

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

**GAMZIGRAD – ROMULIANA
PALACE OF GALERIUS**

**NOMINATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FOR INCLUSION ON
THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

**NOMINATION DOSSIER COMPILED BY
THE INSTITUTE FOR PROTECTION OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS
OF SERBIA**

2005

Executive Summary

State Party

Serbia and Montenegro

State, Province or Region

Republic of Serbia, Eastern Serbia

Name of Property

GAMZIGRAD – ROMULIANA, THE PALACE OF GALERIUS

Gographical coordinates to the nearest second

Geodetic positions on the ellipsoid WGS84:

Name of monument	Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoidal height (m)
Gamzigrad - Romuliana	43°53'57.5" N	22°11'10.0" E	240

Arc distance on the ellipsoid WGS84:

Name of monument	From the Equator (km)	From the Greenwich meridian (km)
Gamzigrad - Romuliana	4.863	1.782

Textual description of of the boundary of the nominated property

The nominated cultural good, Gamzigrad Romuliana, Galerius's palace, covers an area of 179.2 ha. The boundary of the site enclosed both the fortified palace of the Roman emperor Galerius, and the memorial complex dedicated to the emperor and his mother which is located on a nearby rise.

Within the boundary of the nominated cultural good, archaeological investigation has brought to light other sites dating from the prehistoric, to the early middle ages. Some of these sites bear witness to the length of time the area has been settled and others are connected with the construction of the imperial residence, and life within it.

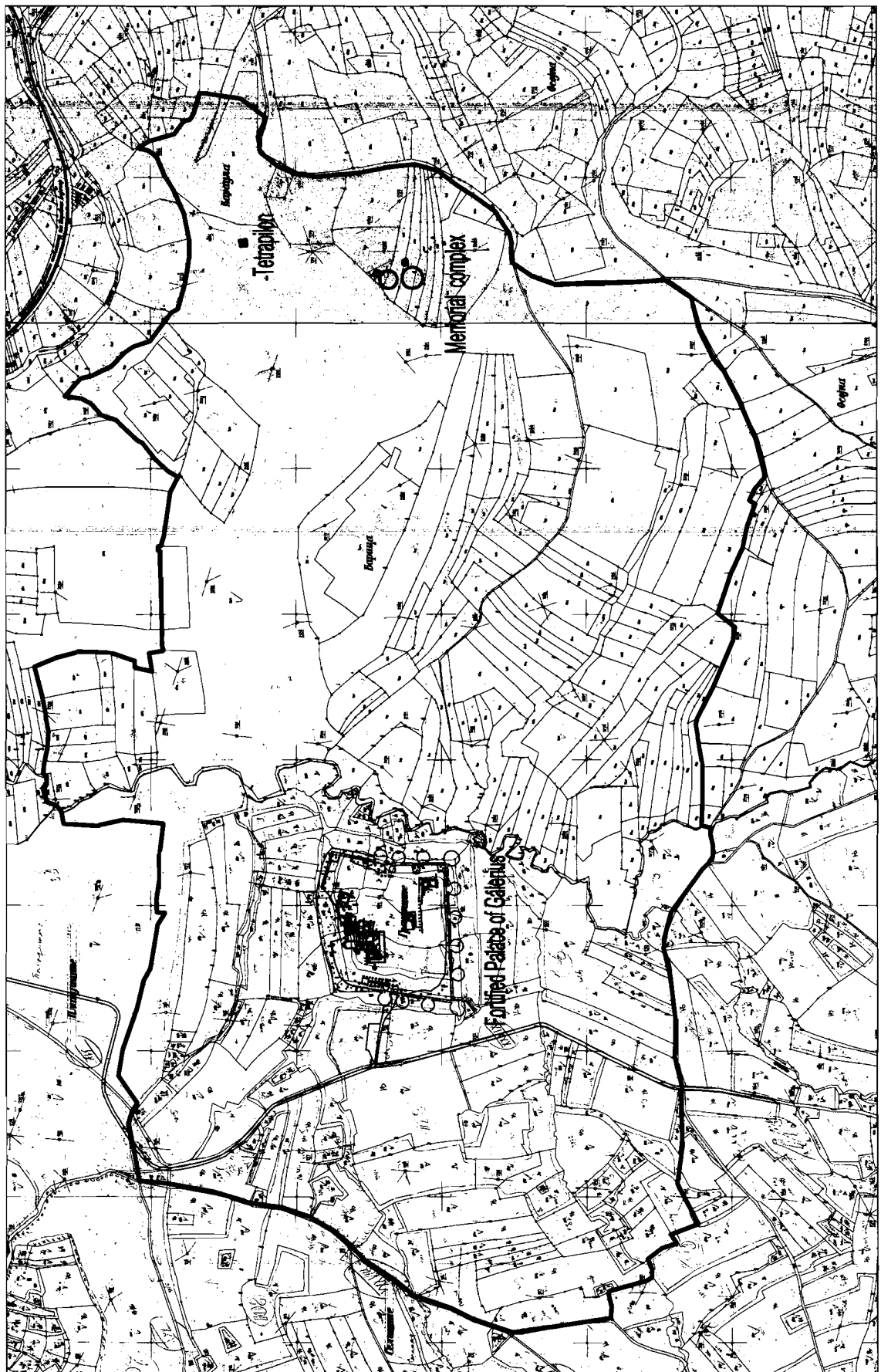
The configuration of the terrain in the vicinity of the nominated cultural good demands the establishment of a buffer zone. The cultural good is located in gently undulating terrain which forms a natural amphitheatre, at the centre of which the fortified imperial residence is located. The buffer zone extends in a 1.5 kilometre radius from the centre of the palace and covers the tops of the surrounding hills from which the cultural good Gamzigrad Romuliana can be seen. Buffer zone covers the area of 544,925 ha.

Attachment 1

- Map of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana with area proposed for inscription

Attachment 2

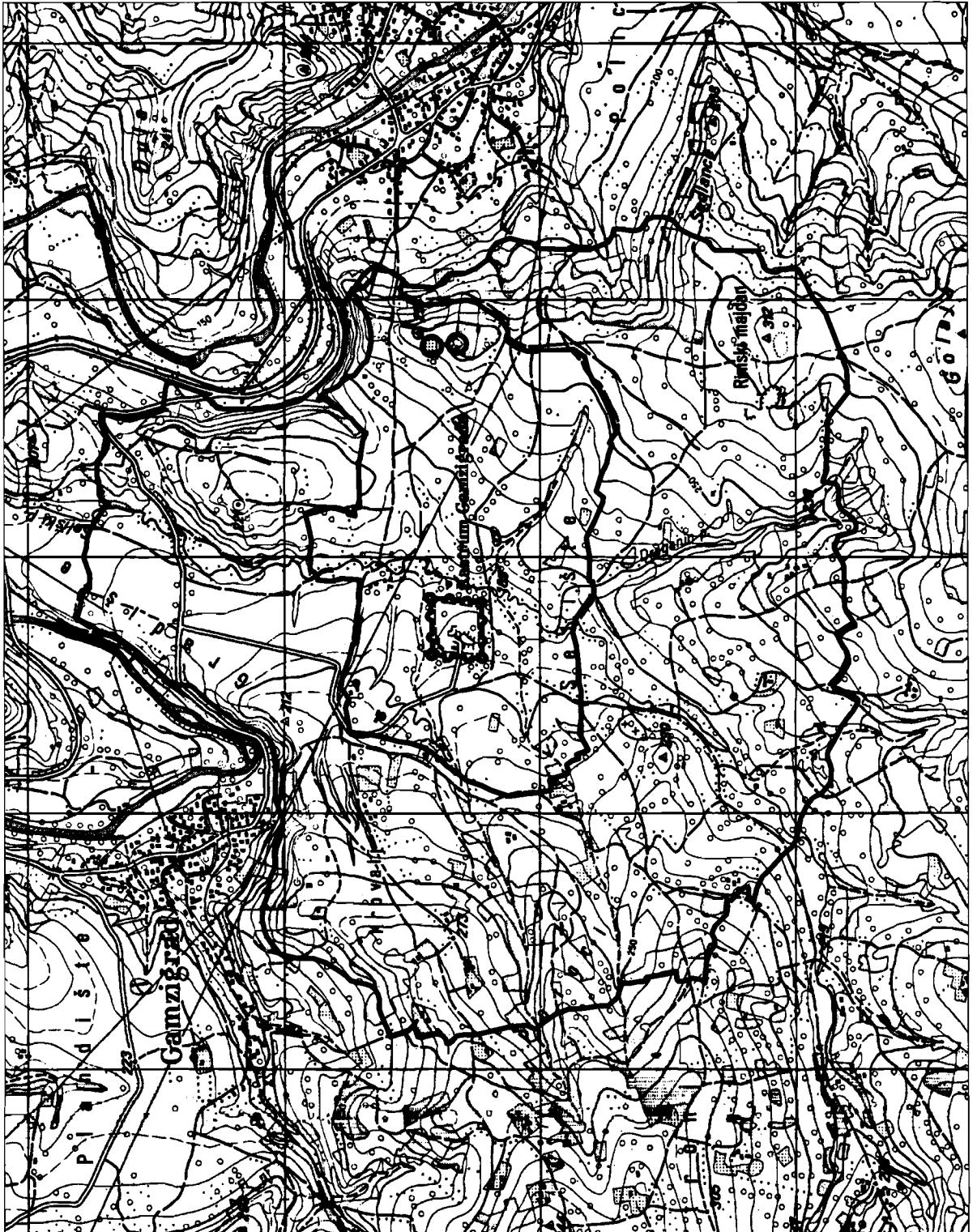
- Map of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana with the buffer zone



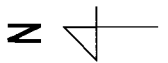
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Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius - area proposed for inscription



0 100 200 300 600



Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius - buffer zone

Justification

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana, the Palace of Galerius is the unique architectural and spatial ensemble, from the Roman period, constructed according to a complex ideological and cult program.

The program was materialized through the construction of a momentous fortification comprising an ensemble of buildings of various purposes. The constructions within the ramparts are grouped spatially and thematically in relation to the emperor Galerius and his mother Romula. Such composition of the fortification and the buildings with residential and cult purposes is a unique example of Roman architecture. The memorial complex on the nearby hill, although spatially set apart, is an indivisible part of the fortified palace.

This cultural property is exceptional as the only example of a construction of this kind from the second Tetrarchy period. It is quite dissimilar to a comparable construction dating back to the first Tetrarchy – Diocletian's palace in Split. By the artistic merit of its mosaics and decorative architectural plastics, it ranks among the supreme works of the late Roman period. The complex is distinctive by its strong symbolism, carried out consistently through architectural design and decoration.

The position of the cultural property on the territory of former *Dacia Ripensis* demonstrates the importance once attached to the area within the Roman Empire. In the late Roman period, the centers of power shift from the west to the east; this area was under both western and eastern creative influences, reflected in the architectural freedom in general as well as in the design of particular constructions.

As opposed to comparable monuments from the late Roman period, Galerius' fortified palace is the only cultural property of this kind that can be examined in a planned and systematic manner. The archeological, historical and artistic data collected through the previous, far from complete examination of the area hint at the wealth of information about the person who commissioned it as well as on the life in this place in late Roman times.

Criteria under which property is nominated

i. Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius

Gaius Valerius Galerius Maximianus commissioned this architectural complex for his residence after his abdication from the Imperial throne; it is the only one built for such a purpose for the needs of an emperor of the second tetrarchy. The realization of a complex ideological program here was enriched with the idea of the spatial separation of the fortified palace and the memorial part.

All architectural objects of the complex are deeply symbolical of the ruling program of the tetrarchy and the relationship between the emperor and the divinities of the Roman pantheon.

The sheer size of the fortification by far surpasses the functional requirements of protection against the enemy and becomes the symbol of the tetrarchy. The facades of the entrance gates can be easily imagined on the basis of the archeological findings of decorative and architectural sculpture. Numerous highly symbolical decorative elements such as pilasters portraying the tetrarchs decorated the galleries above the entrance and along upper portions of the fortification.

The inside of the fortification is emphatically dualistic.

The north side is residential. The palace decoration revolves round themes of labyrinth and Dionysus, realized in mosaics and sculptures.

The small temple has a crypt which is atypical for Roman temples of the type of tetra style prostyle, associating of the double cult – in the *cella* of the temple a Roman god was paid homage to while in the crypt a ritual devoted to local divinities was held. This is supported by historical sources testifying that Romula, who was a local of *Dacia Ripensis*, followed the cult of a wood divinity. Therefore, the north part is attributed to Galerius' mother Romula.

Judging by the character of the buildings recorded and examined, the south side is of public nature. The large temple, most probably dedicated to Jupiter dominates the south side. The sheer size of the building together with the uncovered head, a part of a grandiose sculpture, support the assumption about the cult of a supreme divinity. Further support of the thesis can be found in the ruling program of the tetrarchy, which identifies the emperor with the supreme divinity.

The ideological program of the Tetrarchy, enriched with the emphasized symbolism concerning Roman gods and their connection with the emperors was carried out in the construction of the fortified palace and the memorial complex. The idea and its materialization present the apex of the spiritual and material creativity of the late Roman period and by the end of the age of Roman civilization.

ii. Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, in developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or a landscape design

This complex presents the highest point of the idea of glorification of an emperor in the late Roman period.

The V Macedonian Legion, the military unit at whose head Galerius had won a great victory over the Persians, was the main labour force in the construction of the complex. Galerius and his army, later doubling as builders, learnt about the architecture of the Near

East and the Asia Minor when fighting there. This is reflected primarily in the form of the Jupiter's temple which conceals two crypts in its postament, which is atypical of the rest of the Roman Empire.

The mixture of the eastern and the western influences, gained all over the Roman Empire gives spontaneity and freedom to the architecture of the fortification, the palace and the other buildings. The complex also indicates how much importance was attached to the province of *Dacia Ripensis* in late Roman times as well as its unity with the cultural area of the rest of the empire.

iii. Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

The fortified palace of the Roman Emperor Galerius indicates the development of the imperial rule program of the second tetrarchy. The idea underpinning the program was that the emperor is to abandon the throne after twenty years of rule. He was supposed to build himself a suitable residential palace where he could retire. According to the program, the new residence was to be built in the emperor's birthplace.

The idea that the palace should be fortified comes from the fact that the tetrarchy emperors were all top military leaders and so the residences were to allude to military strongholds. However, the magnitude and the decoration of the palace surpass that of a military fortress by far.

The fortification, the palace and the memorial complex are a unique testimony of the Roman construction tradition pervaded by the ideological program of the second tetrarchy and Galerius himself as their builder.

iv. Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history

The group of buildings comprising the architectural complex of the Emperor Galerius is unique in the fashion it intertwines the ceremonial and the memorial program.

This idea is reflected in the spatial and visual correlation of the fortified palace and the memorial complex. The palace and all the buildings within the compound are oriented towards the hill where the mausoleums of the emperor and his mother lie as well as the tumulus for the apotheosis – the elevation to the status of god. This indicates the idea that the emperor's life in this world, his human life, is completely turned towards his future, divine existence. The idea is underlined by positioning the memorial complex on the rise towering over the whole area.

The relation between two spatial ensembles is stressed by placing the tetrapylon on the crossroads between the worldly fortification with the palace and the otherworldly mausoleums and consecration monuments.

vi. Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance

Galerius' fortified palace is the only example of a specific manner of construction from the second Tetrarchy period. It is also unusual that during the archeological exploration supporting evidence was found for the name of the complex as well as the name of the person who had commissioned it.

Namely, a part of an archivolt bearing the inscription FELIX ROMULIANA was found in the probes in the southwestern part of the fortification in 1986. The inscription is encircled with a laurel wreath held by two peacocks. Identical elements of architectural plastics, only without the inscription were found in the exploration of the western gate of the fortification. On the basis of other substantial data it has been established that this type of an archivolt belonged to the decorative galleries above the entrance gates.

Further substantiation was provided by the discovery of a sculpted head of Galerius himself, a part of a large porphyry statue, found in the debris during systematic archeological exploration of the thermae. The head bears an imperial sign of a crown with medallions held by the hand of victory *Nikae* at the back. Comparing the statue with other known sculptures and his portrait on coins it was established that this, in fact, was the portrait head of this tetrarchy emperor.

The head was established to have belonged to a sculpture whose fragments have been scattered all over the compound. Smaller porphyry fragments such as a part of a hand holding a globe, pieces of eagle's wing and parts of borders were also found during archeological exploration in the eighties.

The area of the archeological site Gamzigrad, once the fortification of the Emperor Galerius, was spared the onslaught of progress. Archeological research can continue without hindrance, providing information on the life in this place in the time of the second tetrarchy and since.

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

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NOMINATION FORMAT

1. Identification of the Property

1.a Country

Serbia and Montenegro

1.b State, Province or Region

Republic of Serbia, Istern Sebia

1.c Name of the Property

GAMZIGRAD – ROMULIANA, PALACE OF GALERIUS

1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

Geodetic positions on the elipsoid WGS84:

Name of monument	Latitude	Longitude	Elipsoidal height (m)
Gamzigrad - Romuliana	43°53'57.5" N	22°11'10.0" E	240

Arc distance on the elipsoid WGS84:

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Gamzigrad - Romuliana	4.863	1.782

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

Attachment 1

- Map of Serbia and Montenegro with marked location of the archeological site Gamzigrad - Romuliana

Attachment 2

- Topografic map with marked location of marked location of archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana, scale 1: 100.000

Attachment 3

- Map of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana with area proposed for inscription
- Map of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana with the buffer zone
- Situation plan of the archeological site Gamzigrad - Romuliana

1.f Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone

Area of nominated property: 179,217 ha

Buffer zone: 544,925 ha

Total: 724,142 ha

2. Description

2.a Description of Property

The archeological site Gamzigrad is a late-Roman fortified palace compound with a memorial complex on the adjoining hill. It was built in the late third and early fourth century. On the basis of archeological findings and written sources it has been established that the construction was commissioned by the Roman Emperor Gaius Valerius Galerius Maximian and that the name of the complex is Felix Romuliana.

A. FORTIFIED IMPERIAL PALACE COMPLEX

During archeological exploration of the site the remains of two fortifications were found – the older and the younger one. Within the walls of these fortifications the following were located and explored: the palace on the northwestern side, two temples and baths while numerous other structures have been located.

Both fortifications and the buildings chronologically associated with them were constructed in a short period of time of about ten years, from 297 to 311. The sequence of their erection can be guessed at only upon the position of individual architectural structures and the relations between them.

The area inside the ramparts is divided into the north and the west part by a road that probably belonged to the main thoroughfare, *decumanus* connecting the eastern and the western gate. The north part of the area is occupied by the imperial palace complex with its public and private rooms as well as a little temple with a sacrificial altar. In the south part there are public rooms (a large temple, *thermae*) and service areas (*horeum* and a one-aisle building with a portico).

From the first half of the 4th century to the middle of the 6th century the appearance and function of the fortified palace underwent substantial changes. As early as the second half of the 4th century Gamzigrad palace fell into disrepair, and after the invasion of the Goths and the Huns into the Balkan Peninsula it became a small Byzantine settlement which appeared under the same name in the list of settlements restored by Justinian in the 6th century. For the last time Gamzigrad was revived as a fortified Slav settlement in the 11th century.

Archeological excavation at the site has been systematically carried out since 1953, while the conservation and restoration of the architecture, mosaics and the architectural sculpture accompanies archeological work.

Fortification system

Towers and ramparts

The Gamzigrad fortress covers a rhomboid shaped area of about 4.5 ha with visible remains of ramparts and towers in places up to 15 meters high. Archeological excavation uncovered two parallel fortification systems embracing numerous buildings made for various purposes.

Older Fortification

By the manner of construction as well as other archeological findings it has been established that the inner fortification is the older of the two. It consists of sixteen towers connected with ramparts. In the east and the west of the fortress, octagonal towers flank gateways while rectangular towers are lined between them. On the inside of the rampart the remains of a portico were found running along the whole length of the fortification.

The towers of the older rampart are smaller in size, their floor plan fits a 10x10 m model, while the rampart connecting them is 180 cm wide. The construction elements of the older fortification are mostly brick built. Modest, shallow decoration found on the remains of the walls was made by protruding or diagonally aligned bricks or by the use of profiled ones. The bricks used measure 29-31 cm or 42-45 cm by 4.5-5 cm. Stone was used sparsely, mostly marlstone, locally quarried material of poor quality. Since it splits easily the stone was hewn to match the thickness of the brick with which it was combined.

The older fortification has been unevenly preserved, the remains of the towers are in places visible up to the height of 7 meters while the face of the ramparts and the plinths of the portico pillars can be discerned only in places. Three towers, two octagonal belonging to the western gate and the rectangular one in the north were archeologically examined and conserved. Two of them were roofed and have temporarily been used as storage space for excavated architectural sculpture.

Younger Fortification

The outer, younger fortification comprises twenty towers connected with ramparts in front of which, on the inner side, the remains of the pillars of a former portico are still visible.

The corner towers are the largest in size and sixteen-sided in shape. The towers flanking the eastern and the western gate are twelve-sided, inscribed in a circle of 20 m in radius. Two towers of the same size stand in the middle of the north and the south side of the fortress – eight twelve-sided towers in all. Between the corner sixteen-sided and twelve-

sided towers on all four sides of the fortress there are another eight ten-sided towers. The rampart connecting the towers is massive – 360 cm wide.

The younger fortification is constructed using the technique *opus mixtum* in which several courses of stone alternate with three rows in brick. Mostly sandstone is used while decorative sculpture is made from sediment limestone with traces of shells. The bricks are somewhat larger than those used for the older fortification; their measures are 30-32 x 47-48 x 7.5-8 cm. Numerous fragments of architectural sculpture were uncovered in the excavation which made it possible to perform perfect reconstruction of certain segments of the entrance gates and the towers surrounding them.

The younger fortification is in better repair than the older one. Tower and rampart wall faces are preserved in places up to a height of 6-8 metres while the cores of the walls, made of rip-rap, are preserved even higher. Only the southern and the western tower of the western gate have been archeologically examined so far.

On the outer side two towers of the western gate, the southern ten-sided tower and the connecting ramparts have been conserved. On the inner side the north tower of the western gate has been conserved. It has been covered with a light steel construction and clear plastic. The inside of the tower was used for the presentation of the reconstructed architectural sculpture, found in the archeological excavations, which once decorated the western gate and the surrounding towers.

The towers of both fortifications can, after conservation, be put to various uses, for exhibitions or working spaces serving the archeological site.

Gates

Two monumental gates, the eastern and the western, provide the access into the fortress. The western gate was the first to be examined. Work on it began in 1953. Since it was in good repair when uncovered, with arch stones of the arch above the entrance found *in situ*, detailed reconstruction of the lower zones was possible

The lower part of the gate is built from sandstone blocks, followed with molding in profiled sandstone and the face wall done in the *opus mixtum* technique. On both sides of the entrance there are two niches for sculptures.

The appearance of the upper parts of the gate can be guessed at on the basis of numerous pieces of architectural sculpture found. By fitting together the fragments of pillars, pilasters, parapet blocks, consoles and parts of arches, a perfect reconstruction was achieved of the upper parts of the western gates and the towers flanking it.

The exploration of the eastern gate began in 1989. It was in somewhat worse condition than the western one but obviously quite similar to it in building technique and decorative elements. The architectural sculpture uncovered during the excavation of the eastern gate,

because of the richness of its decorations and symbolism, may mean that this was the main entrance of the fortress. The reconstruction of the eastern gate is underway; however, it will be carried out only partially, up to the height of the core preserved.

In the ramparts of the northern and the eastern side of the fortress another two gates were discovered, far smaller than the main ones. On the northern side of the ramparts there is a somewhat wider gate with masonry built seats on both sides of the passage, without visible traces of architectural decoration. Archeological exploration has not discovered remains of decorative sculpture belonging to this gate.

This, together with the position of the gate in the ramparts in relation to the palace, point to the fact that it was less important and probably used for private purposes. The overall width of the gate can be reconstructed since there are traces of the beginning of the ceiling as well as the arch above the entrance.

Even smaller in size is the gate, *poterna*, in the southeastern part of the ramparts. It might have had economic function. This gate can also be reconstructed on the basis of the data available and fitted into the presentation of the ramparts.

