>31</sup>, is considered the beginning of the industrial era in Serbia<sup>32</sup>. In the village of Stari Kostolac, an underground coal mine was opened, which, after the First World War, became the biggest lignite mine in Serbia<sup>33</sup>. After the Second World War, the old mine in the village of Stari Kostolac led to the deve-

lopment of the modern town of Kostolac, inhabited by the miners of the local mine and their descendants. After the thermo power-plants were built, the Kostolac mines were closed and, in 1966, underground mining



**Fig. 4 - Social factors of the landscape. A)** A resident of the village of Stari Kostolac (private photo-documentation of American students during the summer school of 2004); **B)** A house in the village of Stari Kostolac (private photo-documentation of American students during the summer school of 2004); **C)** Roma people entering the town of Kostolac (private photo-documentation of American students during the summer school of 2004); **D)** Houses in the village of Stari Kostolac (private photo-documentation of American students during the summer school of 2004); **E)** Agricultural machinery the village of Stari Kostolac (private photo-documentation of American students during the summer school of 2004); **F)** Roma people residing in the temporary building next to the main administrative building of the old mine, in the village of Stari Kostolac (photograph of the Authors, 2012); **G)** One of the houses of the mining colony in Stari Kostolac resided by Roma people (photograph of the Authors, 2012); **H)** Roma children in the mining colony of Stari Kostolac (RAPAIĆ, *Panoramio*).

<sup>22</sup> LENNON, MATHEWS 1996, p. 8.

<sup>23</sup> SPASIĆ-ĐURIĆ 2009, pp. 14-17.

<sup>24</sup> MIRKOVIĆ 1968, p. 56.

<sup>25</sup> VASIĆ 1895, p. 29.

<sup>26</sup> MIRKOVIĆ 1968, pp. 63, 65, 71-73.

<sup>27</sup> SPASIĆ-ĐURIĆ 2009, p. 16.

<sup>28</sup> ŠPEHAR 2007, p. 365.

<sup>29</sup> SPASIĆ-ĐURIĆ 2009, p. 16.

<sup>30</sup> REPUBLIČKA AGENCIJA ZA PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE 2009, p. 19.

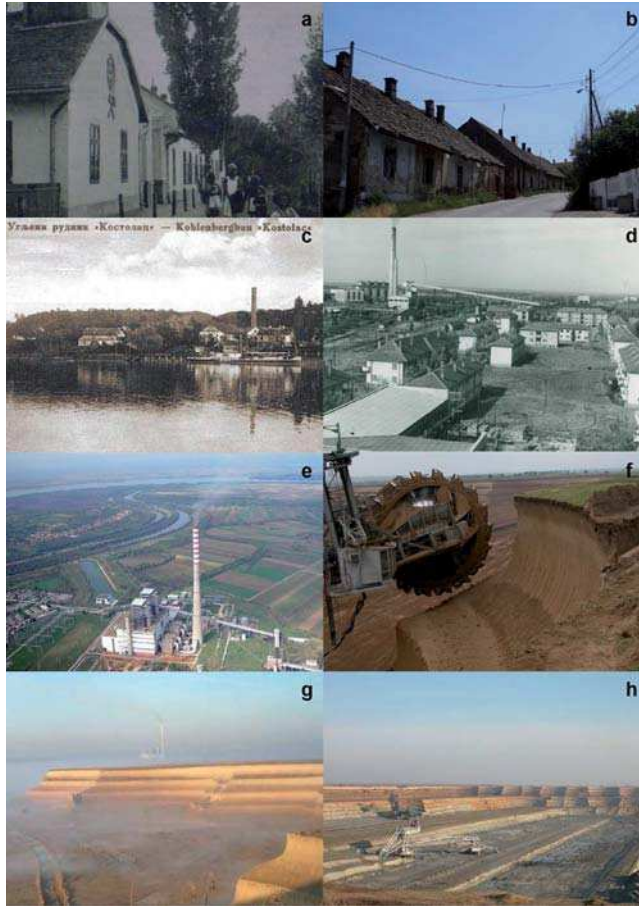
<sup>31</sup> VUČETIĆ 2010, p. 11.