Between the main gates on the eastern and the western side probably lay the route of the main thoroughfare of the palace, recognized as *dekumanus*. Material remains of the street have not been found but it can be seen that it divided the fortress into northern and the south parts.

The palace in the northwestern part of the complex

Archeological exploration within the ramparts began in the northwestern part where many years of systematic research uncovered the remains of an edifice with numerous rooms, halls and atriums

On the basis of the spatial plan of the building as well as the luxuriousness of floor and wall decorations, from the very beginning of the examination it was obvious that this was a great palace.

The main entrance into the palace is on the eastern side and leads into the first entrance hall. The floor of the entrance hall was covered with a mosaic with abstract motives and with the central representation of a labyrinth; the largest part of the mosaic has been preserved. From the entrance hall a wide, horizontal hallway led to a hall with a raised apse on the south side. This was probably the throne room judging by the raised apse as well as by the octagonal *apoditerium* with floor heating, which probably served some function in royal ceremonies. The floor in this room was also covered with mosaics with geometrical motifs and representations of fights between venatores and leopards.

From the throne room one can pass into the atrium with a fountain through one of the two entrances. Numerous fragments of the fountain were recovered: pillars, plinths and capitals so that former appearance of the atrium could be reconstructed.

The hall with the apse to the north of the atrium was identified as a triclinium. It used to have a mosaic floor with animal and human scenes among which the representation of Dionysus with a leopard, set in the very entrance of the hall, stands out. The central part of the room was raised and covered in marble slabs of various colors in the *opus sectile* technique.

Along the lower portion of the walls in this room the remains of the marble parapet were found. Archeological exploration also discovered traces of fresco mortar with a colored layer which means that upper parts of the walls may have been decorated with frescoes.

Within the palace a cluster of three-leafed and four-leafed rooms connected with a semi-circular anteroom was found. The floor in the anteroom is covered with a geometrical mosaic while in the other rooms the mosaics are made from pieces of various sizes and colors in the *opus sectile* technique.

In addition to these public rooms, numerous accompanying rooms whose purpose is unknown, modest in size and without decoration were uncovered.

All palace buildings were built in brick and marlstone bound together with thick layers of mortar. A degree of carelessness of building indicates that all the walls in the palace were covered in plaster.

The architectural complex of this part of the palace has been conserved and presented. The conservation of the walls was carried out in authentic material up to the height of the original preserved. Mosaic floors have been conserved and plastered over where pieces are missing. In the atrium with the fountain, missing marble slabs were replaced with sinter blocks while the fountain, which had been uncovered in fragments, has been restored. The anastylosis, putting the original pillars up in their places, was carried out together with the manufacturing of new pillars from contemporary materials for better presentation of the former appearance.

Basilicas

Construction intervention dating from 4th and 6th century is visible in this part of the palace. In the area of the palace, which by the time had probably been partially demolished, two basilicas were built, one upon the other.

For the outer load-bearing walls the first basilica used the walls of the throne hall in which the central aisle and two colonnades were put up. The half-circular apse on the eastern side was in the width of the central aisle. The staircase to the throne hall was used

as an entrance into the basilica. The basilica measured around 20 m in length and is preserved at the foundation level.

The other basilica is far larger, probably constructed at the time of Justinian's restoration of Gamzigrad. It is a three-aisle building with a four-leaf font room on the southern side. The apse is spacious from the outside and half circular from the inside. The basilica also makes use of the northern wall of the throne room for an outer wall; however, it spreads far over the palace covering the atrium while the font room stretches to the entrance hall. It has been preserved at the foundation level only.

Archeological investigation of the northern part of the fortress uncovered a much wider residential complex which, with the palace, made a single entity.

Small Temple

Within the palace complex, in the inner yard, there are the remains of a smallish temple with a sacrificial altar opposite to the entrance. From the temple the core of the podium was preserved as well as the substructure of the staircase on the eastern side, a part of the crypt and foundation walls of naos and pronaos.

Several blocks of profiled tuff sandstone which used to serve as panelling were found in the excavation. This data made possible the reconstruction of the stereobates, the pedestals of the temple. The staircases in the crypt could also be reconstructed from archeologically established facts. Through spatial analysis it has been determined that the temple belonged to the tetrastyle prostylos type meaning that it had four pillars at the entrance.

The sacrificial alter which functionally belonged to the temple was mostly well-preserved.

Large temple

During the first archaeological examinations of the Gamzigrad site around the middle of the 19th century, the remains of a sizeable edifice were noticed in the central part of the southern segment of the fortress.

Systematic exploration carried out towards the end of the seventies of the previous century established that the remains were parts of the podium and the staircase of a monumental temple. From a massive pedestal, stereobate, only the core of rip-rap and several slabs of sediment limestone panelling were found *in situ*. The dimensions and the position of limestone slabs made the reconstruction of the former dimensions of the podium possible. The entrance staircase leading onto the level of the temple, cella, was also reconstructed accurately on the basis of two preserved elements of the stone steps.

Within the podium there are two adjoining crypts entered from the temple. As it was possible to determine former appearance of the crypts and the entrance steps they were reconstructed. The size of the cella is also known since there are the remains of peripheral walls built in the *opus mixtum* technique. The appearance of the upper portions of the temple from the outside can be guessed at by the remains of the pillars, plinths and capitals; however, there is not sufficient evidence for a completely reliable reconstruction.

Thermae

The bath building was uncovered in the nineties of the previous century. The architectural layout is that of a classical Roman thermae with characteristic elements. The entrance leads into the main hall with the *apoditerium*, the changing room and the pool of the *frigidarium*. The hall adjoins the rooms heated through a system of hypocausts – the *tepidarium* with warm and the *caldarium* with hot water. Air and water were heated from the furnace located on the southern side. During their long operation the thermae underwent constructional changes which did not affect their function much.

The architecture of the thermae can be restored in part up to the height of the original walls preserved.

B. THE MEMORIAL COMPLEX

About 1 km to the east of the main gate of the fortified imperial palace, on the Magura hill, stands a complex of memorial buildings. Archeological exploration carried out between 1989 and 1994 uncovered two mausoleums on the flat of the hill devoted to the Roman Emperor Galerius and his mother Romula, as well as two circular tumuli for consecration purposes. To the northeast of this cluster of buildings, on somewhat lower terrain, by the road leading to the Gamzigrad fortress, the remains of a monumental tetrapylon were found.

Romula's mausoleum

The first building, established to have been the mausoleum devoted to Romula, the mother of the Emperor Galerius, erected in 305, was uncovered in a rather damaged state.

There are the remains of the podium-stereobate in the building - quadrangular in exterior ground plan and built of massive limestone blocks, for most part destroyed. The quadrangle sides of the podium are 9.54 m in length. Facade panelling slabs are partially preserved, mostly in first and the second course while the core of rip-rap is preserved up to the height of 3.70 m.

In the core mass, inside the podium, there are the remains of a brick built, vaulted grave construction measuring 1.80 m by 0.89 m. Bricks measuring 29-30 x 44-45 x 7-8 cm were used in the construction.

It was possible to make a perfect reconstruction on the basis of the data preserved, of the dimensions and the appearance.

Romula's consecration monument

A construction in the shape of a giant circular tumulus stands to the southwest of Romula's mausoleum, adjoining it. It is a monument for consecration purposes, put up at the same time as the mausoleum.

A circular stone-built wall 2.35 m wide, 30 m in diameter was filled and overtopped with a rounded earth dome about 8.5 m high.

The height of the walls preserved is 1.80 to 2.00 m. The crown of the wall is at an angle since the inside face is higher than the outside by about 0.5 m. The walls are covered with hewn stone slabs, mostly marlstone and some sandstone, while the core is of broken stone in mortar. On the outer side the wall is thickly rendered with finely crushed brick added to the mortar.

Galerius' mausoleum

It has been established for the remains of the other construction, with a twelve-sided podium, that this was also a mausoleum, erected in 311 and intended for the Emperor Galerius.

The foundations of the mausoleum are in the shape of a ring measuring 2.28 m in inner diameter and 5.65 m in the outer. The height of the foundation footing is uneven depending on the configuration of the rock upon which it lies. The footing is of broken tuff sandstone in mortar on which lies the podium, circular on the inside and twelve-sided on the exterior. Within the podium there is a domed crypt with a ceiling whose basis follows the curve of the foundation. In the lower part, to the height of 1 m, the crypt is built of marlstone in lime mortar, on it lies the ceiling in the shape of a half calotte, built of bricks measuring 30 x 33 x 5.5 cm in lime mortar. The reconstructed height of the crypt is 3.25 m.

Within the crypt, partially intruding into the wall mass, there is a masonry built rectangular tomb 2.26 x 3.18 m on the outside and 0.96 x 2.23 on the inside. It looked like a sarcophagus - from the inside originally covered with a domed ceiling built of bricks measuring 30 x 45 x 5.5 cm and from the outside with a gabled construction, made of the same bricks.

From the outside, the podium is a regular twelve – sided shape; the length of the side is 2.85 m. The sides of the podium are made of finely cut limestone blocks while the core is rip-rap. Only seven blocks on the south-eastern side remain from the podium panelling. In the wall mass of the podium there are traces of a circular staircase connecting the level of the terrain with that of the cella which, originally, was at the podium. The staircase is estimated to have been 90 cm wide, the risers are 27-28 cm high and the treads are 29-30 cm wide.

The mausoleum is badly damaged; despite extensive direct and indirect data indicating what it might have looked like, possible reconstruction needs careful consideration.

Galerius' consecration monument

To the south of Romula's consecration monument there is another one – Galerius' consecration monument, erected at the same time as the mausoleum. Similarly to Romulas, it consists of a masonry built ring 39 m in diameter filled with earth in the shape of a cone.

The inside and the outside faces of the walls are of cut stone, mostly sandstone with some andesine while the core is of broken stone in a mortar matrix. The ring is 2.35 m wide, preserved up to the height of 1.50-2.00 m. The coping is at an angle, sloping inwards – the difference in height is about 0.4 m. Originally, the earth cone overtopped the stone ring by about 12 m.

Tetrapylon

A short distance to the northeast of the memorial complex the remains were found of the lower parts of four pillars established to have belonged to a monumental tetrapylon. The base is rectangular, measuring 10.64 m on the northern and the southern side and 11.65 m on the eastern and the western side.

The quadrangular pillar plinths are 3.60 x 3.60 cm and 0.90 m high, made of marlstone and joined together with lime mortar. The remains of the pillar wall faces are of cut tuff sandstone blocks, 23-35 cm high. The stone blocks in the first course are prismatic while those in the second are cut at an angle. Together they form the dado. The blocks are sunken 69-110 cm into the foundation mass. The core of the pillars is rip-rap.

2.b History and Development

The fortified palace Gamzigrad was built by the Roman emperor Gaius Valerius Galerius Maximianus, the successor of Diocletian in the period of the second tetrarchy, at the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century AD. This conclusion was supported by the archeological discovery of a sculpted head in the emperor's likeness, only slightly damaged, found in the rubble during excavation of the public baths. The sculpture is a portrait, larger than life, executed in porphyry.

The reason for the erection of the fortified palace lies in the program of the tetrarchy type of governance. According to this ideological program, the emperor was supposed to abdicate after twenty years of rule and, having celebrated the vicennalia, retire. Galerius' rule was fashioned after that of his ideological father, the emperor of the preceding, first tetrarchy – Diocletian. This is why he laid down plans for the construction of a palace, surrounded by ramparts, in the area of his origin where he intended to spend the rest of his life.

Galerius was able to devote himself to the construction of the fortress-palace only after the great victory he won over the Persian king Narses in 297. Holding the title of Caesar, and as the adopted son and heir of Diocletian, he undertook his first construction in his place of origin in Dacia Ripensis, today Eastern Serbia. He named the fortress Romuliana after his mother Romula who was Dacian by birth. The thesis is supported by a fragment of an archivolte found in the archeological excavation bearing the inscription *Felix Romuliana* circled with a laurel wreath. The inner fortifications of the compound, the palace in the northwestern part and the small temple were erected in this first stage of the construction.

After the death of Constantius Chlorus in 306, Galerius became the most powerful man in the Roman Empire. Viewed from that position, the fortress appeared to be too humble. The construction underway was abandoned and work began on a far more monumental fortress encompassing the buildings already erected. In this stage a huge temple dedicated to Jupiter was put up in the south part of the compound. The new phase is characterized by even greater luxuriousness of decoration full of symbolic meaning, executed in various materials.

On the hill to the east of the fortified palace, Galerius built for himself and for his mother two mausoleums flanked by consecrative monuments in the shape of tumuli. The consecrative monuments are connected to the apotheosis – the symbolic elevation to the status of god. Archeological findings testify to ritual cremation.

As Caesar, Galerius was identified with Hercules and later, as Augustus, he was identified with Jupiter. Connecting rulers with the divine hierarchy was one of the characteristics of tetrarchy. As a divine personification Galerius wanted to provide for his mother a place among the gods, and through the act of apotheosis, as believed at the time, he secured divine immortality for Romula.

The Tetrapylon which marked a crossroads was erected above the intersection of the Roman road leading to Romuliana and the road to the memorial complex to mark the intersection of earthly and heavenly roads.

The main role in the construction of all the buildings was played by the 5th Macedonian Legion which followed Galerius in the battles he fought in the East and which served as construction labor in periods of peace.

After Galerius' death in 311 the life in the palace went on, but without royal ceremonies. The palace and other buildings were redecorated and put to other uses. This quiet decline continued until the end of the fifth century when the throne hall of the palace was turned into a three-aisle basilica with the spread of Christianity. At the time, along the eastern facade of the palace, another building was put up with an atrium in the centre and an apse with a small marble basin, probably a font. Several towers of the defensive bulwark were turned into craft shops manufacturing items needed by the new inhabitants.

Archeological findings confirm that at this time Romuliana was an important village community where a court official might have resided. Around the middle of the fifth century the compound sustained heavy damage and was burned, probably following the invasion of the Huns. In the second half of the fifth and in the sixth century Romuliana was reconstructed, but it never regained its former splendor. The new buildings were inferior both in size and in the manner of construction.

During the reign of the Byzantine emperor Justinian some extensive construction was undertaken. Archeological sources testify to this, indicating that Romuliana was one of the cities which Justinian reconstructed. In this period considerable architectural and spatial changes were effected. A monumental three-aisle basilica with a four-leaf font was erected in the palace compound overshadowing the existing building with its exceptionally beautiful mosaics. The east gateway was abandoned at the time and the west gate came to be used as the main entrance. Numerous architectural decorative sculptural elements from Galerius' palace and temples were reused as building material.

At the beginning of the seventh century, owing to frequent raids by the Avars and the Slavs, the site was abandoned. The remains of the former palace were inhabited anew, as late as the beginning of the ninth century, when a small medieval settlement sprang in the eastern part of the compound as testified to by the discovery of a necropolis in the area of the eastern gateway.

Data from the 19th century indicate monumental ruins of the fortress with the inside covered with earth and vegetation and the outline of ancient buildings barely visible.

Attachment 4:

Srejović D., *Felix Romuliana – Galerius' Ideological Testament*, Roman Imperial Cities and Palaces in Serbia, Belgrade 1993.

3. Justification for Inscription

3.a Criteria under which inscription is proposed

i. Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius

Gaius Valerius Galerius Maximianus commissioned this architectural complex for his residence after his abdication from the Imperial throne; it is the only one built for such a purpose for the needs of an emperor of the second tetrarchy. The realization of a complex ideological program here was enriched with the idea of the spatial separation of the fortified palace and the memorial part.

All architectural objects of the complex are deeply symbolical of the ruling program of the tetrarchy and the relationship between the emperor and the divinities of the Roman pantheon.

The sheer size of the fortification by far surpasses the functional requirements of protection against the enemy and becomes the symbol of the tetrarchy. The facades of the entrance gates can be easily imagined on the basis of the archeological findings of decorative and architectural sculpture. Numerous highly symbolical decorative elements such as pilasters portraying the tetrarchs decorated the galleries above the entrance and along upper portions of the fortification.

The inside of the fortification is emphatically dualistic.

The north side is residential. The palace decoration revolves round themes of labyrinth and Dionysus, realized in mosaics and sculptures.

The small temple has a crypt which is atypical for Roman temples of the type of tetra style protilos, associating of the double cult – in the *cela* of the temple a Roman god was paid homage to while in the crypt a ritual devoted to local divinities was held. This is supported by historical sources testifying that Romula, who was a local of *Dacia Ripensis*, followed the cult of a wood divinity. Therefore, the north part is attributed to Galerius' mother Romula.

Judging by the character of the buildings recorded and examined, the south side is of public nature. The large temple, most probably dedicated to Jupiter dominates the south side. The sheer size of the building together with the uncovered head, a part of a grandiose sculpture, support the assumption about the cult of a supreme divinity. Further support of the thesis can be found in the ruling program of the tetrarchy, which identifies the emperor with the supreme divinity.

The ideological program of the Tetrarchy, enriched with the emphasized symbolism concerning Roman gods and their connection with the emperors was carried out in the construction of the fortified palace and the memorial complex. The idea and its

materialization present the apex of the spiritual and material creativity of the late Roman period and by the end of the age of Roman civilization.

ii. Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, in developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or a landscape design

This complex presents the highest point of the idea of glorification of an emperor in the late Roman period.

The V Macedonian Legion, the military unit at whose head Galerius had won a great victory over the Persians, was the main labour force in the construction of the complex. Galerius and his army, later doubling as builders, learnt about the architecture of the Near East and the Asia Minor when fighting there. This is reflected primarily in the form of the Jupiter's temple which conceals two crypts in its postament, which is atypical of the rest of the Roman Empire.

The mixture of the eastern and the western influences, gained all over the Roman Empire gives spontaneity and freedom to the architecture of the fortification, the palace and the other buildings. The complex also indicates how much importance was attached to the province of *Dacia Ripensis* in late Roman times as well as its unity with the cultural area of the rest of the empire.

iii. Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

The fortified palace of the Roman Emperor Galerius indicates the development of the imperial rule program of the second tetrarchy. The idea underpinning the program was that the emperor is to abandon the throne after twenty years of rule. He was supposed to build himself a suitable residential palace where he could retire. According to the program, the new residence was to be built in the emperor's birthplace.

The idea that the palace should be fortified comes from the fact that the tetrarchy emperors were all top military leaders and so the residences were to allude to military strongholds. However, the magnitude and the decoration of the palace surpass that of a military fortress by far.

The fortification, the palace and the memorial complex are a unique testimony of the Roman construction tradition pervaded by the ideological program of the second tetrarchy and Galerius himself as their builder.

iv. Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history

The group of buildings comprising the architectural complex of the Emperor Galerius is unique in the fashion it intertwines the ceremonial and the memorial program.

This idea is reflected in the spatial and visual correlation of the fortified palace and the memorial complex. The palace and all the buildings within the compound are oriented towards the hill where the mausoleums of the emperor and his mother lie as well as the tumulus for the apotheosis – the elevation to the status of god. This indicates the idea that the emperor's life in this world, his human life, is completely turned towards his future, divine existence. The idea is underlined by positioning the memorial complex on the rise towering over the whole area.

The relation between two spatial ensembles is stressed by placing the tetrapylon on the crossroads between the worldly fortification with the palace and the otherworldly mausoleums and consecration monuments.

vi. Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance

Galerius' fortified palace is the only example of a specific manner of construction from the second Tetrarchy period. It is also unusual that during the archeological exploration supporting evidence was found for the name of the complex as well as the name of the person who had commissioned it.

Namely, a part of an archivolt bearing the inscription FELIX ROMULIANA was found in the probes in the southwestern part of the fortification in 1986. The inscription is encircled with a laurel wreath held by two peacocks. Identical elements of architectural plastics, only without the inscription were found in the exploration of the western gate of the fortification. On the basis of other substantial data it has been established that this type of an archivolt belonged to the decorative galleries above the entrance gates.

Further substantiation was provided by the discovery of a sculpted head of Galerius himself, a part of a large porphyry statue, found in the debris during systematic archeological exploration of the *thermae*. The head bears an imperial sign of a crown with medallions held by the hand of victory *Nikae* at the back. Comparing the statue with other known sculptures and his portrait on coins it was established that this, in fact, was the portrait head of this tetrarchy emperor.

The head was established to have belonged to a sculpture whose fragments have been scattered all over the compound. Smaller porphyry fragments such as a part of a hand holding a globe, pieces of eagle's wing and parts of borders were also found during archeological exploration in the eighties.

The area of the archeological site Gamzigrad, once the fortification of the Emperor Galerius, was spared the onslaught of progress. Archeological research can continue without hindrance, providing information on the life in this place in the time of the second tetrarchy and since.

3.b Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal value

The archeological site Gamzigrad – Galerius' fortified palace and the memorial complex are a single architectural and spatial ensemble constructed according to a complex ideological and cult program. They both ensued from a specific concept of the imperial rule embodied in the person of an emperor and his connection to Roman gods.

The program was materialized through the construction of a momentous fortification comprising an ensemble of buildings of various purposes. The constructions within the ramparts are grouped spatially and thematically in relation to the emperor Galerius and his mother Romula. Such composition of the fortification and the buildings with residential and cult purposes is a unique example of Roman architecture. The memorial complex on the nearby hill, although spatially set apart, is an indivisible part of the fortified palace.

This cultural good is exceptional as the only example of a construction of this kind from the second Tetrarchy period. It is quite dissimilar to a comparable construction dating back to the first Tetrarchy – Diocletian's palace in Split. By the artistic merit of its mosaics and decorative architectural plastics, it ranks among the supreme works of the late Roman period. The complex is distinctive by its strong symbolism, carried out consistently through architectural design and decoration.

The position of the cultural good on the territory of former *Dacia Ripensis* demonstrates the importance once attached to the area within the Roman Empire. In the late Roman period, the centers of power shift from the west to the east; this area was under both western and eastern creative influences, reflected in the architectural freedom in general as well as in the design of particular constructions.

As opposed to comparable monuments from the late Roman period, Galerius' fortified palace is the only cultural property of this kind that can be examined in a planned and systematic manner. The archeological, historical and artistic data collected through the previous, far from complete examination of the area hint at the wealth of information about the person who commissioned it as well as on the life in this place in late Roman times.

Attachment 5:

Srejović D., *Diva Romula, Divus Galerius, The Age of Tetrarchs*, ed. Srejović D., Belgrade 1995.

3.c Comparative analysis

Galerius' fortified palace and its decoration can be directly compared with other constructions of the period. First of them is Galerius' imperial residence in Thessalonica; however, the remains of the palace lie underneath the contemporary city and detailed examination of the buildings is not possible.

Suitable elements for the comparative analysis of the fortified palace in Gamzigrad can be found in Diocletian's palace in Split. The context of the construction of both palaces gives rise to comparison. Both were commissioned by tetrarchy emperors as parts of the ideological program of rule, relating to the period after their abandonment of the throne.

Therefore, the palaces were to be representative imperial residences housing emperors who renounced power but still kept all its symbols.

Within magnificent ramparts with watchtowers and gates, there are palaces, temples and accessory buildings. The list of similarities between Diocletian's and Galerius' palace seems to end here; the differences stemming from the practical realization of the same ideological scheme appear.

The fortification of Diocletian's palace complex is of regular, almost quadrangular shape. Polygonal towers emphasize the entrances into the compound while quadrangular towers stand at the corners and along the ramparts. A similar design can be identified in the older fortification of Galerius' construction. However, owing to the lie of the terrain, the fortification ended up of irregular shape. The newer fortification, which embraced and incorporated the older one, also had to follow the lie of the land.

Although Galerius as well rose from the military ranks to the status of an emperor, the concept of an army stronghold, which was strictly followed for Diocletian's palace, was here abandoned.

The newer fortification, constructed after Galerius had become an emperor, surpasses by far Diocletian's palace in grandeur and decoration. All towers are polygonal, protrude out of the surface of the ramparts and take up much space. The gates and the ramparts above them are decorated by decorative niches in several levels with distinctly symbolical architectural decoration connected to the emperor's person and the Tetrarchy system of rule.

Huge differences in the present conservation state of the monuments stem from the fact that Diocletian's palace underwent substantial changes through settlement, growing over time into the town of Split. After his death, Galerius' palace lost its status of an imperial palace and continued as a less significant early Middle Ages center. Restored in Byzantine times, the fortress gradually lost its importance and eventually fell into disuse. As a result, it has been preserved better, providing a wealth of information for the study of the period of the decline of the Roman Empire and the transition from paganism to Christianity.

Substantial differences can be found in the inside layout of the two palaces as well. In Diocletian's palace, two thoroughfares set at right angles divide the space into four segments reminiscent of Roman army camps.

In Galerius' palace a single thoroughfare connects the western and the eastern gate dividing the space into the southern and the northern parts. The division seeks to emphasize the duality of the space. On the basis of the uncovered buildings and those which have been archeologically probed, it can be assumed how the space was organized and for what purposes. The northern part was for representative and residential palaces, private in character. The small temple stands in this part. The northern part, by the manner of construction, is connected to the older fortification and Galerius' mother Romula.

The southern part is dominated by a large temple most probably dedicated to Jupiter. In terms of the construction, it is connected to the newer fortification. Many monumental buildings were uncovered around the temple. This area is primarily of public nature and is connected to the Emperor Galerius himself.

The palace in the northern part bears similarities to representative villas of the late Roman period. A number of rooms spreads freely over the terrain in keeping with the requirements of the interior lay out. The outside of the building, the façade, is neglected; the precedence is given to the interior, which is luxurious, with mosaic floors, marble sheeted parapets and walls in paintings. Similar principles of design can be observed in a villa in Piazza Armerini in Sicily where the ritual of internal movement through the space also surpasses the importance of the outside appearance of the edifice. The mosaics in Galerius' palace do not fall behind in the richness and the technique. They display a significant characteristics – a symbolical connection with the ideological concept of the palace, reflected in the mosaic motifs.

In the southern part of the fortification of Galerius' palace the temple and the mausoleum stand opposite to each other.

The cult buildings of the Galerius' palace are doubled, occupying the central place in both the northern and the southern part of the palace. The small temple was put up first in the northern part; it can be compared to Diocletian's in size and shape. The only difference is the existence of the crypt.

The temple in the southern part is far more grandiose, complex in design and decoration. There are two vaulted crypts within a massive postament. Such crypts can only be found in eastern Roman provinces; there are none in the west. Architectural and decorative plastics uncovered indicate that the outer appearance of the temple was complex, with two types of pillars – in the Ionic and Corinthian order. By the time of its construction, this was the last Roman pagan temple ever to be built.

As opposed to Diocletian's palace, the imperial museums were built outside the ramparts.

To the east of the fortification, on a hill dominating the surroundings, two mausoleums were built: first, Romula's (north) and then Galerius' own (south). Their mutual position reflects spatial concept of the fortification, symbolically divided into the northern and the southern part. Romula's mausoleum stands opposite to the small temple in the palace while Galerius' faces the large Jupiter's temple. The memorial complex is completed with consecration monuments, tumuluses, constructed for apotheosis – the elevation of the emperor and his mother to the status of gods. The memorial complex is an ideological materialization of the tetrarchic concept of rule by an emperor who becomes a god after the death.

In sum, the similarities between the two preserved fortified palaces from the tetrarchy period are formal in character, ensuing from the initial concept of the type of rule, while the differences which can be observed in the field are essential, resting on completely different ideological approaches underpinning the designs of the two fortresses.

3.d Integrity and/or Authenticity

The fortified palace of the Roman Emperor Galerius is a representative sample of the late Roman concept of imperial symbolism.

The all-embracing ideological program of rule, created in the era of the tetrarchy connected the manner of construction with imperial rituals during the period of rule as well as the period after the abdication. The glorification of the emperor as the all-powerful master and a god underlies this concept of construction.

The connection with divine rituals is especially noticeable in the construction of buildings intended for the emperor's residence after the abdication. All construction symbolizes Roman gods and the preparation of the emperor to become a divinity himself upon death. This ideological program reached the peak of its materialization in Galerius' unique fortified palace and the memorial complex.

The development of the concept is visible in the separation of the fortified palace from the memorial complex, which becomes an independent ensemble of buildings dedicated to the apotheosis, the elevation of the emperor and his mother to the status of gods. Indeed, the memorial gains precedence over the fortified palace by being constructed on the rise dominating the surroundings.

Along with the clear domination of the divine principle, there is also an authentic, multilayered dualistic relationship between the buildings of the imperial complex, divided into segments.

The east-west axis divides the whole complex into the northern part dedicated to Romula, the Emperor Galerius' mother, and the southern part, dedicated to the emperor himself. The division emphasizes the significance attached to the emperor's mother, both in her lifetime and after death. The small temple in the northern part dedicated to Romula's

patron saint directly faces his mausoleum and the consecration monument. The large temple in the southern part of the fortification, most probably dedicated to Jupiter, the imperial protector, faces Galerius' mausoleum and consecration monument. The division into the northern and the southern part achieved in this manner reflects the relation between the male and the female principle, realized also through decorative elements of the imperial buildings, the portrayals of Dionysus and his divine consort Ariadne.

However, the north-south axis divides the complex into two worlds. The western part is of this world, consisting of the fortified imperial residence with all accompanying buildings in connection to imperial rituals in the emperor's lifetime. The eastern part is of the other world, materialized in memorial and consecration buildings. Both kinds firstly serve to elevate the emperor and his mother to Roman gods and then to provide for their worship and the creation of the cult. The significance of the division into this and the other world is marked by the construction of the tetrapylon, a construction marking a crossroads, at the turnoff of the road leading to the memorial complex from the access road to the fortification.

The authenticity of the concept underlying Galerius' complex was confirmed through the realization where the classical ideas of late Roman building construction were freely interpreted in the architecture, mainly executed in locally produced material. The architectural and decorative elements from locally quarried stone exhibit high aesthetic value, in perfect balance with imported elements made of fine stone.

The lie of the terrain was used for the realization of the ideological program as well. The fortification and the palace follow the terrain, which gently slopes from west to east. All buildings face east and the memorial complex, which stands on a rise and from which the palace can be viewed best. The configuration of the surrounding terrain emphasizes its seclusion encircling the complex like an amphitheatre.

The position of the archeological site, Galerius' fortified palace and the memorial complex is very favorable in contemporary eastern Serbia since the immediate and the wider surroundings of the cultural good are not compromised by modern construction and technological influences. The natural surroundings of Galerius' palace and the memorial complex are almost intact.

4. State of conservation and factors affecting the Property

4.a Present state of conservation

Towers and ramparts

Older fortification

Two octagonal towers of the western gate and one quadrangular tower of the north-western part of the older fortification have been conserved, as well as the remains of the portico connecting the towers. The remaining parts of the older fortification have still not been cleaned of debris and archeologically examined.

The conserved parts of the architecture, western gates and surrounding towers, are in good repair. As large quantities of bricks of appropriate dimensions and uniform quality were unavailable, parts of the older fortification were conserved with bricks from various manufacturers. In addition, bricks of suitable dimensions were made from artificial materials. The condition of all types of brick should be monitored to determine which ones withstand the weather best.

The facades of the east gate towers, cleaned from debris and earth on the outside have been deteriorating rapidly. Work on the restoration of the facades should start as soon as possible since there is a risk that information on the former appearance of the architectural elements might be lost.

Younger fortification

Two towers of the western gate have undergone complete archaeological examination, one of them has been conserved and put to use as an exhibition hall while the other has been conserved from the outside only. Part of the ramparts on the western side, inside and outside by the entrance towers has been conserved, along with the portico pillars. The conservation work carried out is in adequate condition.

On ten towers whose outer facades have been uncovered conservation has not been performed. The facades have been preserved up to different heights, but lower than the core of walls. Owing to atmospheric precipitation the condition of the facades can deteriorate critically unless conservation and restoration are not undertaken soon.

Eight towers are still buried under debris and short vegetation. The layers of debris and earth keep the architecture underneath from direct effects of atmospheric changes. It has been suggested that these towers are left as they are for now so as not to open up new conservation work. This will present the opportunity for the already uncovered parts of the fortification to be conserved and presented.

The palace in the north-western part

The architecture of the palace is in good condition concerning conservation and presentation. Damages to the walls that might occur during the winter will be repaired in spring. Minor interventions for better presentation can be carried out in the atrium with the fountain. The travertine pavement in the atrium should be replaced with one more closely matching the original in colour and dimensions. This intervention does not affect much the overall appearance of the palace.

The mosaics in the palace are also in good condition. Until the question has been addressed whether they should be sheltered under a roof, the mosaics lie under 20 cm of protective sand. Regular yearly inspection of the condition of mosaics will be continued.

The basilicas constructed above the palace

The remains of the basilicas from the 4th and the 6th century in the area of the palace have been conserved. The conserved architecture requires minor repairs. Owing to the lack of data necessary for larger scale reconstruction, the level of presentation is minimal.

The small temple

The work on the conservation and presentation of the small temple was carried out according to the elements of the architecture preserved. Further reconstruction is impossible due to the lack of elements. Present state of conservation is adequate.

Jupiter's temple

In Jupiter's temple two crypts and a staircase leading into them from the *celae* have been restored. The walls of the *celae* have also been restored to the extent to which they were preserved. The work performed is of high quality and the state of conservation is good.

The stereobate core and the basis of the entrance stairway have not been restored and conserved owing to the lack of funds for this extensive and costly intervention. The remains are still in adequate condition; however, conservation work needs to be carried out for them to remain so.

Thermae

The conservation and partial restoration of the architecture of the thermae is underway. Since there was the risk that the walls might crumble down, their restoration was undertaken. After the archaeological exploration has been completed floors will be reconstructed. It has also been planned to put up a protective construction for a part of uncovered architecture.

The memorial complex on the Magura hill

Romula's and Galerius' Mausoleums

The remains of the mausoleum have not been conserved. Protective constructions have been considered, sheltering the remains of the mausoleum walls which have not undergone conservation. In the protective constructions ideal reconstructions of the mausoleums can be presented providing comprehensive information on the memorial complex.

Romula's and Galerius' consecration monuments

The masonry built ring of Romula's consecration monument has been restored. What remains to be done is more precise definition of the earth cone which used to be over it. Conservation work on Galerius' consecration monument will be carried out in 2006.

Tetrapylon

The remains of the tetrapylon pillar plinths have not been conserved. Partial restoration of the lower portion of pillars is possible on the basis of uncovered architectural elements.

4.b. Factors affecting the property

i Development Pressures

The immediate surroundings of the archaeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana is agricultural in character. Agriculture as such has no effect on the cultural good; however, the use of farming machinery such as tractors, for example, which move on the existing roads, but also make new routes, can compromise the presentation of the archaeological site.

At about 30 km to the north of the archaeological site lies the mining and metalworking complex Bor, which produces copper.

A constant threat, although fortunately rarely materialized, is posed by unofficial diggers who sweep the terrain with the aid of metal detectors and instruments for geo-electrical and geo-magnetic measuring in the hope of finding valuable movable artefacts. Such illegal exploration is fuelled by popular legends about underground halls and tunnels with buried treasure.

When apprehended in action, these individuals are taken to court.

ii Environmental Pressures

Climate influences the condition of a site to a great extent since the archaeological remains of architecture and mosaic are constantly exposed to precipitation. At special risk are the mosaics which were originally sheltered under a roof as well as parts of the architecture which were originally plastered and thus additionally protected.

In the area of the cultural good pollution is not very pronounced. However, the mining and metalworking complex Bor, where copper is produced, lies at about 30 km to the north. Under certain weather conditions, fumes from the plant can reach the site. Acid rain is also possible.

iii Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The area of the site does not lie in an earthquake zone and peril of this kind is not expected.

Even at the highest recorded water level, the watercourse along the eastern rampart of the fortification cannot put the cultural good in danger. The spatial plan of the area of the archaeological site envisages the regulation of all watercourses within the plan area.

iv Visitor/tourism pressures

The visitors of the archaeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana can be divided into two categories.

The first, smaller category comprises individual visitors, about 6.800 a year, who, weather permitting, come all year round. They mostly come from the surrounding towns, but also from further afield, even from abroad. Visitors often come on foot to the archaeological site from the Gamzigrad Spa where they receive treatment. Their visits do not pose a risk to the preservation of the good.

Tourist groups coming by coaches fall into the second category. They mostly come in spring and autumn. Elderly visitors also do not present a problem to the preservation of the good. Their number ranges around 500 a year.

School trips also fall into this category; they bring in most visitors – around 23.000 a year. The visit to Gamzigrad –Romuliana has been included into the obligatory school program as one of the most significant cultural goods on the territory of Serbia. The program relates to upper grades of primary school and to secondary schools. This category of visitors does pose certain problems since they move around the site without restraint causing damage to the elements of the presentation of the archaeological site.

Tourist visits should be controlled, especially school groups. Only 50 visitors, that is, one busload, are allowed on the site at a time. This restraint was set for easier control as well as for the proper function of tour operator services.

v Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Estimated population located within the area of nominated property:

There are no residents in the area of the cultural good.

Buffer zone:

There are six households in the buffer zone with 28 residents in all. In addition, there are three weekend houses and ten economic buildings in fields and orchards which are used occasionally, in summer.

Total: 28

Year: 2005.

5. The Protection and the management of the Property

5. a Ownership

The archaeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana is state property. The land where it lies is the property of the National Museum in Zaječar.

5. b Protective designation

The cultural good is safeguarded by:

- The Decision by the Institute for the Preservation and Scientific Examination of the Cultural Goods of the PR of Serbia No 407/48 from March 19th 1948.
- By the Decision on the Identification of Immovable Cultural Goods of Outstanding and of Great Importance (Official Gazette 14/79), the remains of the Roman city of Gamzigrad were awarded the status of a cultural monument of outstanding importance.
- The Cultural Properties Law, “The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” No 71/94 (the law in force governing the preservation of cultural goods).

Legal regulations are binding for the authorized institution for the protection of cultural goods: it is required to plan, specify and carry out technical protection of the monument, to issue decisions on protective measures, to collect and retain the required documentation concerning the monument, to monitor its protection and use, to prevent unplanned demolition, reconstruction and rebuilding of a cultural good and protected surroundings. Penalties for breaches of regulations are provided for by:

- The Cultural Properties Law;
- The Law on Building construction;
- The Penal Law of the Republic of Serbia.

Breaking the regulations is punishable by civil and criminal charges.

Attachment 6:

- Cultural properties law (with translated extracts)

5. c The Manner of Application of Protective Measures

Protective measures are applied directly and indirectly.

The direct application is effected by issuing detailed Decisions on the Measures for Technical Protection, by monitoring architectural planning, issuing decisions concerning grants of Assent to plans as well as direct monitoring of any construction work.

According to the procedure of the Law on Cultural Goods, yearly and long-term plans by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia for construction work on the archaeological site of Gamzigrad must be adopted by the Managing Board of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia and ratified by the Ministry of Culture.

On the recommendation of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia for conservation or restoration work on the archaeological site of Gamzigrad, the Ministry of Culture issues a Decision on the Technical Protection Measures.

Upon the decision by the Ministry of Culture, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia produces a Conservation Plan for individual phases of conservation or restoration of the monument. If any restoration work is envisaged, a representative of the Archaeological Institute takes part in the planning of the project. For the Conservation Plan the Ministry of Culture issues a Decision on the Adoption of the Plan which serves as a guaranty that a project is in accordance with preventive measures.

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia also takes part in the execution of projects by directly supervising the work.

Inspection of the work performed on cultural goods carried out by the Ministry of Culture and authorized Municipal services is another type of direct implementation of preventive measures.

Once a year the Ministry of culture sends an inspector to check the condition of the archaeological site as well as the archaeological exploration and conservation work in progress. The inspector submits a written report to the Ministry of Culture; copies of the report are forwarded to the Archaeological Institute and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

For the construction of new buildings in the protected areas a Decision on Technical Protection Measures is issued by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia on the basis of the Spatial Plan of a Special Purpose Area for the archeological site Gamzigrad setting forth relevant preventive measures. An authorized inspector from the Municipality of Zaječar supervises the execution of the regulations and submits a report to the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia. This type of building construction is regulated by Planning Documentation for the particular area as well as the Law on Building Construction. The enforcement of the regulations will be made considerably easier by the Detailed Plan for the Regulation of the Archeological Site.

Indirect application of preventive measures is carried out through relevant planning documentation in accordance with the law.

5. d Existing Plans Concerning the Municipality and the Region in which the Proposed Good is Located (a regional or a local plan, conservation plan, the plan for the development of tourist trade)

1. *Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia*, Belgrade, 1996.

The agency: The Institute for the Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia, Belgrade

- The archaeological site Gamzigrad which is the centre piece of the cultural heritage from the Roman period in the former province of Dacia Ripensis was identified as a grade one listed monument in the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia and as such comes under protection together with its natural surroundings.

2. *Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area*, Belgrade 2004.

The agency: The Institute for Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia, Belgrade

- The spatial plan of the archaeological site of Gamzigrad – Romuliana was developed on the initiative of the Municipality of Zajecar. The plan aimed to regulate the manner of the preservation and the presentation of the archaeological site as well as to define the fashion in which the cultural good and its immediate surroundings are to be managed. The Plan was put together in cooperation with the responsible Ministries of Culture, Urban Planning and Building Construction, Tourism, Transport etc. The part of the Plan concerning the direct protection of the archaeological site along with other reported archaeological and architectural heritage was made at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

The Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area of the Archaeological Site Gamzigrad – Romuliana, regards this piece of historical heritage as a developmental opportunity for the whole region. The implementation of the Plan will provide for the planned regulation of the surroundings of the cultural good in the first zone of protection as well as for controlled development and construction in the second zone.

3. *The Report on the Protection of the Natural Environment of the Archaeological Site Gamzigrad*, Belgrade 1989.

The agency: The Institute for the Protection of the Environment of Serbia, Belgrade

- The report deals with cadastre records of land in the immediate vicinity of the archaeological site. It lists preservation measures and makes recommendations for the regulation of infrastructure.

The Municipality of Zaječar is going to initiate the development of the *Plan of Detailed Regulation*, which is to specify the use and the regulation of the area.

5.e Property management plan or other management system

The good is managed at the level of the Republic of Serbia while the institution in charge is the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia has put forward a *Plan for the Management, Exploration, Protection and Presentation of the Archaeological Site Gamzigrad* (June 2005) defining necessary legal and technical protection

measures and listing activities for the conservation, restoration and presentation of the archaeological site.

The National Museum from Zaječar is in charge of the maintenance and the promotion of the site. Its obligations are set forth in a yearly plan.

5.f Sources and Levels of Financing

According to the Law on the Activities of Public Interest in the Area of Culture and the Law on Cultural Goods, funds for preservation are provided from the Budget of the Republic of Serbia through the Ministry of Culture.

The Municipality of Zaječar as a local government takes interest in the maintenance of the site and co-finances preservation work through the National Museum in Zaječar.

An effort is being put forward to secure donations from international funds dealing with the preservation of cultural goods. Candidacy for the yearly donation of the Government of Japan is currently underway.

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

In keeping with the organization of the service for the protection of cultural goods in the Republic of Serbia, the archaeological site of Gamzigrad falls within the jurisdiction of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia since the immovable cultural good has been categorized as an archaeological site of outstanding significance for the Republic of Serbia.

The experts with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia (university-trained lawyers, historians of art, architects, archaeologists, painters-conservators and chemists) are in charge of the preservation of the archaeological site of Gamzigrad in cooperation with highly educated professionals in other branches who are engaged as needed, depending on the conservation problems that arise.

The trainees of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia have to take a specialist examination after one year of the work in the service for the protection of cultural goods; they specialize in particular areas of preservation through hands-on experience and receive an appropriate professional rank.

The experts with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia receive additional training by participating in international conferences, courses and workshops as well as by keeping abreast of the latest developments in the area.

Contacts and cooperation with experts from abroad also serve educational purposes (2004 Laboratoire de Restauration des Mosaïques, Musée de l'Arles Antique et de la Provence Antiques, France; in 2005 for the preservation and the restoration of the mosaics

cooperation has been initiated with the Institute for the Preservation of Mosaics from Ravenna – an agreement will be made concerning joint work and the training of experts from Serbia).

In contrast to the legal and technical protection, which demand a high level of expertise, the management of cultural goods is an area which still lacks experienced and well-trained cadre. An expert team was established drawing from various professions that is entrusted with defining general principles of the future integrative approach to the presentation of the archeological site of Gamzigrad on the basis of the Preservation Plan and Programme.

5.h Visitor Facilities and statistics

The archaeological site of Gamzigrad can be reached by the E-75 motorway from which the trunk road Paraćin-Zaječar turns off at Paraćin. Ten kilometres before Zaječar a local road branches off – Gamzigrad is about three kilometres from this point.

The local road is surfaced with asphalt, but narrow. The Municipality of Zajecar plans to widen it by the year 2010. In addition, the Municipality plans to put up information signs along the motorway E-75 in 2006.

Signs with information concerning the name of the cultural good, the period of its construction and the distance, together with road signs indicating the turn-off, have been put up along the trunk road in both directions.

Until the Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area of the Archaeological Site of Gamzigrad has been carried out, temporary infrastructure and amenities are at the disposal of visitors.

In front of the entrance to the fortress there is a temporary parking lot with the capacity for 5 coaches and 10 cars. A temporary sanitary block adjoins the parking lot.

In the fortress there is an exhibition hall housing fragments of decorative sculpture and reconstructions of architectural elements. There is also a temporary information centre with tourist guide office, a ticket office and a gift shop.

The memorial complex on the Magura hill is 1 km from the fortified palace. It can be reached by a dirt road which is suitable only for those on foot or for all-terrain vehicles.

The archaeological site Gamzigrad receives around 30,000 visitors a year which can be estimated on the basis of the tickets sold and vouchers for group visits and school trips. Individual visits are recorded during the whole year while organized trips, especially school trips, are mostly in spring and autumn.

The nearest hotel accommodation and restaurants can be found at Gamzigrad Spa about 4 km from the site. In Zaječar, which is around 10 km away there are also several hotels and a number of restaurants.

5.i Policies and programs related to the presentation and the promotion of the property

The presentation of the archaeological site of Gamzigrad unfolds in two directions. One is the physical presentation of the architectural remains at the site itself; the other is publishing material concerning the site.

Physical presentation of architectural remains is planned through short-term, yearly plans and projects as well as medium-term programs developed by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia. Annual corrections of the plans and programs are made on the basis of their realization, which depends on the availability of finances and on the condition of the site itself.

In cooperation with the Archaeological Institute from Belgrade, which is in charge of the archaeological exploration, it has been agreed that the completion of planned presentation of the so far uncovered architectural remains should be set as a priority. Consequently, archaeological research concentrates on those areas of the compound where architectural remains are to be found.

The Archaeological Institute in the journal *Starinar* regularly publishes the results of the yearly archaeological exploration; it is also planned to publish collated findings of the exploration on newly uncovered buildings. This contributes to the promotion of the cultural good in scientific circles.

The National Museum from Zaječar, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the exploration, preservation and presentation of the archaeological site of Gamzigrad, in 2003 published a catalogue of archaeological artefacts uncovered in the exploration. In addition, posters were printed with reproductions of bistre washes by a well-known 19th century explorer Feliks Kanic.

At the moment, the design of a computer animation of the compound and the buildings it comprises is underway. The animation is based on the detailed photographing of all uncovered architectural remains. The computer presentation is part of the project “The Virtual Museum of Gamzigrad” financed by the Ministry of Culture.

For promotional purposes, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia plans the publication of a popular monograph on the Gamzigrad site.

5.j Staffing levels (professional, technical and maintenance)

Scientific exploration and the examination of the archaeological site of Gamzigrad is controlled by the Archaeological Institute from Belgrade. The associates of the Institute must hold highest academic titles in order to qualify for taking part in the exploration. At present, the manager of the archaeological work on Gamzigrad is the director of the Archaeological Institute.

An expert team of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia which is in charge of the preservation of the Gamzigrad site comprises three experts in different branches: an archaeologist, an architect-conservator and a painter-conservator for mosaics. As needed, depending on the artefacts found, experts for the preservation of stone, painters-conservators for fresco techniques, chemists for analyses of the Roman building material and similar are engaged. All members of the expert team hold university degrees and have long experience in work at similar archaeological sites.