<sup>32</sup> VUČETIĆ 2010, p. 2.

<sup>33</sup> VUČETIĆ 2010, p. 18.



was stopped<sup>34</sup>. The mine entrance in Stari Kostolac, with the administrative building and miners' premises, represent the first mining colony and the beginning of modern mining activities in Serbia and, as such, they



**Fig. 5 - Civilisational factors of the landscape.** A) Mining colony at the end of the 19th century (VUČETIĆ 2010, p.38); B) Houses of the old mining colony today (photograph of the Authors, 2012); C) A view of the village of Stari Kostolac from the river at the end of the 19th century (VUČETIĆ 2010, p.16); D) The town of Kostolac in the first years of its existence (POLITIKIN ZABAVNIK); E) Power plant "Kostolac B" with a view to the village of Stari Kostolac, the confluence of the rivers Mlava and Danube and the entrance to the archaeological park of Viminacium (VIMINACIUM, ROMAN TOWN AND FORTRESS, "Excavation site"); F) Machinery in the open pit of "Drmno" (private photo-documentation of American students during the summer school of 2004); G) Open pit "Drmno" (VIMINACIUM, ROMAN TOWN AND FORTRESS, "Excavation site"); H) Open pit "Drmno" (TE KO KOSTOLAC).

represent a valuable industrial heritage. Today, the whole area is neglected and the buildings are in decay. Their protection and conservation, with possible adjustments and the addition of new contents, should be one of the important plans of maintaining the heritage of this area<sup>35</sup>. On the site of medieval Braničevo, next to its archaeological remains, there is also a church from 1924<sup>36</sup>, which is a protected cultural monument, as well as a collapsed villa of a river captain who used to transport the Kostolac coal along the Danube<sup>37</sup>.

*Social factors (fig. 4).* The latest studies of cultural landscapes indicate the need for accessing the place itself, separating the experience of the place from its morphology, and the commitment towards the people who inhabit it and who should, therefore, be included in its maintenance<sup>38</sup>, from the identification of the landscape to the description of its values that could lead to a possible nomination for the World Heritage List<sup>39</sup>.

Today, the importance of non-material cultural heritage is gaining in importance, as is the anthropological vision of culture in which heritage is no longer a simple assemblage of physical remains and notes from the past. Historical places are not static objects admired because of their architecture, but a living space adopted by local communities, a basic part of a process of the preservation of their identity and the sense of belonging<sup>40</sup>. They show the history of the people who live here and whose ancestors also lived here. It is important to respect local traditions and cultural rhythms, reflected in stories, behaviour, rituals and knowledge about the area, in order to understand the landscapes and to protect them properly<sup>41</sup>. Demand for traditional crafts and knowledge is one of the numerous results of this approach<sup>42</sup> which, in the studied landscape, can be shown through the usage of natural resources throughout history.

Loess with high clay content covers most of the area<sup>43</sup>, which led to the development of brick manufacture. Before the strip mine advanced, a former "clay mine... a long valley... from which the Romans excavated clay for their bricks"<sup>44</sup> was visible, playing an important role in the development of *Viminacium*, as well as other nearby ro-

<sup>34</sup> VUČETIĆ 2010, p. 29.

<sup>35</sup> According to the plans of Electric Power Industry of Serbia, this old mining complex is intended for re-arrangement, while the Romae, who illegally inhabit the houses, should get homes on locations with new buildings. In 2011, the local road leading from the town of Kostolac towards the "Kostolac B" thermo power-plant was completely renewed, which made it possible to exclude the road through the old mining colony, which, until then, was the only connection between these two spots. It also gave it a chance to become a separate connection to this possible cultural and historical tourist complex of industrial heritage.