The decisions of the expert team must be confirmed by the Board of Experts of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia, the Managing Board of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia and the Ministry of Culture through its special commissions.

For specific legal protection issues, problems concerning conservation, expert opinion or putting together documentation, appropriate experts are engaged (lawyers, experts in statistics, technologists, architectural technicians, photographers). Some of them are employed by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia while others are engaged through the institutions in which they work.

The technical maintenance of the site is entrusted to specially trained craftsmen who work under the supervision of an architect conservator.

The maintenance of the Gamzigrad site is assigned to the National Museum in Zaječar, as the institution with territorial jurisdiction that is legally bound to take care of the site and movable artefacts found in the exploration. Since most archaeological artefacts are housed by the National Museum, it is considered an accompanying part of the archaeological site of Gamzigrad.

6. Monitoring

6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of Records
The condition of building (brick, stone) and binding material (various kinds of mortar) of conserved and non conserved constructions	Annual reports	In the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia In the Ministry of Culture
The condition of mosaics conserved <i>in situ</i> and those which are in the Museum (the condition of the mosaic foundation, of mosaic cubes and of the mortar binding them together)	Annual reports	In the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia In the Ministry of Culture
Taking photographs of changes in the architecture and the mosaics	Annual photographing of the architecture and the mosaics	In the phototeque of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia
Programs of conservation and restoration work on the architecture and the mosaics	Five-yearly review of the program	In the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia

6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia is in charge of the monitoring of the conservation condition of the architecture and the mosaics of the archeological site.

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, through its inspection and other agencies also monitors the archeological exploration, the conservation of buildings and mosaics, the development of the site as well as the presentation and the popularization of the good.

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia submits an annual report on the condition of the archeological site to the Ministry of Culture.

6.c Results of previous reporting exercises

Since 2003, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia carries out inspection of the exploration, the conservation, the use and the maintenance of the archaeological site Gamzigrad. On the basis of the field inspection, reports with conclusions and measures proposed were submitted to the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia as the institution in charge of the cultural good.

- The Report of May 15th 2003:

Intensive work is urged on the protection of the uncovered architectural remains which have not been conserved, as well as the continuation of work on the restoration of the eastern gate; watch service should be extended outside the ramparts as well.

On these recommendations in 2003 partial restoration of the eastern gate was completed and the watch service was set up.

- The Report of Jun 17th 2004:

The development of a medium-term program for conservation work is recommended as well as the establishment of a Board of experts for coordinating exploration, conservation and the presentation of the archaeological site as well as for better insight into the sources and the amount of finances.

The program for conservation work on the archeological site Gamzigrad has been made while the establishment of the board of experts is expected.

- The Report of May 12th 2005:

The National Museum in Zaječar, as the institution in charge of the maintenance of the archeological site has been required to organize 24 hour a day watch service for improved protection. The Museum was also requested to replace the roof construction on the entrance tower of the fortification housing the exhibition.

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia has been required to continue the conservation of the architecture of the thermae.

In addition to two day guards the National Museum from Zaječar has also introduced the night guard service.

During 2005 the Ministry of Culture provided the finances for the restoration of the architecture of the thermae and the work has already begun.

The report on the condition of the archeological site has been forwarded to the Cultural Heritage without Borders, in March 2004, in Stockholm, at the seminar for the experts in the area of the protection of cultural goods on the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Serbia. Further cooperation in this area is to be expected.

7. Documentation

7.a Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials

Drawings:

1. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, current situation plan
2. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, situation plan with all registered buildings
3. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, palace, ground plan – (297-305AD)
4. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, palace, IV century additions
5. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, palace, current situation
6. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, palace, mozaic from the entrance hall
7. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, palace, mozaic from the triclinium
8. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, great temple, horizontal and vertical sections
9. Gamzigrad – Romuliana, ideal reconstruction of the west gate first gallery collonade

Photographs:

1. Portrait of the Emperor Galerius / photo by Branislav Strugar
2. Fragment of archivolt with inscription FELIX ROMVLIANA/ photo by Branislav Strugar
3. Aerial south-east view of the complex/ photo by Branislav Strugar
4. Aerial south view of the complex / photo by Branislav Strugar
5. Aerial east view / photo by Branislav Strugar / photo by Branislav Strugar
6. Aerial west view of interieur of fortification / photo by Branislav Strugar
7. Aerial view of palace, small and great temple, north view / photo by Branislav Strugar
8. West gate photo by Branislav Strugar
9. Columns of portico of earlier fortification / photo by Branislav Strugar
10. Remains of older fortification, west view / photo by Branislav Strugar
11. Entrance of south tower of western gate / photo by Branislav Strugar
12. Atrium with fountain, south-east view / photo by Branislav Strugar
13. Atrium with fountain, north-east view / photo by Branislav Strugar
14. East atrium / photo by Branislav Strugar
15. Palace, vestibule with heating system / photo by Branislav Strugar
16. Mosaic from palace / photo by Branislav Strugar
17. Palace, entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
18. Mosaic from the entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
19. One of cental motifs from the entry hall mosaic / photo by Branislav Strugar
20. Mosaic with representation of labyrinth from the entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
21. Fragment of mosaic from the entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
22. Fragment of mosaic from the entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
23. Fragment of mosaic from the entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
24. Mosaic with representation of venatores from the reception hall / photo by Branislav Strugar

25. Mosaic representing Dionysos from the triclinium / photo by Branislav Strugar
26. Fragment of mosaic representing leopard in fight from the triclinium / photo by Branislav Strugar
27. Fragment of mosaic from the entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
28. Atrium with well / photo by Branislav Strugar
29. Small temple, east view / photo by Branislav Strugar
30. Remains of great temple, south-east view / photo by Branislav Strugar
31. Remains of great temple, south view / photo by Branislav Strugar
32. Memorial complex, south view / photo by Branislav Strugar
33. Memorial complex, north-east view / photo by Branislav Strugar
34. Remains of tetrapylon / photo by Branislav Strugar
35. Pilaster with portraits of tetrarchs / photo by Branislav Strugar
36. Part of collonade of the first gallery of western gate, reconstruction / photo by Branislav Strugar
37. Part of collonade of the second gallery of western gate, reconstruction / photo by Branislav Strugar
38. Console with kantharos and vineleaves / photo by Branislav Strugar
39. Fragment of architrave, exhibition tower / photo by Branislav Strugar
40. Ionian capital, exhibition tower / photo by Branislav Strugar
41. Fragment of funerary monument, exhibition tower / photo by Branislav Strugar

Slides:

1. Portrait of the emperor Galerius / photo by Branislav Strugar
2. Fragment of archivolt with inscription FELIX ROMULIANA / photo by Branislav Strugar
3. Aerial south-east view of the complex / photo by Branislav Strugar
4. Aerial south view of the complex / photo by Branislav Strugar
5. Aerial east view / photo by Branislav Strugar
6. West gate / photo by Branislav Strugar
7. Remains of the columns of the portico of earlier fortification / photo by Branislav Strugar
8. Remains of the earlier fortification / photo by Branislav Strugar
9. East Atrium / photo by Branislav Strugar
10. Mosaic from the palace / photo by Branislav Strugar
11. Palace, entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
12. Mosaic with representation of labyrinth, from the palace entry hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
13. Mosaic with representation of venatores, from the reception hall / photo by Branislav Strugar
14. Mosaic with representation of Dionis, from triclinium / photo by Branislav Strugar
15. Atrium with the well / photo by Branislav Strugar
16. Small temple, east view / photo by Branislav Strugar
17. Remains of the great temple / photo by Branislav Strugar

18. Memorial complex, north-east view / photo by Branislav Strugar
19. Part of the collonade of first gallery of west gate, reconstruction / photo by Branislav Strugar
20. Part of the second gallery of west gate, reconstruction / photo by Branislav Strugar

Video material:

- Gamzigrad, video film made by Voja Colanovic for Radio Televizija Srbije (RTS) the Cultural program
- Gamzigrad - Romuliana, video clips, selected by Ilija Cerovic, from Daily News and Cultural programs of National broadcast Radio Televizija Srbije (RTS)

Image inventory and photograph and audiovisual authorization form

Id. No	Format	Caption	Date of photo	Photographer/ Director of the video	Copyright	Contact details of the copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
1-41	photo graph		09. 2003.	Branislav Strugar	Institute for protection of cultural monuments	Institute for protection of cultural monuments Radoslava Grujica 11, Belgrade, SCG	
1-20	slides		09. 2003.	Branislav Strugar	Institute for protection of cultural monuments	Institute for protection of cultural monuments Radoslava Grujica 11, Belgrade, SCG	
I	video film		1980.	Voja Colanovic	Radio Srbije	Televizija Radio Televizija Srbije Takovska 10, Belgrade	
II	video clips		1996-2004.	Ilija Cerovic	Radio Srbije	Televizija Radio Televizija Srbije Takovska 10 Belgrade	

7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of the other plans relevant to the property

Attachment 7:

- Legal documents (with translation)

Attachment 8:

- Summary of the *Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area*, Belgrade 2004. (with translated exteacts)

Attachment 9:

- Plan and program for the management, resurch, protection and presentation of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana (with translation)

7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property:

Records of inventory are made by different institutions, separately for archeological documentation, conservation and legislative documentation, research documentation and movable archeological finds.

Last inventory was made by National museum of Zajecar in 2003. The catalogue of inventory was published to mark the 50th anniversary of archeological excavations and preservation of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana.

7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held:

Inventory, records and archives are held in the:

- Archeological institute, 11 000 Belgrade, Knez Mihailova 35.
- Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia, 11 000 Belgrade, Radoslava Grujica 11
- Faculty of Philosophy, Department for Archeology, Center for archeological research, 11 000 Belgrade, Čika Ljubina 18-20
- National museum Zaječar, 19 000 Zaječar, Moše Pijade 2.

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8. Contact Information of responsible authorities

8.a Preparer

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8.b Official Local Institution

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19.000 Zaječar, Moše Pijade 2, Serbia and Montenegro
Tel,Fax: +381 19 422 930
E-mail: muzejz19 verat.net

8.d Official Web address

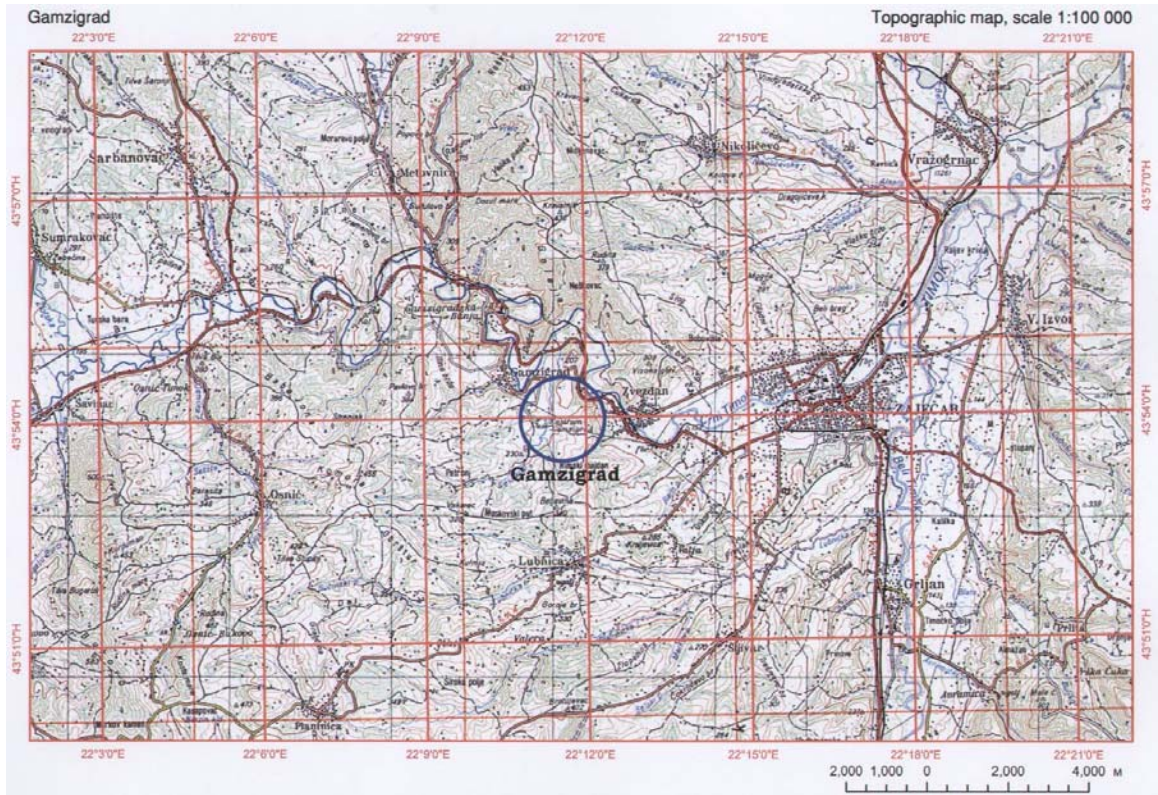
http:// www.yuheritage.com

9. Signature on behalf of the State Party

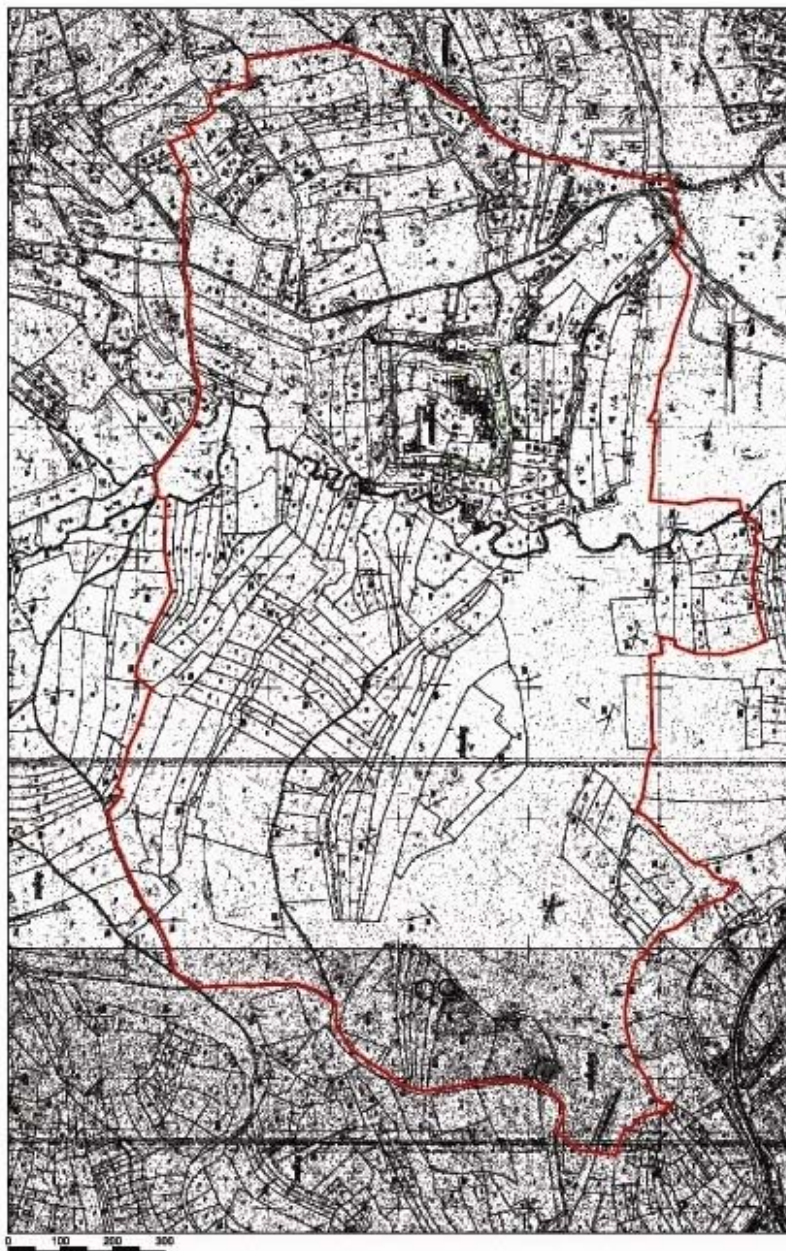
Map of Serbia and Montenegro, with marked location of the archeological site



Topographic map of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana

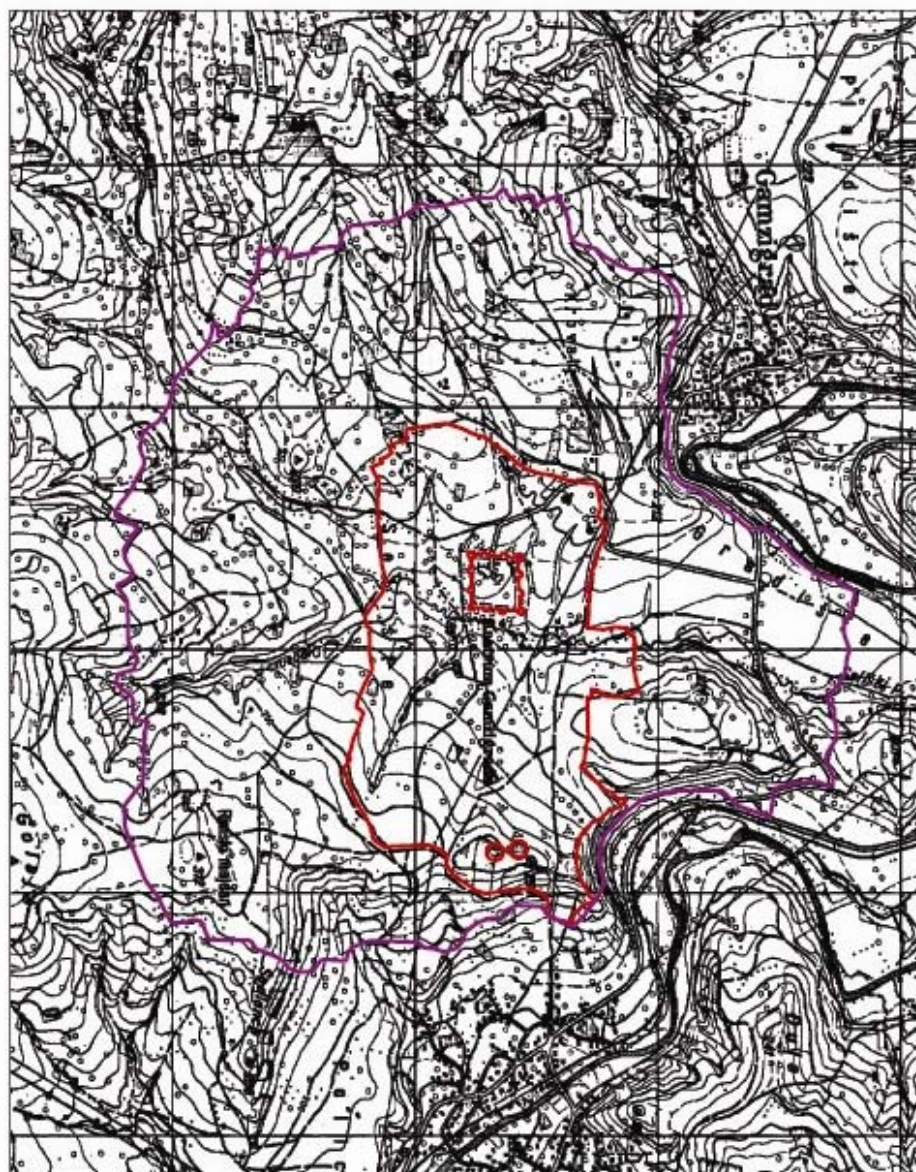


Map of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana with marked area proposed for inscription



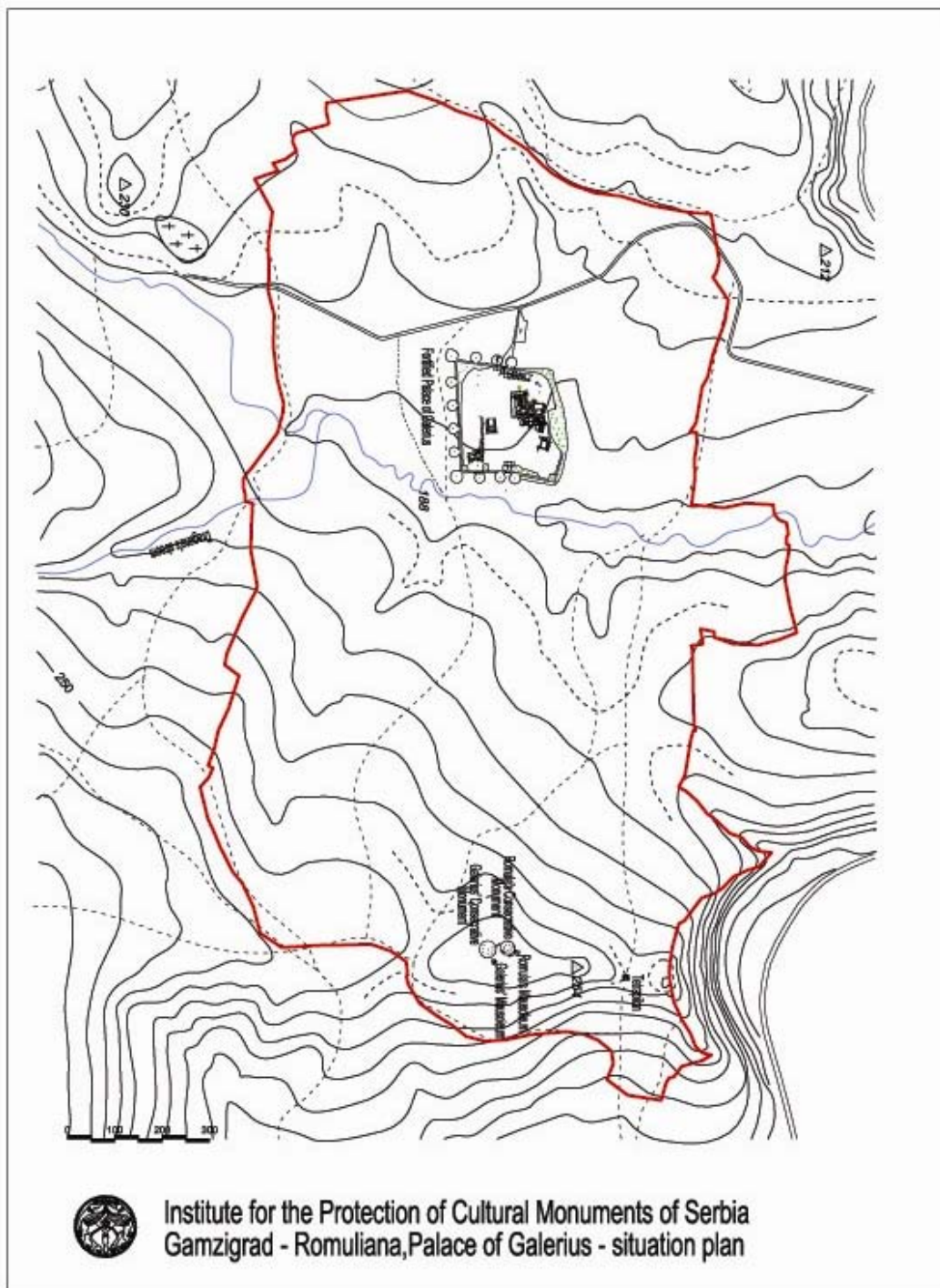
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius - area proposed for inscription

Map of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana with the buffer zone

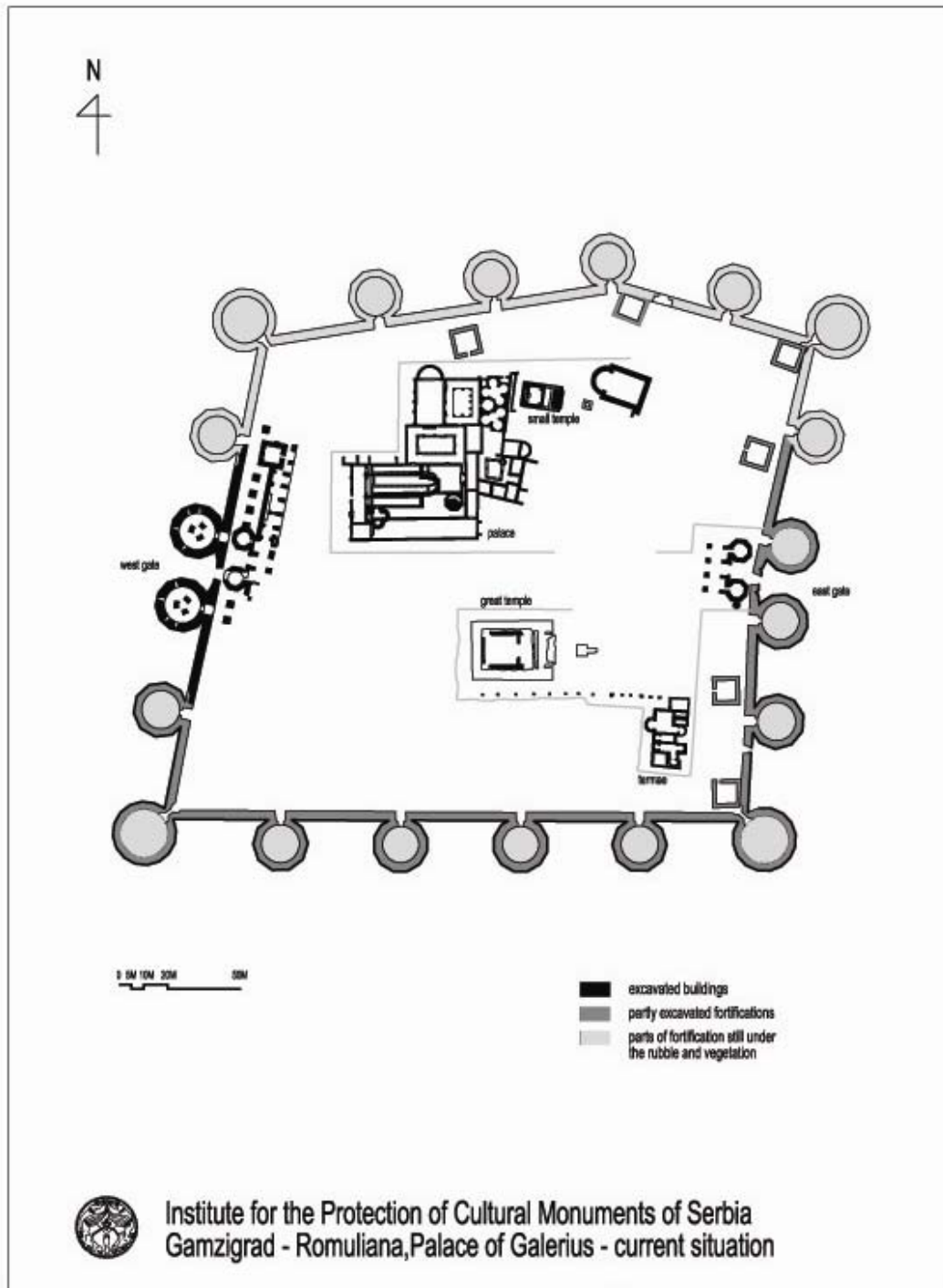


Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius - buffer zone

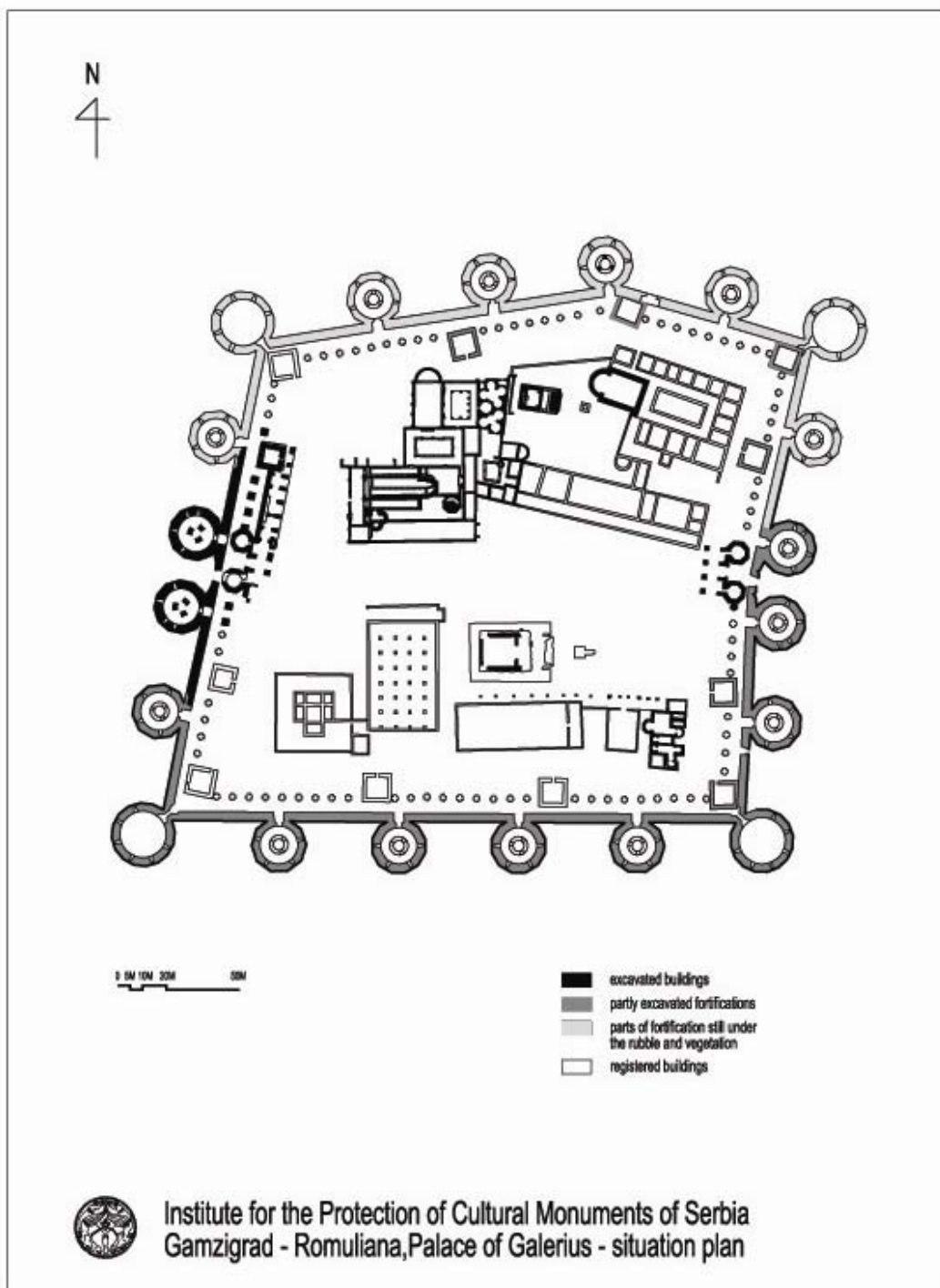
Situation plan of the archeological site Gamzigrad-Romuliana



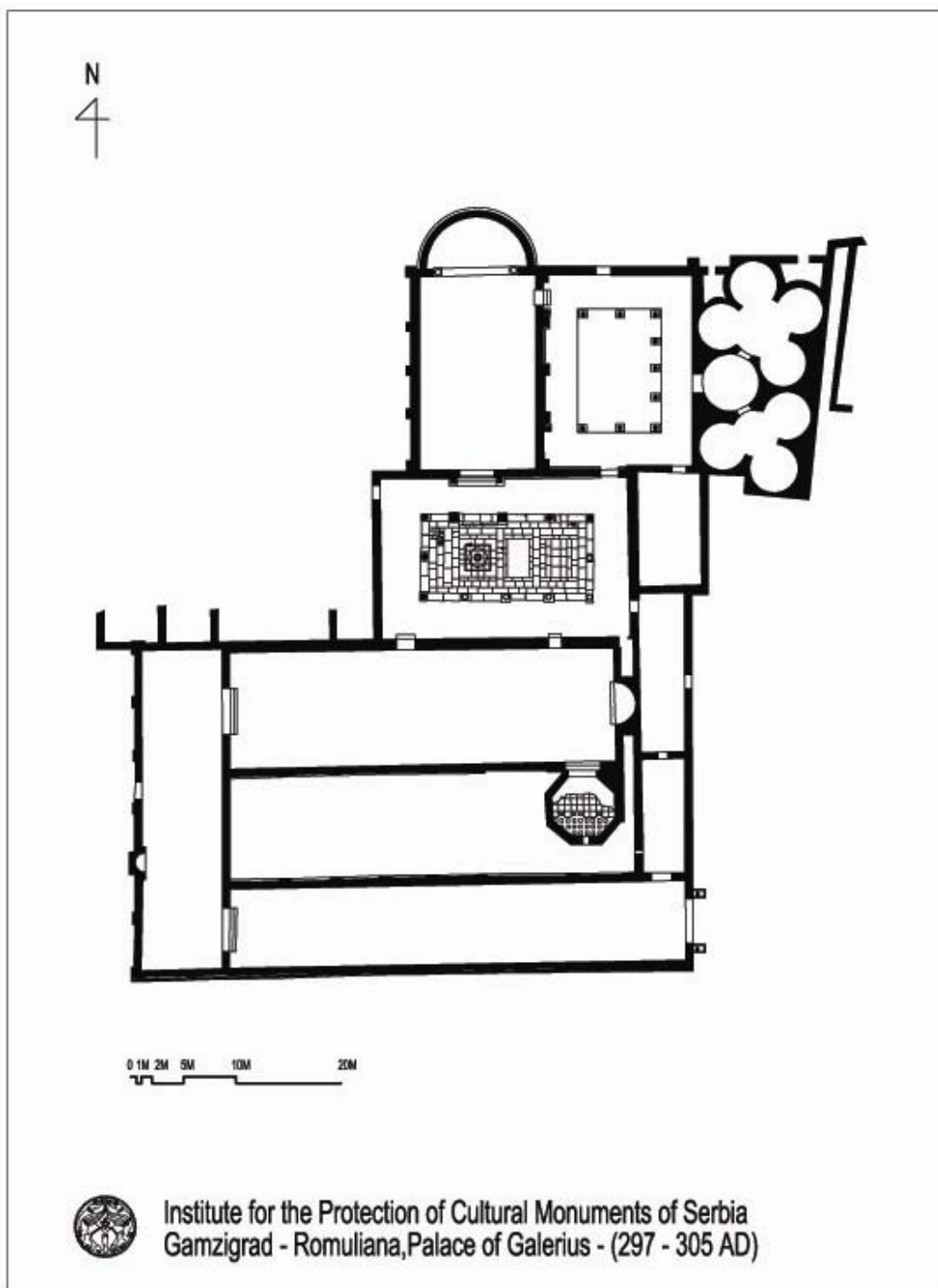
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, current situation plan



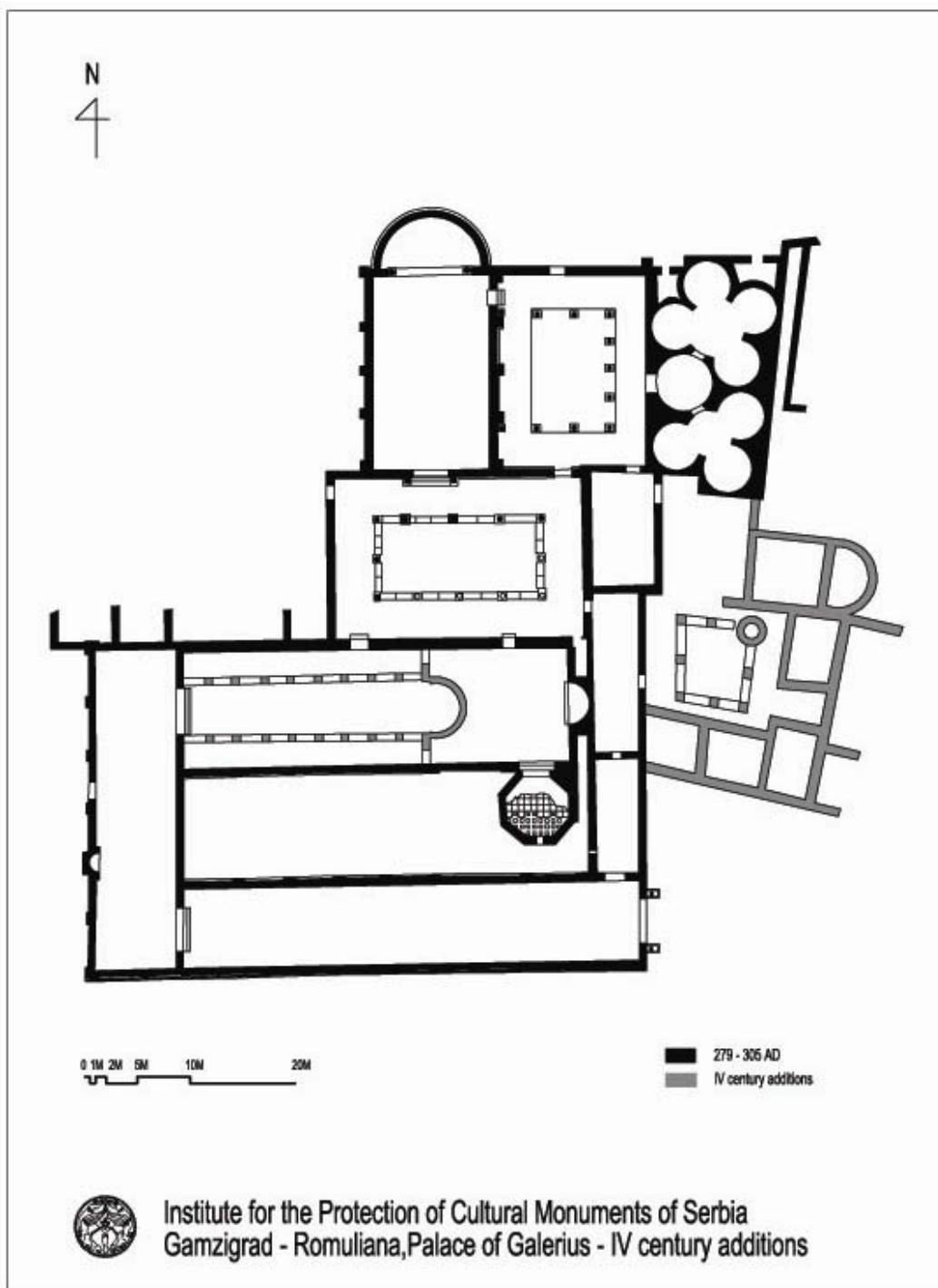
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, situation plan with all registered buildings



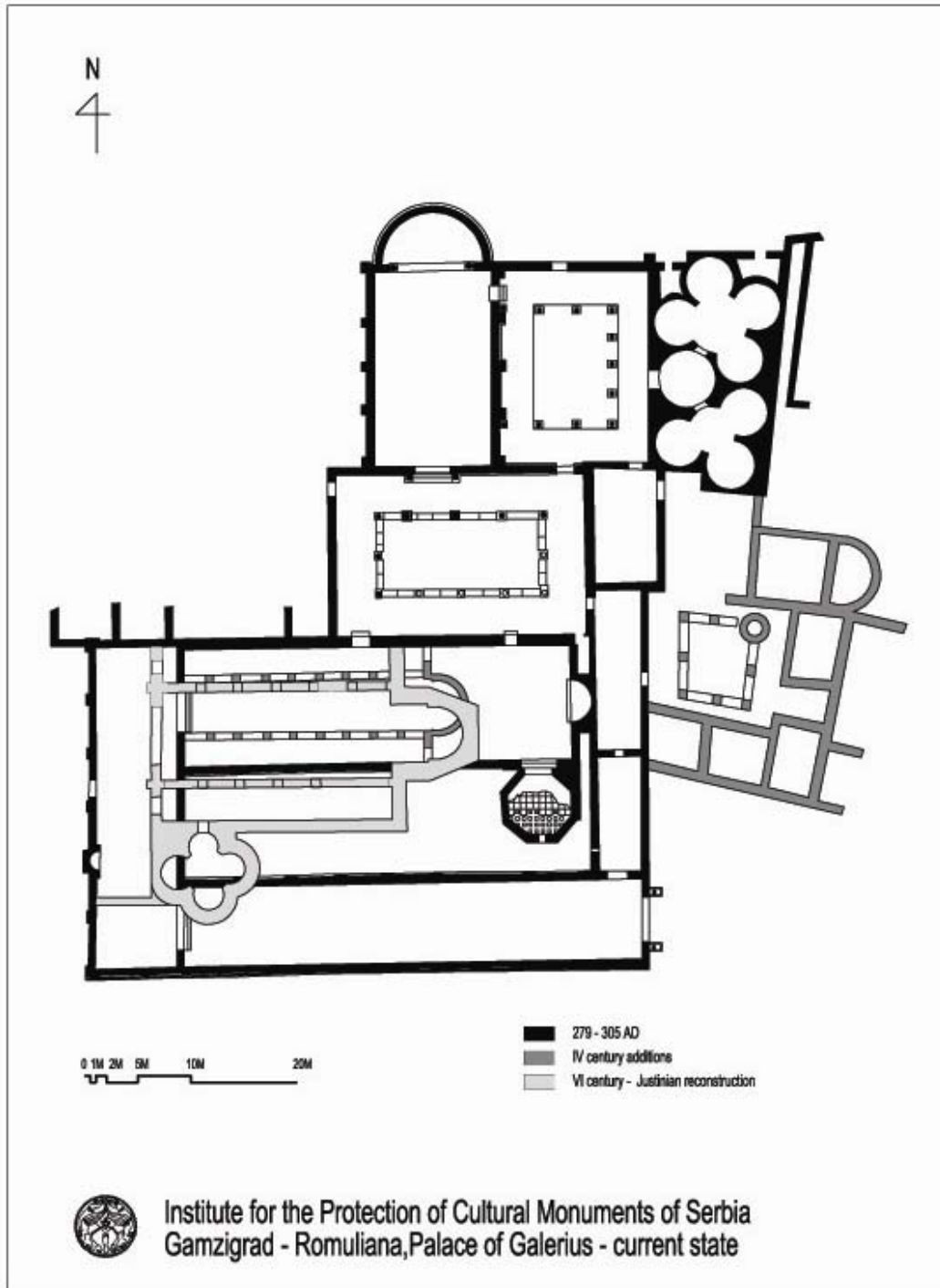
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace, ground plan – (297-305 AD)



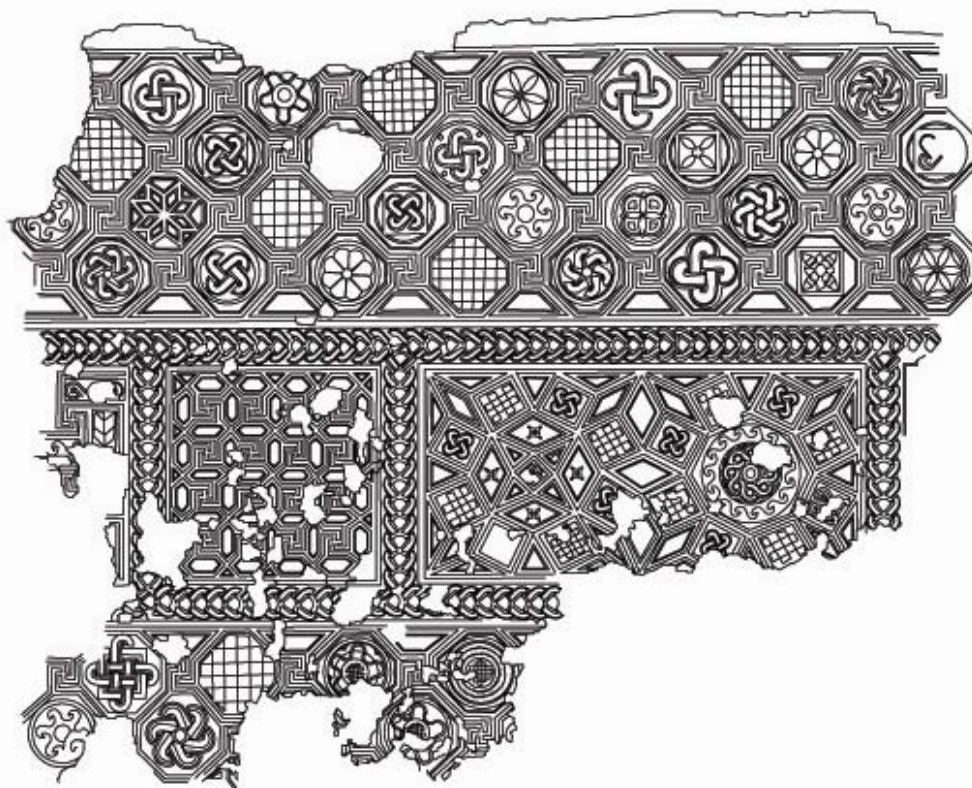
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, palace, IV century additions



Gamzigrad - Romuliana, current state

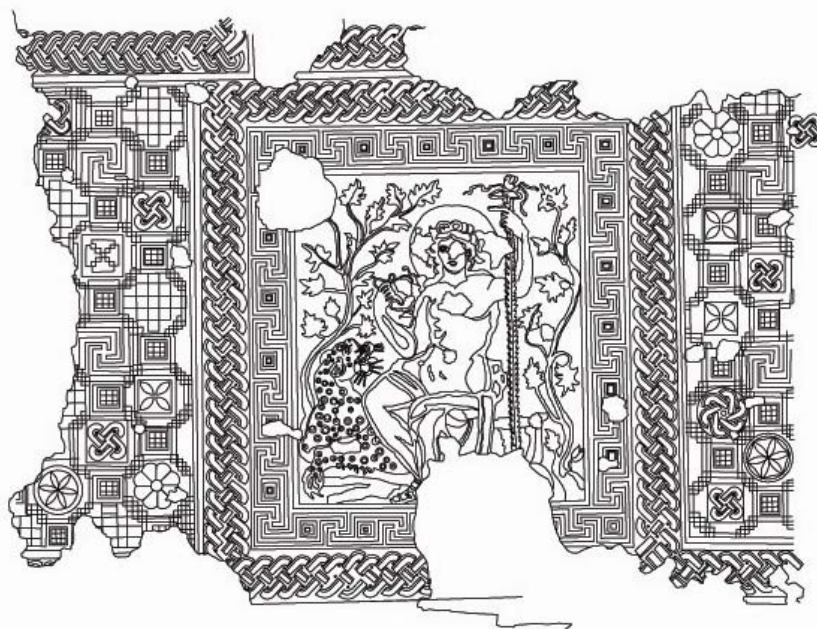


Gamzigrad - Romuliana, palace, mozaic from the entrance hall



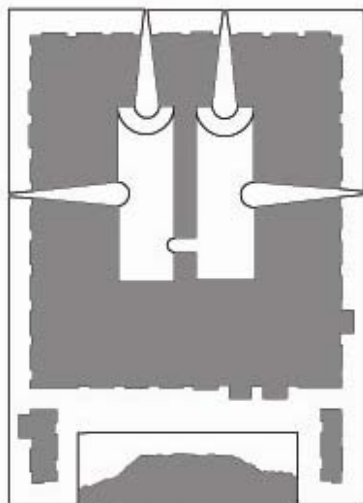
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia
Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius - mozaic from the entrance hall

Gamzigrad - Romuliana, palace, mozaic from the triclinium

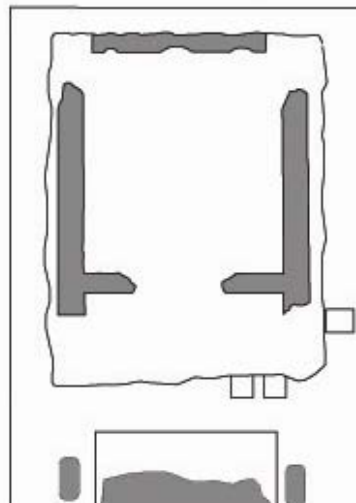


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Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius - mozaic from the triclinium