<sup>36</sup> MAŠINSKI FAKULTET UNIVERZITETA U BEOGRADU 2010, p. 46.

<sup>37</sup> VUČETIĆ 2010, p. 35.

<sup>38</sup> JAIN 2008, pp. 15-16.

<sup>39</sup> MITCHELL, BUGGEY 2000, pp. 44-45.

<sup>40</sup> RODWELL 2007, pp. 185-187.

<sup>41</sup> MITCHELL, Buggey 2000, pp. 44-45.

<sup>42</sup> RODWELL 2007, pp. 185-187.

<sup>43</sup> MAŠINSKI FAKULTET UNIVERZITETA U BEOGRADU 2010, pp. 20-24.

<sup>44</sup> VALTROVIĆ 1884b, pp. 98-99.

man settlements and forts along the Danube limes<sup>45</sup>. Today, in the nearby villages, clay is excavated on private properties. It is processed, cut and dried and bricks are fired for individual buildings<sup>46</sup>, while in the wider area there are several brick factories. It is still not known whether the local Romans here used coal, so possible traces of ancient mining can be searched for in the building material of *Viminacium*<sup>47</sup>.

In the archaeological park of *Viminacium*, numerous congresses, scientific conferences, workshops and festivals have been held. As a result of the development of the park, twenty locals have been employed<sup>48</sup>. However, when dealing with this particular landscape, it was not enough only to foster the activities of the local community. "Cultural memory preserves a store of knowledge from which a group derives an awareness of its unity and peculiarity"<sup>49</sup>. It needs to be preserved, but it is also necessary to create a balanced and harmonic relationship between what the community needs to cherish as its own individuality and the universal cultural and historical values which a landscape possesses. A negative attitude of the local population towards the touristic development of *Viminacium* is an objective manifestation of cultural memory defined through a positive determination – "we are this" and a negative one – "that's our opposite"<sup>50</sup>. This is an element which could represent an obstacle to giving universal meaning to the landscape being studied, but which grows stronger due to the development of tourism and the ever growing number of visitors, coming from different communities and different landscapes.

The use of historic building materials for modern purposes, actually a kind of "recycling building material within the community" has always existed<sup>51</sup>. Academic interpretations of the cultural meaning of material remains were not always formulated, nor did they play an important role<sup>52</sup>. Therefore, the buildings of *Viminacium* were degraded for centuries and from the building material, the houses of local inhabitants were

erected, along with many other important medieval objects in the area<sup>53</sup>. Later on, the scattering of bricks and stones developed into criminal acts, the trade of cultural properties inside and outside the country. Un-



Fig. 6 - Cultural and historical and civilisational factors of the landscape. A) Research of a Roman necropolis at the edge of the open pit (private photo-documentation of Svetlana Dingarac, 2009); B) Relocating the Roman aqueduct due to the progression of the open pit in 2003 (VIMINACIUM, ROMAN TOWN AND FORTRESS b); C) Research of a Roman villa at the edge of the open pit (VIMINACIUM, ROMAN TOWN AND FORTRESS a); D) Research of mammoths in 2012 (VEČERNJE NOVOSTI ONLINE 2012).

<sup>45</sup> JORDOVIĆ 1995, p. 95.

<sup>46</sup> PAVLOVIĆ et al. 2012a, p. 16.

<sup>47</sup> In the already mentioned hill upon Stari Kostolac there is a rock locally called "crvenka" (red petrified clay). It is in the shape of smaller irregular pieces of solid petrified soil and it is used in road and building structures of the ancient *Viminacium*. Coal, most commonly lignite, gets spontaneously combusted when it gets in touch with oxygene and sunlight, causing the forming of burned soil with clay in the layer above it. "Crvenka" can therefore be called "natural brick". This rock is exploited even today in some amounts and used as building material (RĀDAN, RĀDAN 2012).