Gamzigrad - Romuliana, great temple, horizontal and vertical sections



horizontal section through cripta



horizontal section through cella



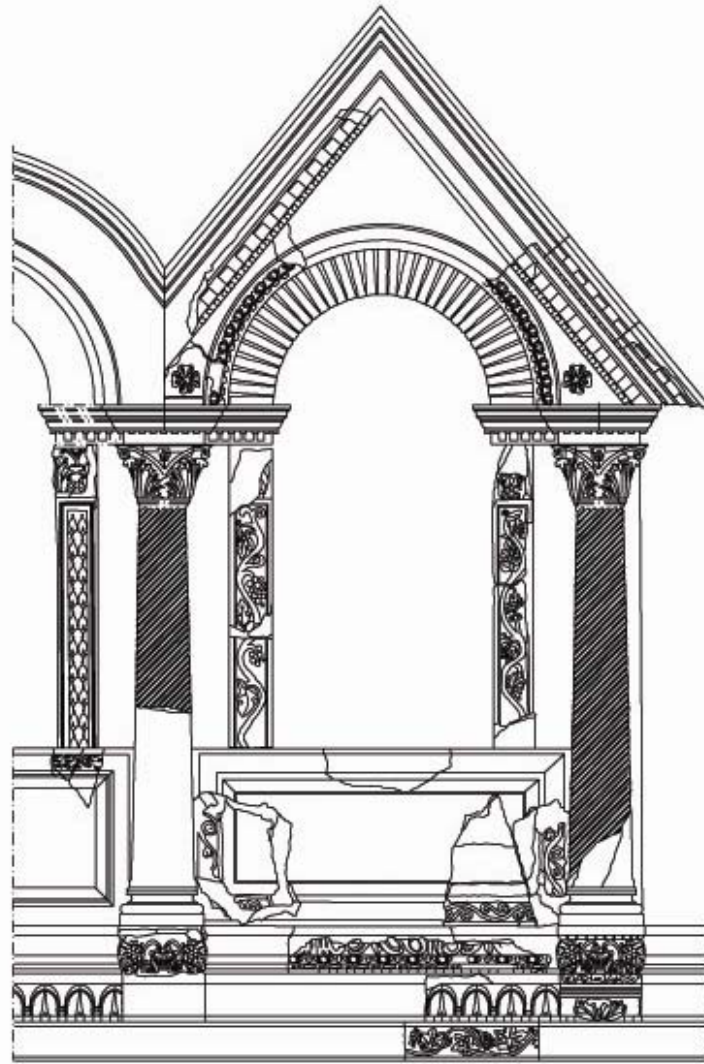
vertical section

0 1M 2M 5M 10M



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Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius - Great temple

Gamzigrad - Romuliana, ideal reconstruction
of the west gate first gallery collonade



0 1M 2M



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Gamzigrad - Romuliana, Palace of Galerius - first gallery collonade

Portrait of the Emperor Galerius



Fragment of archivolt with inscription FELIX ROMVLIANA



Aerial south-east view



Aerial view of the complex, south view



Aerial east view



Aerial view of interior of fortification, west view



Aerial view of palace, small and great temple, north view



West gate



Columns of portico of earlier fortification



Remains of older fortification, west view



Entrance of south tower of western gate



Atrium with fountain, south-east view



Atrium with fountain, north-east view



East atrium



Palace, vestibule with heating system



Mosaic from palace



Palace, entry hall



Mosaic from entry hall



One of central motifs from entry hall mosaic



Mosaic with representation of labyrinth



Fragment of mosaic from entry hall



Fragment of mosaic from entry hall



Fragment of mosaic from entry hall



Mosaic with representation of venatores



Mosaic representing Dionysos



Fragment of mosaic representing leopard in fight



Fragment of mosaic from entry hall



Atrium with well



Small temple, east view



Remains of great temple, south-east view



Remains of great temple, south view



Memorial complex, south view



Memorial complex, north-east view



Remains of tetrapylon



Pilaster with portraits of tetrarchs



Part of collonade of first gallery of western gate, reconstruction



Part of collonade of second gallery
of western gate, reconstruction



Console with kantharos and vineleaves



Fragment of architrave, exhibition tower



Ionian capital, exhibition tower



Fragment of funerary monument, exhibition tower



Dragoslav Srejšović

**FELIX ROMULIANA
GALERIUS' IDEOLOGICAL TESTAMENT**

Felix Romuliana is not only a testamentary construction of the Emperor Gaius Valerius Galerius Maximianus but also the location of his burial and apotheosis. Of all the things discovered during the forty-year archaeological exploration in Gamzigrad, these are the most important.

As early as the middle of the 19th century Gamzigrad was esteemed as a large archaeological site of outstanding importance. Geologists, historians and archaeologists of the period used to describe and interpret in various ways "the remains of one of the most magnificent edifices of bygone times" which they recognised in the place. With his drawings of Gamzigrad, made in 1860 and 1864 Feliks Kranc wanted to convince everyone that it was "one of the largest and best preserved Roman edifices in Europe".

By the end of the 19th century romantic rapture over the remains of an ancient city gave way to restrained, strictly rational thought and Gamzigrad was judged to be a large military camp (castrum). This simplified perception of Gamzigrad lingered until the middle of the century and the beginning of systematic archaeological work in 1953. The excavation proved that Gamzigrad was not a military camp but, rather, a luxurious palace, one of the most magnificent and most complex monuments of Roman court architecture.

This conclusion was arrived at neither quickly nor easily. The archaeological excavation began with the intention of systematically examining a monument of Roman military architecture located in the valley of the Timok, in Eastern Serbia, on territory which, at the beginning of the first century, had been a part of the Roman Empire, first as a part of Moesia Superior and later, by the end of the 3rd century as a part of Dacia Ripensis. At the very beginning of the excavation, instead of constructions connected to military life, a luxurious edifice was uncovered with floor mosaics of outstanding quality. In the following years two basilicas were examined as well as the western side of the compound with two almost parallel fortifications, giant polygonal towers and gateways in the centre (Mano-Zisi 1956). In front of the gates of the newer fortification various architectural decorations were uncovered proving that the façade was decorated with niches, galleries, sculptures and relief. It was clear that all this, along with the building with mosaics by far surpassed any military needs. This is why new solutions were proposed: Gamzigrad was in turn judged to be the residence of a distinguished individual, an army commander (*dux limitis*) or a manager of imperial mines (*procurator metallorum*), a manor house or a luxurious villa, even a spa (Canak-Medic 1971; Duval 1971). However, dilemmas remained regarding its Roman name and the dating of the fortification, especially the newer one.

While debates went on concerning the purpose and the Roman name of Gamzigrad, archaeological excavation continued within its ramparts. As early as 1969 a floor mosaic of outstanding artistic value, representing Dionysus was discovered by the entrance into a large hall. In the following years constructions in the north eastern and in the southern part of Gamzigrad were examined wholly or in part. Other mosaic floors were uncovered, as well as walls covered in fresco paintings or panelled with expensive

stone together with sculptures of high class marble and porphyry, sometimes of colossal size. In 1972 in the northern part of the site a temple with a sacrificial altar was uncovered and several years later a large temple in the southern part. Then it became clear that Gamzigrad could not have been a manor house, a luxurious spa or a fortified villa but rather an imperial palace commissioned by an emperor and built in a short time (Srejšovic 1975, Srejšovic, Lalovic, Jankovic 1978, *Gamzigrad 1983*).

It was only in 1984 that the puzzle of Gamzigrad was finally solved. In the south western part of the palace, in building with mosaic floors and walls bearing fresco paintings, in that year an archivolte was found made of tuff sandstone bearing the inscription FELIX ROMULIANA. The inscription ushers Gamzigrad into history and places it among imperial palaces, in the same category of the monuments of Roman court architecture to which Diocletian's palace in Split belongs (Srejšovic 1985). On the other hand, the inscription allows history and archaeology to go hand in hand since, in the case of Romuliana, archaeological findings testify to developments on which the historical sources are silent.

Romuliana is mentioned in two historical sources: in *Epitomae*, the work of an unknown author dating from about the year 360 and attributed to Aurelius Victor (*Epit.*, XL, 16) and in Prokopius' work *De aedificiis*, written about the year 555 (*De aedif.* IV, 6, 19). Pseudo Aurelius Victor maintains that the Roman Emperor Galerius (Caesar from 293 to 305 and Augustus from 305 to 311) was born and buried in Coastal Dacia, in the place which he called Romulianum after his mother Romula. In Prokopius' work Romuliana was mentioned incidentally, in the list of castles Justinian had restored in the area of the city of Aquae. Since these sparse historical facts did not provide information on where exactly Romuliana was or what it looked like certain explorers classified it as a castle and determined its location to have been on the right bank of the Danube, a short distance from the village Jasen, in Bulgaria (Besevliev 1970, 49, 113).

Archaeological findings concerning Romuliana are far more reliable and plentiful: as will be shown, they not only allow us conclusively to establish the position, size and appearance of the place but also its function and complete history. In this respect, even the inscription itself deserves special attention since it proves the fact that the name of the place where Galerius was born and buried was established in three forms as: Felix Romuliana (on the inscription from 305-306), as Romulianum (around the year 360) and as Romuliana (around 555). Since the inscription was made at the time to which the information in Pseudo Aurelius Victor refers, it seems conclusive that Felix Romuliana is the original, official name of the place where Galerius was born and later buried. It is also certain that the first part of the name – Felix – was not widely accepted, that is, that it lost its meaning soon after Galerius' death, and certainly by the time when *Epitomae* was written. This is why the fact that the place where Galerius was born and buried was first called Felix Romuliana, then Romulianum and finally Romuliana deserves special attention: the fact in itself, independently from the results of archaeological examination proves that the place changed shape over time and that in the period from the first decade of the IV century to the middle of the VI century it underwent several transformations not only in name and appearance but also in function.

What does the name Felix Romuliana embrace? Starting from the assumption that names ending in –iana refer to a villa or casa (Jireček 1902; Besevliev 1970, 48-50), then the name Romuliana stands for the villa or house of Galerius' mother Romula, that is, the

name literally means *Romula's villa* or *Romula's home*. However, the epithet *felix* shows that the word *villa* or a house cannot here have its ordinary sense – it must have been used metaphorically. Namely, *felix* in names was not used as a simple decorative adjective, but only in reference to gods, emperors, empresses, regions or cities to denote their holiness, fame, fertility or prosperity. In this particular case the word *felix* is part of the name of the place in which the new Romulus was born – as Diocletian had referred to Galerius – dedicated to his mother Romula, whose name, also legendary, associates to the names of those who are connected with the founding of the city as well as with its mythical history. This is why Felix Romuliana should be taken to mean Roma nova, Roma Secunda, or, specifically, a term standing for a holy place, for an eternal, otherworldly city.

The relief decoration on the archivolt bearing the inscription confirms that, in the name Felix Romuliana, the first word has a purely religious and ideological meaning denoting deification and implying something wholly eternal.

All decorative elements surrounding the inscription Felix Romuliana – ivy leaves, a laurel wreath and peacocks stand for consecration and eternal life – immortality. It is not necessary to quote examples where these elements, together or separately, express what we have taken the word *felix* to mean in the name of a place which was built to glorify for all time a charismatic ruler and his parent. The content and the iconography of the inscription cannot, therefore, mean *Romula's Villa* in the ordinary sense of the word, but only a holy place, a sacral edifice which the new Romulus built in eternal memory of himself and his mother.

The archaeological excavation undertaken in Gamzigrad after the discovery of the archivolt with the inscription, not only confirmed the above assumptions about Romuliana but also brought to light all the details of the political, ideological and religious program underpinning Galerius' construction of Romuliana.

Between 1985 and 1989 in the eastern part of Gamzigrad, the area in front of the large temple and the eastern gate of both the older and the newer fortifications was examined. Fragments of a colossal marble statue portraying Jupiter with an eagle in his right hand were found in front of the temple; in the remains of the façade of the eastern gate of the newer fortification, many architectural elements with relief were found. The relief portrayals as well as the colossal statue of Jupiter are only parts of a complex imagery which was meant to describe through mythological pictures, symbols and allusions, the origins, life and the apotheosis of the emperor who was born and buried at Romuliana. Jupiter was probably central to this imagery since the tetrarchy – the system to which Galerius belonged and which he glorified by the construction of Romuliana – represented the will of the supreme god. Since Diocletian, the founder of the tetrarchy, had declared himself Jupiter's representative on Earth, in 293 when Diocletian adopted him and gave him the title of Caesar, Galerius entered Jupiter's family as the son of a supreme god. This is why the colossal statue of Jupiter which probably originally stood in the large temple, almost at the centre of Romuliana, not only represented the supreme god, but also the founder of the tetrarchy, granting to the members of his family the power to rule the Roman Empire as tetrarchs.

Relief on pilasters decorating the façade of the eastern gate of the newer fortification, the main entrance into Romuliana convincingly proves that the whole of Romuliana was built in honour of the members of Jupiter's family and their system of

ruling the world. All members of Jupiter's family, grouped in pairs in a strictly hierarchical order are portrayed in the medallions of a military banner (*signum*) on a well-preserved pilaster. The person on the left, honorary side stands above the one on the right side. In the medallion at the base of the banner, both persons are dressed simply, in a toga and a cloak while the persons in the central medallion as well as those in the medallion at the top of the banner are dressed in robes fastened with a costly buckle at the shoulder. The iconography conclusively proves that the medallions portray tetrarchs: those in the medallions at the base of the banner are Augustuses who renounced the throne in the year 305 (*seniors Augusti*) – Diocletian (on the left) – Maximilian Herculius (on the right), and in the other two medallions the ruling Augustuses with caesars – Galerius (left) and Maximianus Daia (right) in one and Constantius Chlorus (left) and Severus (right). Such portrayal of the members of Jupiter's family could have been created only in 305 or 306 since as early as late 306 or in early 307 Maximianus Herculius declared himself a reigning Augustus and thus seriously undermined the tetrarchy system.

The above-mentioned pilaster bears on its face side not only the first reliably dated gallery of tetrarchs but also a rounded artistic portrayal of the system of tetrarchy. In the iconography of this order the senior Augustuses (*seniors Augusti*) who willingly renounce the throne are the first in rank and hold a place of honour. Their adopted sons follow – invincible Augustuses (*invicti Augusti*) followed in turn by their own adopted sons – the noblest of Caesars (*nobilissimi Caesares*). Both the composition and the details of the portrayal clearly emphasize the idea underpinning the tetrarchy: perfect unison between the rulers, the sameness of their countenances and fates as well as gradual rise of each to Caesar, through an Augustus to a senior Augustus to a god.

The idea that the whole ruling family participates in the fate and endeavors of one of its members, the concept that is clearly visible on all memorials of the First Tetrarchy, is even more sharply brought into focus on the portal of the main gate of Romuliana. On the pilasters of the portal not only were the rulers of the Second Tetrarchy portrayed as equal partners in the construction of Galerius' impressive edifice, there are also the founders of the tetrarchy – Diocletian and Maximianus Herculius. While on the monuments of the First Tetrarchy the rulers were depicted as a harmonious quartet, on the portal of Romuliana – beyond doubt the largest architectural monument of the Second Tetrarchy – they appear as a harmonious sextet. They are all portrayed as of the same age and features, with the same haircuts and beards. This is why the representation of six rulers gives the impression of a six fold copy of the same person, probably Galerius himself.

Apart from images connected with the tetrarchs and the tetrarchy, the portal of the main gate of Romuliana also bore imagery of life after death and imperial apotheosis. Accordingly, on archivolts, consoles, pilasters and parapets we can see vines and ivy, laurel branches, harvesting grapes, eagles and laurel wreathes flanked by peacocks. The divinities depicted in sculptures and mosaics uncovered in the imperial palace and by the large temple – Dionysus, Hercules and Asclepius also allude to apotheosis. The connection between the three divinities and the originator of Romuliana is obvious. Dionysus, Hercules and Asclepius were born of mortal mothers, just like Galerius, while their father was the supreme god. They were the redeemers of humanity who, having accomplished momentous tasks on the Earth, were elevated to the pantheon. The cult of Dionysus was given priority. For several reasons the whole of Romuliana is under the

sign of this deity. His great victory over the Persian King Narsus in 297, Galerius could compare only with Dionysus' victorious campaign against India. The decoration of Galerius' palace in Thessalonica, in which Dionysus also occupies a prominent place, reveals that Galerius built the myth of himself after that of Dionysus'. Recent excavations at Gamzigrad have brought to light the fact that Dionysus served as a model for Galerius' relationship with his mother Romula. Namely, according to the myth, after his great victories in the East, Dionysus also raised to a high rank his mother Semela and had her deified.

By 1990, all significant points within the fortifications of Romuliana had been explored. Figure no.8 shows the ground plans of all constructions which had been completely or in part examined by that time and which, using stratigraphy and archaeological artefacts, can be reliably dated to the end of the third and the beginning of the 4th century and connected with Galerius' program for the construction of Romuliana. All edifices as well as both fortifications were built of the same materials (bricks and various types of locally quarried stone: sandstone, andesite, limestone, marlstone) and using the same techniques (*opus listatum*, *opus mixtum*). In addition, all architectural artefacts (architectural decoration, fresco paintings, mosaics, sculptures) are uniform in style and chronologically close. This all points to the conclusion that both the fortifications and the buildings that are chronologically associated to them were built in a short period. This is why the order in which they were put up can be concluded only on the basis of the position of particular architectural remains and their mutual spatial relationship. In all probability, the constructions in the north eastern quarter (tract D-3 of the imperial palace and the small temple) were put up first, with the same orientation as the first fortification. The original plan was then abandoned and the newer fortification, the large temple and all other constructions were built. Since the older fortification bears a close resemblance to Diocletian's palace in Split in size and appearance, i. e. was probably built in the last years of the third century, while the relief on the east gate portal of the newer fortification indicates that it was built in 305 or 306 it is certain that both fortifications and all constructions in connection to them were built in the period of about 10 years.

The floor plan of Romuliana is clearly binary: two fortifications, with two gates each, connected with a *decumanus*, two temples around which two architectural entities were formed as well as the division of the compound into two parts – north and south. At the focal points in both parts stand temples with sacrificial altars. This fact is important – it reveals that sacral constructions held a central place in the general structure of Romuliana, above all other buildings and communications.

The binary division in the architectural structure of Romuliana points to two connected events, two mutually close individuals and two purposes, one ensuing from the other.

There are events, personalities and intentions in Galerius' biography and his political and ideological program which shed light on the completely original structure of Romuliana. It was assumed before that two events had a decisive impact on Galerius' concept of the rule of the world – the great victory over the Persians in 297 and his decision, made in 305, to abdicate as soon as he had celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his rule. Both these affected the program of the construction (Srejovic 1985; 1989). However, only the most recent excavations in Gamzigrad in the last three years, between

1989 and 1993, have clearly revealed that the whole of Romuliana revolves round two persons – Romula and her divine son.

From the very start it was clear that various Roman remains could be found outside the fortification compound, especially on the Magura hill to the east of the main gate of Romuliana, at the distance of about 1 000 meters. Because the Magura towers above the surrounding hills and lowlands allowing an excellent view far afield, at first, the remains were taken to be watchtowers. However, the local population considered the remains to be sacred and, until a short time ago, came to light candles for their dead on the Magura on certain days of the year. The archaeological research performed between 1989 and 1993 proved Magura to be a sort of a holy hill, *Mons sacer*, that its top has been held in greatest respect since prehistoric times and that it was right there that Romula and Galerius were buried and elevated to the rank of gods.

The Magura is a high, elongated ridge of marlstone, limestone and igneous rocks: the main road to Romuliana used to run on the north side. At the apex of the ridge, at the point from which the whole of Romuliana can be seen, the remains of a magnificent tetrapylon were uncovered in 1990. This was a crossroads: here the east-west access road descending from the tetrapylon to the main gate of Romuliana intersected with a south road which gently climbed towards the top of the Magura where two giant tumuli and two mausoleums were uncovered between 1989 and 1993. Although long in ruins, plundered and overgrown with thick oak forest, these sacral monuments, especially the tumuli still stand sharply against the horizon, proving that once they could be seen from afar.

The smallish plateau on the top of the Magura covering about 7000 square meters lies directly opposite to the ramparts of Romuliana, almost along the axis of its main eastern gate. Archeological examination has shown that all monuments discovered here were built within a short period, just like Romuliana. On the basis of the materials used in their construction, building techniques and architectural elements it can be concluded that it was the same architects and artisans who planned and constructed the temples in the northern and the southern part of Romuliana that planned and erected these buildings. Since the positions and the grouping of sacral constructions in both places are similar, an impression is created that the structure of Romuliana is reflected in that of the Magura and vice versa – that the structures are, in fact, complementary.

The order of the construction of sacral monuments on the Magura was determined through archaeological examination. First, in the north part of the plateau the mausoleum no. 1 was erected, then, adjoining it on the south side, a stone wall was constructed in the shape of a ring and piled with earth to create a tumulus. Only after a while the mausoleum in the south part of the plateau was put up (mausoleum 2) closely followed by the construction of the stone ring and the erection of the tumulus by its south western side. All four monuments have suffered considerable damage. Both mausoleums were demolished as early as in the fourth century as is proved by the fact that stone blocks from their facades were used for the construction of early Byzantine houses in the Romuliana compound. Probably at the same time, the tumuli were pierced with tunnels going down to the rocks in their foundations. Despite the destruction and heavy damage, the time of construction, appearance and the purpose of these once magnificent buildings of importance for the understanding of Romuliana was made possible by archaeological exploration.

Only the core of a high podium and a damaged crypt in its centre remain of the quadrangular mausoleum on the north side. However, several stone blocks in situ and the architectural elements found in the ruins made possible perfect reconstruction of the mausoleum. A large amount of mosaic pieces, often made of gilded glass paste indicate that its upper parts were decorated in wall mosaic.

Only the lower part of the mausoleum in the south part, polygonal in shape, was preserved. From its high podium a stone core remains with a part of a staircase, a half-demolished crypt and a destroyed tomb in the shape of a sarcophagus. Its original appearance has been reconstructed on the basis of architectural parts found in the ruins.

The tumuli on the Magura are clearly linked with the mausoleums through their position – the smaller tumulus goes with mausoleum 1 and the larger with mausoleum 2. They have the same structure, differing only in size and some technical details. Archaeological excavation demonstrated that the terrain to the south of the mausoleum 1 had first been flattened out, that is, a circular plateau 30 m in diameter was created, then, a wooden construction was put up in its centre, rectangular in shape, which was burnt down. At the surface, under and around that construction was found a large amount of iron nails and rings, strips of gold sheet, more than three kilograms of melted silver, fragments of six silver dishes and, in a burnt silver bowl 14 gold coins by Probus, Diocletian and Maximianus Herculus, coined between 276 and 305. Only after the wood construction had been burnt down and the platform cleared away was a massive stone wall put up around the platform and a tumulus piled up.

Down to the last detail the procedure was repeated for the construction of the stone ring and the tumulus adjoining the south western side of mausoleum no. 2. Only the diameter of the circular platform was bigger (40 m) and on the scorched areas under and around the wooden construction fragments of military accoutrements were found, together with nails and rings.

Unquestionably, the wooden constructions on circular platforms were actually monumental pyres while the circular stone walls and tumuluses piled above them mark in a permanent and grandiose manner the places at which the ceremonies were performed for the individuals buried in the museums 1 and 2. However, this raises the question as to the type of ceremony performed on the platforms. The size and the appearance of the tombs in the podiums of both mausoleums indicate inhumation rather than cremation of the dead. On the other hand, the fact that the pyre platforms were put up after the construction of the mausoleums indicates that the dead bodies were not burnt on them but rather their wax effigies. The ceremony, described in detail in historical sources and documented by the picture of a stepped wooden pyre on consecration coins, was routinely performed from the middle of the second century in the apotheosis of emperors and the members of an imperial family (Price 1987). The circular platforms with the remains of a pyre on the Magura match Herodian's description of a pyre on which a wax effigy of Septimus Sever was burnt in a consecration ceremony in 211 (Herodian IV, 2). Consequently, the tumuli piled above the fenced pyres should be considered monuments marking the consecration places of the persons buried in mausoleums 1 and 2.

The identity of these persons is easily discovered. Mausoleum 1 and the consecration monument by its south side closely match the older fortification of Romuliana and the small temple in its north part in construction materials used, building techniques and the form of architectural elements. As all the money found around the

pyres had been coined before 305 it can be assumed that the consecration of the person buried in mausoleum 1 was performed before that year. Mausoleum 2 and the consecration monument by its south western side were constructed in the manner of the newer fortification of Romuliana and the large temple in its south part. Since the relief decoration on the portal of the east gate of the newer fortification dates its construction to 305 or 306, it is certain that the consecration of the person buried in mausoleum 2 was performed in one of the subsequent years.

In the given timeframe, only two persons could have been buried and consecrated near Romuliana: Romula and her divine son Galerius. In historical documents, Romula is mentioned before the great persecution of Christians in 303 (*Mort. Pers.*, XI, 1) while it has been conclusively established that Galerius died in Sredica in 311 and was buried in Romuliana (*Epit.* XL, 16). This means that mausoleum 2 and the consecration monument 2 were erected in 311. Romula had been buried on the Magura a few years before, probably a little before 306 since the decoration on the archivolt with the inscription Felix Romuliana, which was certainly cut in the year 305 or 306 clearly alludes to her consecration.

Archeological exploration on the Magura has not been completed yet so it remains to be seen what the area around the mausoleums and the consecration monuments looked like. It should be assumed that there was a fence or even a giant pillar like those erected by the consecration monuments of Antonino Pie and Markus Aurelius in the field of Mars in Rome. However, the monuments uncovered by 1993 on the Magura, together with those which were discovered in Gamzigrad between 1953 and 1989 offer sufficient data to clearly distinguish the iconography of Galerius's architecture in Romuliana, that is, the ideological program artistically defined and reflected by such iconography.

The defining moment for Galerius as a man and as a ruler was a military campaign against the Persians in 297, his victory over king Narseus which earned him enormous wealth, the conquest of Armenia and the drive into Mesopotamia. Historical sources and archaeological artefacts prove that this made a deep impression on Diocletian and all subjects of the empire. Galerius was hailed as a new Romulus and a new Alexander. In Antioch, Diocletian received him with great honours and in 303 in Rome, they together celebrated the triumph over the Persians. Galerius built his authority, as well as his political and ideological program, on this victory. The triumph over the Persians made him the central person of the tetrarchy, allowed him to create his own concept of rule, proclaim the myth of himself and his mother Romula and to commission a construction that would bear his personal signature. The porphyry head found in Gamzigrad in 1993 is convincing proof that Felix Romuliana was built with the intention to immortalize Galerius as a God-given emperor who, having defeated the Persians, had authority over the whole universe.

The head in question belonged to a larger than life statue of Galerius holding the Earth in his left hand, captured at the moment when the goddess of victory Victoria places on his head a crown decorated with jewels and busts of the tetrarchs. As opposed to the typified, completely impersonal and timeless portraits of the tetrarchs, Galerius' portrayal is not only individualized (lower part of the face) but also clearly connected to the triumph accorded to him upon his victory over the Persians (*corona triumphalis*). This is a portrayal of a self-confident emperor, made in porphyry, the hardest and the most

permanent stone who enjoys the special favour of the gods and holds the whole world in his hand and the whole tetrarchy on his crown. The three ideas expressed through the iconography of the sculpture – the idea of a God-given emperor, the idea of the rule over the world and the permanence of the tetrarchy are probably the concepts which Galerius had in mind when he decided to immortalize the place of his birth, his mother, himself and his political, religious and ideological program through a magnificent construction.

Galerius made the decision to build Romuliana after the victory over the Persians, probably in 298 when he was hailed as a new Romulus and a new Alexander, at the time when the story was started that his mother had conceived him with the god of war – Mars (*Mort. Pers.* IX, 9). As the second Romulus (*alterus Romulus*) and the new Alexander (*Alexander redivivus*), for political propaganda purposes, Galerius decided to mark the place of his divine conception and elevate to a higher status his mother Romula with a magnificent construction. This means that the construction of the older fortification of Romuliana, a part of the imperial palace in the northeastern quarter and the small temple took place in the last years of the third century. However, this construction is difficult to perceive: in format and style it seems to have been similar to Diocletian's constructions from the early years of the tetrarchy - it did not exhibit any individual characteristics.

Romuliana acquired its own physiognomy only with the construction of the newer fortification, the palace in the north western quarter and the large temple. Several events could have served as invectives for the new construction and the change of Romuliana's shape: the Persian triumph in Rome in late autumn 303, Romula's death between 303 and 305 and finally, the fact that Galerius was proclaimed an Augustus in spring 305. As the decoration on the portal of the east gate of the younger fortification was made by 306 at the latest, Galerius must have made the decision to change the shape of Romuliana by the end of 303 or the beginning of 304. All that had been erected in Romuliana by that time is closely connected exclusively with Galerius personally and his ideological program. Nothing was left to chance: the position of individual buildings, their dimensions, appearance or decorations. All is in the service of the tetrarchy and Galerius as its absolute head; it is all an imposing backdrop, a grandiose stage for the imperial apotheosis ceremony.

Romuliana was erected in the centre of a giant natural amphitheatre, in a fairy-tale landscape which had been inhabited since prehistoric times. During excavation of the north part of the palace, the remains of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements were found. On the Magura, under the consecration monuments, grave pits were uncovered with urns from the late Bronze Age. This is why it is possible that legends and stories had been told about heroes and supernatural forces in connection with these places which reached Galerius' time and that they might have caused Romuliana to have been built in this particular place. However, it is certain that from the start of the construction of Romuliana, all in it and around it became sacred and that every building was planned to convey a certain message or to become a symbol.

The tetrapylon put up a short distance from Romuliana already reflects the structure of the tetrarchy. Its four powerful pillars allude to the four rulers, their unity and sameness, the symmetry and perfect balance among them as well as the harmony of a quartet transported to the Earth from the cosmos. The tetrapylon also directs the movement towards Romuliana where on the portal of the main entrance one can see in even more detail the idea of the perfection of the tetrarchy. Simultaneously, it also points

in the direction of the top of the Magura from where the whole of Galerius' construction project can be seen: the palace and the mausoleums with the consecration monuments illustrating Galerius' life's path; his rise from Caesar, through Augustus to god. There heaven and earth come together. Opposite Romula's mausoleum and her consecration monument stands the small temple in the northern part of Romuliana while opposite Galerius' mausoleum and his consecration monument rises the large temple in the south part of Romuliana. It is obvious that Diva Romula is honoured in the small temple and Divus Galerius in the large one, that is, the sacral monuments on the Magura are closely connected to the sacral monuments in Romuliana.

The ideal reconstruction of Romuliana depicts Romuliana at the time when, in 312, Galerius was to enter it as *invictus senior Augustus*. It is a richly decorated casket glittering in glorious solitude. All it possesses: the position of Romuliana, the layout of buildings in it, the construction material used, the architectural decorations, sculptures and mosaics – all is in the service of the tetrarchy ideology. The architecture of Romuliana illustrates the tetrarchical myth about a charismatic ruler who performs heroic deeds, overpowers evil, brings order and happiness to humanity and then retires into the heights, into some inaccessible and glorious place from which he will watch over the world and his great deeds. This is why the place of his last and permanent rest represents the spiritual centre of the Empire, the symbol of eternal order, prosperity and peace. Romuliana was constructed in honour of Galerius and his mighty deed. Its purpose is twofold: to allow a great ruler to spend his last years surrounded by luxury and, after his death and apotheosis, to become an eternal place of pilgrimage, a sort of political and ideological testament to all subjects of the Roman Empire. The whole of Felix Romuliana is a gigantic Templum, Sacrum palatium and a commemoration monument in one. This is a place of myth and legend with all its buildings anticipating the apotheosis of its originator who rises from *dominus* to *divus*. In the iconography of his buildings in Thessalonica, Galerius is a representative of ecumenical sovereignty of the tetrarchy, *Pactor orbis* and *Pactor gentium*. In the iconography of the construction work in Romuliana he appears as the embodiment of the cosmic eternity of the tetrarchy, as a pan creator, *Pater orbis*, *Restitutor orbis* and *Lux urbis et orbis*. In short, Romuliana was built to be an eternal monument to the divine Emperor Gaius Valerius Galerius Maximianus (*ad memoriam aeternam divi imperatoris Galerii Maximiani*).

Romuliana served this purpose for a short time only. It started losing its vital elements and functions soon after Constantine's victories over Maxentius and Licinius, that is, after the abandonment of the tetrarchy and the restoration of monarchy. As early as the second half of the fourth century the predicate Felix no longer befitted Romuliana since at the time it had already become just a neglected palace (*palatium*) which looked like a military stronghold because of its high ramparts (*castrum*); this is why the writer of *Epitomae* calls it Romulianum instead of Felix Romuliana. When the Goths and the Huns invaded the Balkan Peninsula, Romuliana became a small Byzantine settlement mentioned under the name Romuliana on the long list of unimportant places restored by Justinian.



D. SREJVIĆ

DIVA ROMULA, DIVUS GALERIUS



East of the main gate of Galerius's palace in Gamzigrad (Felix Romuliana), at a distance of about 1.000 m as the bee flies, is the ridge of Magura on the top of which remains of two mausolea and two consecration memorials were discovered between 1989 and 1993.¹ The spatial arrangement of these monuments and the archaeological material found in them show that Mausoleum 1 and Consecration Memorial 1 were built first, and that Mausoleum 2 and Consecration Memorial 2 were erected shortly afterwards, i.e. that they were all built between 294 and 313.²

➤ The dating of the mausolea and consecration memorials on Magura into the period between 294 and 313 helps us to establish the identity of the persons buried and elevated to the rank of gods in Romuliana. The identity of one of these persons quite certain, for historical sources record that Galerius was buried in Romuliana in the spring of 311.³ The identity of the other person may be established in an indirect way. Since that person must have been very closely related to Galerius, it is obvious that he or she should be sought among the members of Galerius's nuclear family. The possible candidates are not numerous: apart from Galerius's parents, all the other members of his family died under circumstances which exclude not only the possibility of an apotheosis, but even that of the usual burial.

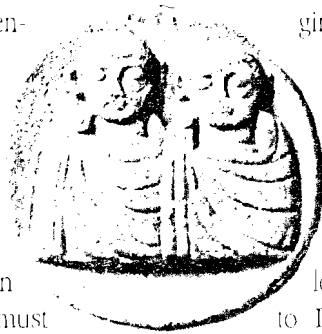
➤ In order to reconstruct as accurately as possible the events which led to the building of Felix Romuliana - both the palace in Gamzigrad and the mausolea and consecration memorials on Magura - it is necessary to discuss first the principal facts con-

cerning Galerius's family and private history. T. D. Barnes fixed the main dates in Galerius's career, established where his principal residences were and traced his journeys.⁴ In order to understand fully Galerius's building undertaking and, particularly, to interpret accurately the sacred monuments on Magura, it is necessary, however, to take also into account the evidence of Galerius's character, of his relationship to his family and friends, and of his political ambitions. It is also essential to reconstruct the biographies of the members of his family, and especially that of his mother Romula, after whom the place in which he was born and buried was named.

➤ There is little evidence of Galerius's origin and youth.⁵ The date of his birth is not known. He was born at place not far from Serdica in Dacia Ripensis and his original name was Maximinus. His parents were peasants. His father's name is not recorded. His mother Romula fled from the Carpi from the left to the right bank of the Danube, i.e. to Dacia Ripensis. Galerius had a sister, probably somewhat younger, who became the mother of Emperor Maximinus Daia.

➤ In his early youth Galerius was a herdsman and his nick-name was Armentarius. It is not precisely known when his military career began. He must have joined the army at an early age, for under Diocletian he was promoted to very high ranks, presumably even that of the praetorian praefectus.⁶

➤ The first known date in Galerius's career is the 1st of March 293, when he was proclaimed caesar as C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus. From that moment on, his career can be reconstructed with fair accuracy. In the same year he left his first wife who had





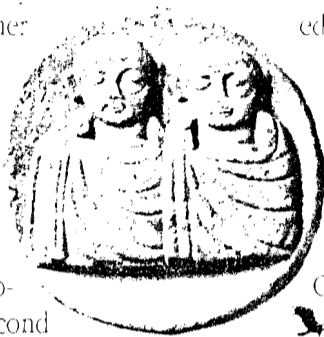
born him a daughter named Maximilla⁷ (later Maxentius's wife) and married Diocletian's daughter Valeria.⁵ It is not known where his principal residence was before 299. It may have been in Sirmium, where Diocletian stayed on several occasions in the course of 293 and 294 and from where Galerius might have conducted his military operations to protect the Danube frontier from the Sarmatians in 294 and from the Carpi and the Bastarnae in 295-296. In 296, after the successful termination of these wars, Galerius had the forests of Pannonia cleared up and the Pelsonian (Balaton) lake drained. In the same year he named that province after his wife Valeria, probably wishing to express in this way his gratitude to her for having adopted, as her own child, his son Candidianus, born to him by a concubine in that year.

➤ In 297-298 the most important event in Galerius's life took place: the war he waged against King Narseus of Persia and his great victory over the Persians. After that triumph he was eulogized throughout the Empire as a second Romulus or Alexander, and Diocletian showered him with great honours in Antioch early in 299. From that time on, Galerius began to create an ideological programme of his own and launched an intensive propaganda campaign in its support: he claimed that he was Mars's son and Romulus's brother, and that he was begot, like Alexander the Great, by the god himself, who approached his mother Romula in the form of a dragon.⁹ In the spring of 299 he hastened from Anatolia to his portion of the Empire, from where he led, in that and the following two years, successful campaigns against the Marcomanni, the Sarmatians and the Carpi. Romula

was constantly with him at that time, presumably in his principal residence in Thessalonike, and it is thought that she influenced the developments which took place in Nicomedia in the winter of 302/303 - Galerius's pressure on Diocletian to launch the persecution of the Christians.

➤ In mid-March 303 Galerius came to the Danube, where he fought against the Carpi again. He remained in his part of the empire, probably in his residence in Serdica, until the spring of 305, when Diocletian proclaimed him augustus in Nicomedia. On the same day, the 1st of May, Constantius, too, was proclaimed augustus, while Severus and Galerius's nephew Maximinus were nominated caesares. At that time, Galerius had already realized that he was the absolute master of the Empire. In the same year he decided to retire from the throne as soon as he celebrated his vicennalia and to install as rulers his old friend Licinius and his son Candidianus.¹⁰

➤ After Constantius I's death in July 306 Galerius became - in the formal sense, too - the first augustus. However, from that moment on there ensued a series of developments, which he had not envisaged and which did not suit him: Constantine, the son of Constantius I, was proclaimed emperor after his father's death; Maxentius, the son of Maximian and Galerius's son-in-law was invested with the purple at Rome on the 28th of October 306. Not long afterwards Maxentius nominated his father Maximian "augustus for the second time". Galerius reluctantly accepted Constantine as his co-ruler and moved, in 307, against his loathed son-in-law Maxentius, bringing his army under the walls of





Rome. Finding that he could not defeat Maxentius, he ceded Italy to him. The war with Maxentius had already cost Galerius's co-ruler Severus II his life.

➤ In November 308 Galerius considerably strengthened his position when he managed, with Diocletian's support, to nominate Licinius augustus in Carnuntum. Galerius's wife Valeria was proclaimed augusta on that occasion, too. Towards the end of 308 Galerius was in Serdica. His movements from 309 to his death in the spring of 311 are little known. At the beginning of 309 he awarded the title of *filius Augustorum* to Maximinus. He imposed heavy taxes in order to accumulate funds necessary for the celebration of his vicennalia on the 1st of March 312. In the spring of 310 he fell seriously ill. It is supposed that he proclaimed his son Candidianus caesar at the end of 310 or the beginning of 311.¹¹ Late in April 311 he published the edict on the tolerance of the Christians, and he died a few days afterwards. On his deathbed he committed his wife Valeria and his son Candidianus to the protection of Licinius. He was buried in Romuliana.

➤ Valeria enjoyed Licinius's protection for a short time only. A few months after her husband's death she left Licinius's court and went to Maximinus's portion of the Empire. Maximinus immediately offered to marry her, because he wanted to establish through her a tie of kinship with Diocletian, the founder of the tetrarchy.¹² When Valeria refused his offer, she lost all protection: all her goods were confiscated and she was banished, together with Prisca, her mother and Diocletian's wife, to an obscure place in Syria. After Maximian's death in Tarsus in

July 313 she tried to re-establish friendly relations with Licinius so that she could watch over Candidianus's fate, who was seemingly showered with great honours. When she heard, however, that Licinius had ordered that Candidianus should be assassinated - an order carried out in Nicomedia in 313 - she fled the country. She remained in hiding in Thessalonike for fifteen months, and then she was found out and decapitated together with Prisca. Their bodies were thrown into the sea. That was Licinius's final settling of scores with the tetrarchy and with the memory of Galerius. After these events, all building activity in Romuliana must have ceased.

➤ Many important details concerning the family and private career of Galerius are passed over in historical sources. The above review of the dates from the biographies of Galerius and the members of his family makes it possible for us at least to surmise some other dates, especially since we have monuments directly associated with Galerius, such as the palace and arch in Thessalonike and the palace with the tetrapylon, mausolea and consecration memorials in Gamzigrad and on Magura. Thus the available historical and archaeological evidence suggests that 298/299 was a crucial year in Galerius's biography. In this year Galerius's triumph over the Persians and the celebration of the quinquennalia of his rule happily coincided. It was in this year that the construction of Galerius's arch in Thessalonike began¹³ and that Romula was associated with Mars, so it may be assumed that it was then that Galerius decided to mark the place of his miraculous conception by a vast edifice called Romuliana after his mother.¹⁴





Romula must have been accorded special tributes from 299 onwards as the mother of Mars' son. The building of Romuliana was probably just one of the many honours bestowed on her, which happens to be recorded in historical sources. After Galerius's departure from Antioch in the spring of 299 and arrival in his part of the Empire, he began to devise his own political programme, which is archaeologically documented by the monuments in Thessalonike and Romuliana. The relief decoration on Galerius's arch in Thessalonike glorifies not only the tetrarchy, but also Galerius as the vanquisher of the Persians.¹⁵ The same ideas are expressed in the iconography of the monumental porphyry figure of Galerius in triumph which adorned one of the halls of Romuliana (fig. 1). The Thessalonike Arch was certainly completed before the great jubilee of the tetrarchs in Rome in November 303. The iconography of the porphyry image also dates from approximately the same time.¹⁶

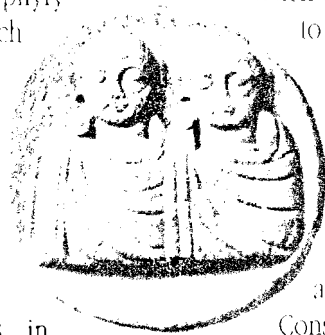
The archaeological excavations in Gamzigrad have shown, however, that the building of Romuliana was suspended at one time, or, more precisely, that the original design was abandoned and that immediately afterwards another, considerably more ambitious building project was launched.¹⁷

It seems that it is possible to discover which developments caused the change of the original building design. Since only the fortifications were constructed according to the original project, the time required for their building may be estimated at two or three years. On the other hand, since the new, considerably more monumental fortifications of

Romuliana had been built by the end of 306, it may be assumed that it was in 303 that Galerius decided to extend Romuliana and make it the most stately edifice in his part of the Empire. It was precisely in the winter of 302/303 that Galerius stayed in Diocletian's palace in Nicomedia, reportedly to persuade him, under the influence of his mother, to persecute the Christians, and this is the last reference to Romula's name in historical sources. The Persian triumph and the great jubilees of the decennial of the caesars and the vicennalia of the augusti were celebrated in Rome in November 303.

It is obvious that these events can be hardly taken as an explanation of Galerius's decision to re-design Romuliana. Consequently, one should probably assume that the real reason for this decision has remained unrecorded in historical sources. The archaeological excavations carried out in Gamzigrad and on Magura in recent years seem to provide an answer. Mausoleum I and Consecration Memorial 1, built in the manner of the earlier fortifications of Romuliana, were built on the top of Magura; on the other hand, architectural elements with relief decoration clearly alluding to the imperial apotheosis, including the apotheosis of a female member of the imperial family, have been found near the main gate of the later fortifications in Gamzigrad. They include two fragmented archivolts with relief representations of a laurel wreath flanked by peacocks (fig. 2-3).

Within each of the wreaths is a carved inscription, which has been preserved on one of the archivolts and deliberately erased on the other one. Three ivy leaves are carved round the extant inscription,





which is FELIX ROMULIANA. The peacocks are the traditional symbols of the apotheosis of the female members of the imperial family; the wreath which they flank should be interpreted as the *corona laevis funerea*, while the predict FELIX in the inscription belongs to the charismatic and ritual sphere.¹⁵

The other architectural elements associated with the later fortifications of the Ganzigrad palace are also decorated with relief ornaments symbolizing immortality: the picking of grapes (fig. 4), the kam-tharoi and the intertwined vine and ivy twigs (fig. 5). All this suggests that the principal reason for the radical alteration of the original project of Romuliana was the death of one of the female members of Galerius's family - his mother Romula, his wife Valeria or his daughter Maximilla. This establishes the identity of the person buried near Galerius and deified in Romuliana. The first mausoleum built in Romuliana, marked Mausoleum 1, is Romula's mausoleum, and the consecration memorial, marked Consecration Memorial 1, commemorates the site of Romula's apotheosis.

Galerius's devotion to his mother, frequently referred to in historical sources, must have found a particularly intense expression at the time of her death. It was quite natural that the son should bury his mother with greatest solemnities in the place which he had named after her. He chose the top of Magura as her resting place and the scene of her apotheosis. It was certainly not a random choice, for this place dominates the entire surrounding area and resembles a large garden, which seems to have been considered hallowed from times immemorial - as indicated by the prehistoric cemetery discovered on this site.



It is not known where, how and when Romula died. On the basis of the hypothetical year of Galerius's birth (c. 260 at the latest),¹⁶ it may be assumed that she was born in Dacia not later than 240 and that she fled to the right bank of the Danube c. 250, where she married a peasant from a farm in the neighbourhood of Ganzigrad, to whom she bore a son and a daughter. She probably lived there until her son was promoted to the highest military ranks and was awarded the title of caesar. She is known to have been an ardent worshipper of "mountain deities", presumably Liberus and Libera, to whom she offered daily sacrifices and made ritual feasts.¹⁷ Since it is known that Galerius was devoted to his mother and closely attached to her, it is presumed that she lived in the residences of her son. About 303 Galerius's principal residence was probably either Thessalonike or Serdica.¹⁸ However, Lactantius, describing Romula's ritual feasts in 303, refers to their participants as *viciarii* (peasants, countrymen), which indicates that Romula lived at that time in a place surrounded by villages inhabited by her countrymen. This could not have been Romuliana, for it had not been built yet, but Romula may have lived in its neighbourhood, possibly at Šarkamen, where buildings similar to those in Romuliana have been discovered.¹⁹ Galerius lived in his part of the Empire, probably in the vicinity of his mother, from mid-March 303, and his expedition against the Carpi in the autumn of that year was undertaken probably only after her mother's death. Romula probably died in her seven ties in the summer of 303.