<sup>48</sup> MAKSIN et al. 2011, p. 343.

<sup>49</sup> ASSMANN, CZAPLICKA 1995, p. 130.

<sup>50</sup> ASSMANN, CZAPLICKA 1995, p. 130.

<sup>51</sup> RODWELL 2007, p. 190.

<sup>52</sup> RODWELL 2007, p. 189.

<sup>53</sup> In papers about *Viminacium*, written during the 19th century, one can get an idea of the relationship of the local inhabitants towards the culture and history of the area (Kanic 1989, p. 542). The first explorer of *Viminacium*, the architect Mihailo Valtrović, wrote about this: "...the inhabitants of Kostolac and other nearby villages destroyed the remains of the former Roman town of *Viminacium*. Up to two thousand wagons of stone... and up to four thousand bricks, some of which bore inscriptions, were carried away from that spot once the weather got warmer; cut stones – either with inscriptions or decoration, or even without them – were crushed for easier transport; up to two hundred graves were opened and scattered and everything that was found within them was carried away" (Valtrović 1884a, p. 3).



til the beginning of the 21st century, before the site was put under surveillance and tourists begun to visit it, the illegal excavation of *Viminacium* was an everyday activity of some of the locals<sup>54</sup>.

*Civilisational factors* (fig. 5). A traditional historic landscape is a place with preserved historic structures and with human activities which deliberately changed it



**Fig. 7** - Natural and civilisational factors of the landscape. **A)** Open pit “Drmno” (photo-documentation of project *Viminacium*, Archaeological Institute, Belgrade, N. Petrović, 2012); **B)** Buildings in the archaeological park of *Viminacium* and the open pit “Drmno” (photo-documentation of project *Viminacium*, Archaeological Institute, Belgrade, N. Petrović, 2012); **C)** Archaeological park of *Viminacium*, the power plant “Kostolac B”, the rivers Mlava and Danube and the village of Stari Kostolac (photo-documentation of project *Viminacium*, Archaeological Institute, Belgrade, N. Petrović, 2012).

through the course of history, with the development of the modern mining industry, during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, being regarded as the most important of them. Therefore, what influenced the shaping of this landscape most is the coal strip mining, which has been performed here since the strip mine was established in 1943, as the first of its kind in the Balkans<sup>55</sup>. The production of electricity in the area concerned is an important factor of the electro-energy system of Serbia<sup>56</sup>, while the greatest number of locals is employed in this domain<sup>57</sup>.

The remains of ancient *Viminacium* are spread over more than 450 ha, while strip mining is prohibited in an area of 355 ha<sup>58</sup>. Although the greatest number of ancient buildings in the protected area is still underground, waiting to be excavated, a huge part has already been destroyed by the strip mine, while many other unexplored sites are also endangered. Both the exploitation of energy sources and the protection of cultural heritage belong to the state's priorities, so compromises are needed. A long successful cooperation of local institutions of industry and culture bears testimony to this. It includes the financing of the research by the industrial sector, the dislocation and presentation of endangered buildings, and the purchase of fields for the needs of archaeological research, as well as the advancement of archaeological research along with the advancement of industry<sup>59</sup> (fig. 6).

According to the temporary situation, it is estimated that the thermo power-plant in the village of Drmno will cease to exist in around 2059<sup>60</sup>, while coal mining at the strip mine will end in 2022. By that time, it will occupy a farming area larger than 2000 ha. *The European Landscape Convention* offered recommendations for a “creative restoration of a landscape which endured human interventions, including re-cultivation measures”<sup>61</sup>. Although long-lasting re-cultivation reduces the degradation of the area concerned, its results are not satisfactory. It is necessary to find ways to revive the area in the future, when it will no longer represent an exploited area, to actually think of new contents, which could include the formation of an artificial lake in the area of the strip mine<sup>62</sup>.

<sup>54</sup> Cfr. ŠPULEROVA, PETROVIĆ 2011, p. 154. After surveillance was introduced and plundering was stopped, local inhabitants showed their relationship towards environmental protection and, therefore, also towards the preservation of cultural heritage in another way, noticed by interviewed visitors of the archaeological park of *Viminacium*. Along the access roads through the nearby villages there are huge amounts of rubbish constantly blown around the area, and there are numerous illegal dump sites despite their permanent relocation and planning (planning by public utility services). Taken from the documentation of the archaeological park *Viminacium*.

<sup>55</sup> VUČETIĆ 2010, p. 48.

<sup>56</sup> The industrial complex in Kostolac accounts for 15% of the total production capacity of the electro-energy system of Serbia (JP ELEKTROPRIVREDA SRBIJE 2012, p. 4).

<sup>57</sup> REPUBLIKA SRBIJA – REPUBLIČKI ZAVOD ZA STATISTIKU 2003.

<sup>58</sup> SLUŽBENI GLASNIK RS, 102/2009.

<sup>59</sup> MAKSIN et al. 2011, pp. 342-345.

<sup>60</sup> DAJIĆ, TOMAŠEVIĆ 2012, p. 112.

<sup>61</sup> WEIZENEGGER, SCHENK 2006, pp. 183-196.

<sup>62</sup> PAVLOVIĆ et al. 2012 b, p. 156.

## Conclusion

The Cultural Property Law of the Republic of Serbia" determines four categories of immovable cultural properties: monuments of culture, spatial cultural-historic complexes, archaeological sites and important places<sup>63</sup>. Cultural landscape does not exist as a category. Since, according to its content, the area studied represents a summary of all of the named categories, one can define cultural landscape as their linking to the natural surrounding and conclude that it really can be a cultural landscape<sup>64</sup>.

If we speak about the protection of the area concerned as a place of World Heritage Site<sup>65</sup>, we must mention authenticity as a concept not restricted in time and space. Just as former generations gave their contribution to the historic layers of the area they inhabited, also ours and future generations will make just as big a contribution<sup>66</sup>.

Authenticity is expressed through the material, and non-material aspects of a monument or place<sup>67</sup>. The cultural landscape studied, with its constantly changing life, possesses something which can be observed as authenticity expressed through spirit or feeling and a kind of non-material heritage. Authenticity does not lay in physical structures of heritage alone, but also in its spirituality, i.e. the importance which it possesses for a culture and, therefore, also in the evolution and development of society<sup>68</sup>.

While creating a landscape, we must always try to make processes as agreeable as possible to nature, especially with the development of culture. Culture must complement nature, while the protection of natural heritage represents the giving of features of culture to nature itself<sup>69</sup>. Can a cultural landscape connect the preservation of traditional areas with modern ways of life, which demand an ever faster and bigger exploita-

tion of natural sources? Natural landscape protectors claim that mining areas do not deserve a place on the World Heritage List. Still, UNESCO representatives did recognise these areas as cultural ones, since the category of a cultural landscape covers all of methods of interaction between humans and nature. Landscapes do not always show a harmonic relationship between humans and nature, but they are reminders of the past and lessons for the future, a part of our heritage<sup>70</sup>. The beauty of a landscape comes from the fact that it represents the sum of traces from different periods which lay one upon the other, each one being transformed by the next one<sup>71</sup>. The area studied reflects a change from a pre-industrial farming area into a destructive industrial area which, in the future, should become a sustainable, post-industrial landscape. As such, it is a reflection of the evolution of the society, technology and the relationship between nature and culture and, as such, it must be protected in the future. All three phases of the cultural landscape development must be preserved<sup>72</sup>, while all of the possible new purposes must not exceed the previous ones in their importance<sup>73</sup> (*fig. 7*). In order to make the area concerned a cultural landscape, it is necessary to develop the attitude of the local community towards cultural and historical heritage, enabling it to understand and preserve it better. Socio-economic development can only exist with such a relationship, since through its own cultural heritage a society becomes visible to other societies<sup>74</sup>. Each landscape is a testimony to our activities within it and an expression of our responsibility towards it, which is one of the basic tasks of modern societies and a condition for sustainable development<sup>75</sup>. "Show me the landscape you live in and I shall tell you who you are" is a thesis of a famous Spanish philosopher<sup>76</sup>. "A cultural landscape tells us who we are with much more effi-

<sup>63</sup> SLUŽBENI GLASNIK RS 71/94.

<sup>64</sup> The possibility of creating a cultural landscape in *Viminacium* was mentioned during the meeting and workshop of the South East Europe Heritage network, under the name "Cultural Landscapes and the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in South East Europe – the Role of NGOs", held in 2009 in Novi Sad and Belgrade. *Viminacium* was shown with "three possibilities for the planning and exploiting" of this area (STANOJLOVIĆ 2010, pp. 48-49). Still, a landscape presented in such a way offers a rather visual image of a landscape reduced to a small surface and what it is lacking is a historic and technological continuity, as well as the inclusion of social factors.

<sup>65</sup> UNESCO b; Danube Limes Brand. Central Europe, "Nomination For the Central European Part of the Roman Danube Limes Within the International UNESCO World Heritage Framework "Frontiers of the Roman Empire. It is very important to note here that recently, the Archaeological Institute of Belgrade, along with representatives of other scientific institutions of several other Danubian countries, initiated a procedure to include *Viminacium* into the UNESCO World Heritage List as a part of the Danubian limes, the fortified border of the Roman Empire."

<sup>66</sup> RODWELL 2007, p. 72.

<sup>67</sup> JOKILEHTO 2007, p. 7.

<sup>68</sup> DENSLAGEN 2008.

<sup>69</sup> HEYD 2007, p. 95.

<sup>70</sup> FAIRCLOUGH 2002, p. 5.

<sup>71</sup> JAIN 2008, pp. 15-16.

<sup>72</sup> BAYERL 2007, pp. 67-71.

<sup>73</sup> LENNON, MATHEWS 1996, pp. 38-39.

<sup>74</sup> ASSMANN, CZAPLICKA 1995, p. 133.

<sup>75</sup> MYGA-PIĄTEK 2011, p. 134.

<sup>76</sup> MYGA-PIĄTEK 2011, p. 134.



ciency than any architecture or any museum exhibition ever could"<sup>77</sup>. Still, the responsibility for the situation is not carried by the local community alone, but also by the entire society and the state as a whole. Ever since 1991, the number of inhabitants has reduced in the entire area. The greatest migrations are from rural areas, as a result of permanent migrations within, and out of, Serbia<sup>78</sup>. The census results show that all the rural settlements are the deep, or even deepest, stages of demographic aging; while as many as 73% of inhabitants aged fifteen and over are insufficiently educated<sup>79</sup>.

It is very important to observe the area studied as a cultural landscape even now, before it maybe officially becomes one in the future. With the regular and planned maintenance of such landscapes, they can become basic accelerators of the social and economic development of local populations and even the region as a whole. One day, when the mining and energy sectors cease to be the carriers of local development, tourism based on the cultural landscape, will offer new possibilities to this area of rich natural and cultural-historical heritage. Here, the question of the Austro-Hungarian travel writer Felix Kanitz from the 19<sup>th</sup> century concerning *Viminacium* is repeated: "Will these people, who got the ancient ground inherited and who so willingly destroy even the last traces of monumental wealth of the former Moesian capital, be capable of building similar communities, decorated with art and technique"<sup>80</sup>?

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<sup>77</sup> LOURES 2008, p. 693.

<sup>78</sup> VUJOŠEVIĆ, ZEKOVIĆ 2012, p. 11.

<sup>79</sup> JOKIĆ, PETOVAR 2012, p. 25.

<sup>80</sup> KANIC 1989, p. 542.

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