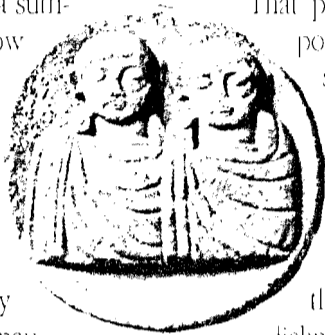
It was not at all unusual for a Roman emperor to bury his mother with the greatest honours, and to



include her in the rank of *divae*. This was in accordance with the best Roman traditions, and particularly with the ideology of the tetrarchs, whose political propaganda required that they should be silent about their fathers and that they should glorify their mothers. Atia, Augustus's mother, had a public funeral (*funus publicum*).²³ On the other hand, the deification of the female members of the imperial family became the usual practice after the end of the 1st century. Suffice it to mention the consecrations of Domitilla, Marciana and Matidia.²⁴

➤ Romula's apotheosis is not attested by historical sources or numismatic and epigraphic finds,²⁵ but Consecration Memorial 1 on Magura is a sufficient testimony; besides, all that we know of Galerius's attitude to his mother is strongly in favour of this hypothesis. Since the form of the grave in Mausoleum 1 indicates inhumation, it may be assumed that the ceremony of Romula's apotheosis was enacted on the site of Consecration Memorial 1 only after her body had been laid in the mausoleum. Archaeological finds from that Consecration Memorial 1 indicate that very distinguished persons took part, either directly or indirectly (by contributing gifts to be laid on Romula's consecrative pyre), in this ceremony.

➤ The construction of Romula's mausoleum and the monument marking the site of her apotheosis on Magura determined the entire further building activity in Romuliana. Diva Romula got a temple in the north part of the palace probably as early as 303 (fig. 6). At the end of that year, when the caesares celebrated their decennalia, and the augusti their vicennalia, Galerius must have already had in mind the



celebration of the twentieth anniversary of his rule, and he intended to complete the building of Felix Romuliana by that great jubilee. The fact that the main gate of the later fortifications of the palace had been finished by 305/306 shows that the construction of Romuliana was kept at a brisk pace. All the architectural monuments built in Romuliana between 305 and 312 show that by the end of 305 Galerius had decided not only to renounce the throne on the 1st of March 312, but also to retire to Romuliana as senior augustus. Whatever was built in Romuliana in that period was associated with Galerius's person and his ideological programme.

That programme left nothing to chance: the position of the individual buildings - their size, their appearance and decoration - everything was in the service of the tetrarchy and of Galerius as its absolute head. Everything was conceived as part of a great spectacle, a grandiose theatre for the ceremony of the imperial apotheosis and the establishment of the cult of Divus Galerius.

➤ Galerius died a year before the planned completion of Felix Romuliana. At the time of his death the entire north part of the palace and some structures in its south part (the baths, the four-aisled building, the porched building, the building with the cruciform ground plan and the building located between the baths and the porched building) had already been completed. It took another year to construct the communication lines and to set up the temenos of the large temple.

➤ It is not known where Galerius expired. Lactantius mentions that the odour of his sickness spread not only all over the palace, but throughout



the town.²⁶ It is consequently assumed that he died in Serdica, although there is no reliable evidence in support of this hypothesis has been found.²⁷ The decision that he should be buried in Romuliana was certainly not unpremeditated. There is no reason to doubt that this was Galerius's own choice, a choice he had made when he buried his mother in Romuliana and when he had decided to make this place his residence in his old age. It should be, therefore, surmised that before his death he was transferred to some place near Romuliana, possibly to the same place in which Romula had died. Licinius, Valeria and Candidianus were probably with him during his last days.²⁸ In case he passed away in Serdica, his body might have been transported to Romuliana in a comparatively short time and laid to rest in the crypt of Mausoleum 2 on the top of Magura.²⁹ The funeral and the enactment of Galerius's apotheosis were probably attended by Licinius only, for the other two augusti were far away from Romuliana - Maximin in Syria, and Constantine probably in Autun.³⁰

➤ Galerius's apotheosis was enacted in the same way as that of Romula, but the site was more spacious, the pyre was larger and furnished with adjuncts becoming a soldier-emperor. While the gigantic mound that was to mark permanently the scene of his apotheosis was being heaped up, the large temple dedicated to the worship of Divus Galerius was being completed in the south part of the palace (fig. 7). Fragmented statues of tetrarchic deities - Jove and Hercules (figs. 8, 9) - were found in the ruins of this temple. Sculptures, reliefs and mosaics alluding to Galerius's apotheosis, particular-

ly representations associated with Dionysus, Hercules and Aesclepius - have been discovered in the other parts of the palace (fig. 10). The link between these three deities and the ideological author of Romuliana cannot be more obvious: Dionysus, Hercules and Aesclepius were, like Galerius, begotten by a god upon a mortal woman. They were all saviours of mankind, admitted to the rank of gods after having accomplished great tasks on earth. Dionysus is, however, privileged: the entire Romuliana is in the sign of this deity. There were several reasons for this. Galerius could compare his great victory over the Persians only to Dionysus's triumphant expedition to India. The decoration of Galerius's palace in Thessalonike, in which Dionysus is accorded a very prominent place, also shows that, from that time on, Galerius used the Dionysus myth as a prototype for the creation of his own myth. The discovery of Romula's mausoleum on Magura shows that Galerius also modelled his relationship with his mother upon that of Dionysus, who, after his victories in the East, deified his mother Semela. It is difficult, however, to establish whether the cult of Divus Galerius took root in Romuliana, but even if it did, it must have been discarded already in the course of 313.

➤ Galerius's apotheosis was probably the last rite of this kind enacted in the traditional way in the Roman world. It seems that even Diocletian, who probably died in 313, was denied an apotheosis,³¹ and the first emperor who died a natural death after him was Constantine, whose consecration marks a radical break with tradition.³² It has been argued that the imagery of consecration coinage shows that





tetrarchic imperial funerals differed from those preceding them.³⁵ The archaeological evidence from Magura does not support this view. It is a well known fact that the tetrarchs were particularly anxious to revive the traditional Roman religion and cults, and this in itself makes it unlikely that they wished to change the ceremonial of the imperial funeral and apotheosis. The mausolea and consecration memorials on Magura conform in all their elements to the requirements for the traditional imperial funerals, particularly those documented in the period from Trajan to Septimius Severus. The omission of the term *consecratio* and of the representation of the pyre on Galerius's consecration coinage, and the introduction of a new legend "for his eternal memory" does not mean that the pyre had lost its importance in the consecration rite. This is very clearly shown by the remains of the monumental pyres uncovered near Romula's and Galerius's mausolea in Romuliana.

✦ The choice of the site for the erection of Romula's and Galerius's mausolea also shows that the tetrarchic imperial funerals did not differ from the traditional ones. Care was taken to separate the mausolea from the palace, which means that the ancient Roman rule prescribing burial *extra muros* was strictly observed.

✦ This fact brings into question the commonly accepted view that Diocletian, the founder of the tetrarchy, departed from the tradition when he built a mausoleum within his palace in Split, thus giving a new direction to the development of imperial funerary architecture.³⁴ It is only on the assumption that the octagonal building in Diocletian's palace in

Split is a mausoleum that all the later similar structures - including the Rotonda in Galerius's palace in Thessalonike and the so-called Maxentius's Mausoleum in the Via Appia in Rome - have been classed in the same category of monuments.³⁵ Thus a mere conjecture is responsible for the view that a mausoleum was a common feature of late classical imperial residences. The mausolea in Romuliana show that this is not true. As the only verified tetrarchic imperial mausolea, they make it possible for us to re-interpret some other monuments of late classical sacred and funerary architecture.

✦ Romula's and Galerius's mausolea in Romuliana were erected without the walls of the palace, as it was prescribed by Roman laws. They were located in an area resembling the gardens of Eden and similar to the funerary gardens without the walls of Rome. Conceptually, the imperial mausolea in Romuliana have their closest parallels in Hellenic funerary architecture, and it is possible that they were modelled after some unknown mau-

solea of Alexander the Great's successors. The tetrarchs must have found the view of the ruler as a heros, as a demigod even during his earthly life, very congenial and convenient for the tetrarchic ideology. This applies particularly to Galerius, who considered himself a protohero, another Romulus (*alterus Romulus*) and Alexander (*Alexander redivivus*).

✦ The consecration memorials in Romuliana are associated with the same ideology, for tumuli also suggest the cult of the heros and may be understood - like the toloid structures represented on Galerius's consecration coinage - as symbols of apotheosis.³⁶ The traditional model for the imperial apotheosis -





the deification of Romulus and Hercules - was enriched in Romuliana by the identification of Galerius with Alexander the Great and Dionysus. Just as Dionysus and his mother Semele joined the gods after his triumphant expedition to India, Galerius - Neos Dionysos - and Romula ascended to the sky from the top of Magura.

After their apotheoses Romuliana was left to the mortals, who, after a brief period of strife and religious intolerance, radically changed its function and its appearance.³⁷



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LAW ON CULTURAL PROPERTY

Chapter 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law stipulates the system of protection and use of cultural property and sets down the conditions for execution of activities related to the protection of cultural property.

Article 2

Cultural property is defined as objects and creations of material and spiritual culture of general interest which enjoy special protection as stipulated herein.

Cultural property, depending on their physical, artistic, cultural and historic characteristics, are: cultural monuments, cultural-historical areas, archeological sites and historical sites - immobile cultural property; artistic and historical works, archives, recorded material and old and rare books – mobile cultural property.

Cultural property, depending on its significance, may be divided into categories: cultural property, cultural property of great significance and cultural property of exceptional significance.

Article 3

Cultural property is defined in accordance with the provisions set out herein.

A cultural property may be a collection or a fund of mobile cultural property representing a whole.

Protected surroundings of an immobile cultural property shall enjoy the same protection as the cultural property itself.

Article 4

Objects or creations deemed to have characteristics of special interest for culture, art and history shall enjoy protection in accordance with the provisions set out in this Law (hereinafter: objects enjoying prior protection).

Article 5

Cultural property of great significance is a cultural property that bears one of the following characteristics:

1. Special interest for the social, historical and cultural development of peoples in a national history and for the development of its natural environment;
2. Witnesses on crucial historical events and personalities and their actions in the national history;
3. Represents unique (rare) examples of creativity of its era or unique examples of the history of nature;
4. Bears great influence on development of a society, culture, technology and science;
5. Bears extraordinary artistic or aesthetic value.

Cultural property of exceptional significance is the cultural property which bears one of the following characteristics:

1. Significant for a certain area or era;
2. Witnesses on social or natural events, and conditions of socio-economic and cultural and historical development in certain eras;
3. Witnesses on significant events and prominent personalities from the natural history.

Article 6

Cultural property shall be entered into the Register of Cultural Property pursuant to their respective type.

The Registers of Cultural Property shall be public.

Article 7

Cultural property and property enjoying prior protection shall not be damaged, destroyed nor shall its appearance, characteristics or use altered without approvals issued pursuant to this Law.

Article 8

Protection and use of cultural property shall be exercised by performing activities of protection of cultural property, administrative and legal acts and other measures provided for herein.

Protection of immobile cultural property and their protected environment and property enjoying prior protection shall be exercised also on the basis of regulations on planning and arrangement of space, construction of buildings and environmental protection.

Article 9

Funds to be used on protection and use of cultural property shall be earmarked in the budget pursuant to the Law.

Article 10

Protection and use of cultural property shall be executed by the specially established institutions (hereinafter: institutions for protection) pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

Article 11

Pursuant to the Law, the institutions for protection shall use the land, buildings, cultural property and other instruments used by the institutions for protection established by the Republic, autonomous province, city and municipality.

Article 12

Property enjoying prior protection and located on land or in water or excavated from land or water shall be considered state property.

Article 13

A state-owned cultural property may be given to another legal person for safekeeping and use.

Immobile cultural property may be nationalized or the title to it limited only with the aim of its more comprehensive or more efficient protection in general interest and pursuant to the Law.

Article 14

State-owned cultural property may be sold only under the conditions provided for by the Law.

Ownership of a state-owned cultural property cannot be acquired by positive prescription.

Article 15

If not otherwise provided herein, cultural property and property enjoying prior protection shall not be exported nor taken abroad.

Article 16

All applications, decisions, appeals and other legal acts related to the protection of cultural property shall be exempted of administrative and judicial tax imposed by republican regulations.

Article 17

Pursuant to this Law, archeological excavations and investigations shall be performed by institutions for protection.

Article 18

The provisions set out herein related to the rights and obligations of owners of cultural property shall be applicable to other persons in possession of cultural property on any other legal basis.

Chapter 2

TYPES OF CULTURAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY ENJOYING PRIOR PROTECTION

1. Immobile cultural property
 - a) Cultural monument

Article 19

A cultural monument is an architectural structure of particular cultural or historical significance as are his structural entity, examples of vernacular building, other immobile structures, parts of structures or entities with characteristics related to the particular environment, works of monumental and decorative painting, sculpture, applied arts and technical culture as well as all mobile things in them of special cultural and historical significance.

- b) Cultural-historical areas

Article 20

A cultural-historical areas is an urban or rural settlement or parts thereof or spaces with numerous items representing immobile cultural property of special cultural and historical significance.

c) Archeological site

Article 21

An archeological site is part of land or an area submerged containing the remains of structures and other immobile buildings, sepulchral and other findings as well as mobile objects from earlier historical epochs of special cultural and historical significance.

d) Historical site

Article 22

A historical site is an area related to an event of special importance for history, area with notable elements of natural or man made values as unique entity as well as monumental graves or graveyards and other structures with characteristics of monuments that were erected to preserve the memory of important events, personalities and places of national history (memorials) of special cultural and historical significance.

2. Property enjoying prior protection

Article 27

Pursuant to this Law, prior protection shall be awarded to:

1. Necropolis and sites with archeological, historical, ethnological or natural history contents; old city and settlement cores; structures, entities and parts of structures with historical and archeological values; monuments and monumental landmarks dedicated to important events and personalities; houses where prominent persons were born or worked in along with the pertaining belongings; buildings and places in nature related to important historical events;
2. Pieces of writing, computer, film or video recordings; motion pictures, texts and recordings of television programs, photographs and soundtracks or recordings and documents compiled in some other way; books and registries of such pieces of writing, recordings and documents; texts and recordings of radio programs as well as microfilms thereon, received or taken in the work of governmental bodies and agencies, bodies of territorial autonomy and local self-government, institutions, other organisations and religious communities while relevant to their current operation or while archive materials have not been selected therefrom pursuant to the provisions of this Law (hereinafter: registry materials);

3. Objects pertaining to visual and applied arts, archeological objects, ethnographic and natural sciences objects, coins, post stamps, decorations, unique, rare or historically relevant objects of technical culture, music instruments and other similar objects over 50 years old; objects, books, documents, letters, manuscripts and other written and reproduced, or filmed or magnetic recordings; motion pictures, photographs and phonographic material related to historical events as well as to the work of prominent personalities in all the fields of social life regardless of the time and venue of their creation.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia may proclaim other immobile and mobile objects as enjoying prior protection.

Article 28

The person who, outside of the organised exploration of excavations of land i.e. water, takes out an object enjoying prior protection shall immediately and within 24 hours at the latest, inform the competent institution for protection of cultural property and ministry of interior.

The person who finds objects set out in paragraph 1 hereof shall have the right to financial award if the funds from the budget were not used during the excavation.

The amount of award as mentioned in paragraph 2 hereof shall be established by the institution for protection where the object shall be placed for safekeeping.

Article 29

The institution for protection shall record all the property enjoying prior protection.

The institution for protection shall inform the owner of legal person using and managing the object as well as the municipality within 30 days from the date of registration of real estate enjoying prior protection.

Measures of protection as established herein shall be applied on the real estate registered as enjoying prior protection.

The institution for protection shall within two years establish whether the registered real estate bears the characteristics of a monument and propose proclamation of that real estate for cultural property within the same period of time. Should the registered real estate not be proclaimed for cultural property within three years from the date of its registration, it shall not be subject to measures of protection provided for herein.

Chapter 3

RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNERS AND LEGAL PERSONS USING AND MANAGING CULTURAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY ENJOYING PRIOR PROTECTION

1. Rights of owners

Article 30

An owner or legal person who uses and manages cultural property (hereinafter: owner) shall have the right to:

1. Use the cultural property in accordance with the provisions of this Law and with the measures established on the basis thereof;
2. Rightful compensation of damages incurred in case of ban or limitation on use of the cultural property and
3. Compensation of damages incurred due to giving the public access to the cultural property.
4. The amount of the damages mentioned in paragraph 1 item 3 hereof shall be subject to agreement pursuant to the provisions of property law. In case of dispute the amount of the damages shall be established by a competent court in extra-judicial proceedings.

The owner shall have the right to compensation of damages incurred during the period of execution of technical protection of cultural property.

3. Liabilities and responsibilities of the owner

Article 31

The owner shall:

1. Preserve and maintain cultural property and execute the established measures of protection;
2. Inform without delay the institution for protection of all legal and physical changes to or in relation to the cultural property;
3. Allow scientific and expert investigation, technical and other recordings as well as execution of measures of technical protection of cultural property pursuant to the provisions of this Law and
4. Allow access of cultural property to members of the public.

The owner shall bear the costs of execution of obligations set out in paragraph 1, item 1 hereof up to the amount of income generated from the cultural property.

Article 32

The owner shall not:

1. Use cultural property in a way contrary to its nature, use and significance or in a way that may lead to damaging the cultural property;
2. Dig, demolish, alter, reconstruct, rephrase or execute any other activities which may disrupt the characteristics of a cultural property without the established conditions and prior approvals of the competent agencies and
3. Fragment assortments, collections and funds of cultural property without the established conditions and prior approvals of the competent institution for protection.

Article 33

When the owner does not execute measures of protection or does not execute them with care of a good host or when the owner temporarily or permanently abandons cultural property which results in potential danger from it being damaged or destroyed, the ministry in charge of culture may order the cultural property be given to a natural or legal person as trustee for execution of measures of protection of cultural property, with his consent.

The rights and responsibilities of the trustee are set down in paragraph 1 hereof.

At his request the trustee shall have the right to compensation for his work and costs of execution of the established measures of protection of the cultural property.

Article 34

In case of sale of private cultural property the maintenance, repair and technical protection of which had been paid from the budget, the owner shall compensate the value reached as a result of investments made into that cultural property.

Until the execution of act mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof the cultural property shall be mortgaged.

Chapter 4

ESTABLISHMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

1. Establishment of immobile cultural property

Article 47

If not otherwise provided by this Law, the Government of the Republic of Serbia shall establish immobile cultural property.

The decision on establishment of a cultural property shall contain: title and description of a cultural property, boundaries of protected zone, measures related to guarding,

maintaining and use of cultural property and its protected zone (data from the cadastre and land registries).

A list of mobile property of special cultural and historical importance located within the immobile cultural property shall be an integral part of the document mentioned in paragraph 2 hereof.

The document described in paragraph 2 hereof shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

Article 48

In the process of establishment of cultural property the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall explain the reasons indicating that the characteristics of a particular real estate are of special cultural and historical importance and submit the opinion of the owner of real estate i.e. the proof that public invitation to expressions of opinion had been issued and that 30 days had expired therefrom, as well as the opinion of the interested bodies and institutions.

In the process of establishment of cultural property the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall submit: title, description of a cultural property, boundaries of protected zone (data from the cadastre and land registries), measures of guarding, maintenance and use of that cultural property and its surroundings.

Should the real estate proposed to be established as cultural property be located outside the inhabited areas, the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall submit the opinion of the institution in charge of environmental protection on specific measures of protection and boundaries of protected zone pursuant to the regulations on environmental protection.

4. Definition of the measures of protection

Article 54

Measures of protection set out in the decision on establishment of a cultural property shall encompass:

1. Detailed conditions of guarding, maintenance and use of a cultural property;
2. Technical and protective measures aimed at keeping a cultural property free from damage, destruction or theft;
3. Methods of ensuring public use and accessibility of a cultural property;
4. Limitations and bans in respect of use of a cultural property and its use pursuant to the Law;
5. Limitations and bans of execution of certain building works, alteration of the shape of terrain and use of land within the protected zone of a cultural property as well as alteration of the use of certain cultural properties, and
6. Removal of a construction or another structure whose existence imperils the protection or use of a cultural property.

The measures of protection shall be defined for the protected zone of an immobile cultural property.

Article 55

Removal of a building structure or another structure whose existence imperils the protection or use of a cultural property shall be performed in accordance with the law on expropriation.

5. Establishment of cultural property of great and enormous significance

Article 56

The assembly of the Republic of Serbia shall establish cultural property of exceptional importance.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia shall establish cultural property of great significance.

Mobile cultural property of great significance shall be established by the National Museum in Belgrade, Archives of Serbia, national Library of Serbia and Yugoslav Film Archives.

Article 57

The institutions for protection shall forward their proposals for establishment of cultural property to the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments, National Museum in Belgrade, Archives of Serbia, National Library of Serbia and Yugoslav Film Archives.

The proposal mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof shall be accompanied by the opinion of the owner as well as the interested bodies and institutions.

Thus compiled proposals for establishment of cultural property of exceptional significance shall be forwarded by the institution for protection mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof to the ministry in charge of culture which will then submit it to the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

The institution shall forward its proposals for establishment of the cultural property of great significance to the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments. The Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall submit the compiled proposals for establishment of immobile cultural property of great significance to the ministry in charge of culture which will then submit it to the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

Alternatively from the opinion of the owner, a proof that public invitation to expressions of opinion had been issued and that 30 days had expired therefrom may be submitted.

Article 58

The decision on establishment of the cultural property of exceptional significance i.e. the decision on establishment of the cultural property of great significance shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

Chapter 5

ENTRY INTO THE REGISTER OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

Article 59

The cultural property shall be entered into the register of cultural property on the basis of a decision on establishment of cultural property.

The decision by virtue of which the cultural property had been entered into the register and the related documents shall be kept on files.

Article 60

If not otherwise provided for by this Law, the register of cultural property shall be kept by the institutions for protection according to the type of cultural property.

Cultural property entered into the records of cultural property shall be marked as being under special protection.

The minister of culture shall define the appearance, content and the method of placing marks mentioned in paragraph 2 hereof on cultural property depending on their type.

Article 61

A central register shall be kept for each type of cultural property.

The central register of cultural property shall be kept by: the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments, National Museum in Belgrade, Archives of Serbia, National Library of Serbia and Yugoslav Film Archives.

The institutions for protection shall present the data on cultural property entered into the registers kept to the institutions for protection keeping central registers of cultural property within 30 days from the date of entry of a cultural property into the register.

Article 62

The minister of culture shall specify data on cultural property to be entered into the register, the methodology of keeping registers of cultural property and central registers of cultural property, documents on cultural property to be provided and kept in the register as well as the method of entering the cultural property into the records.

The minister of culture shall stipulate the method of keeping records of cultural property enjoying prior protection, as per their type.

Article 63

Cultural property destroyed or missing or which has lost characteristics of special cultural and historical importance or has been permanently taken out or exported abroad shall be removed from the register of cultural property.

The decision on removal of a cultural property from the register shall be executed in the same way and in the same procedure as the decision on the establishment thereof.

Article 64

The public book on records of real estate and rights thereon shall contain the entry i.e. removal of the characteristics of a cultural property on the basis of data from the register of cultural property submitted by the institution for protection which made the entry into the register of cultural property and their protected zone.

Chapter 6

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR PROTECTION

1. Protection of cultural property

Article 65

Protection of cultural property is:

1. Investigation and registration of property enjoying prior protection;
2. Proposing and establishment of cultural property;
3. Keeping registers and documents on cultural property;
4. Rendering expert assistance in guarding and maintaining cultural property to owners and users thereof;
5. Ensuring the use of cultural property pursuant to the provisions of this Law;
6. Proposing and monitoring the execution of measures of protection of cultural property;
7. Collection, compilation, keeping, maintaining and use of mobile cultural property;
8. Execution of measures of technical and physical protection of cultural property;
9. Issuance of publications on cultural property and results achieved in the protection thereof;
10. Exhibiting cultural property, organising lectures and other appropriate educational events and
11. Other activities within the sphere of protection of cultural property established by virtue of this Law.

Article 66

The activities related to the protection of cultural property may be conducted by persons with adequate educational degree who have passed expert examination.

The activities set out in Article 54, paras 1 to 7 and 9 and 10 hereof may be performed by persons with a university degree and activities mentioned in paras 8 to 11 hereof the persons with a minimum high school diploma.

Article 67

The expert qualifications of an employee shall be established through expert examination. The curricula of expert examinations per specific fields and the method of examinations shall be stipulated by the minister of culture.

Article 68

Depending on the type of jobs they perform, the trainees shall take the expert examination at the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments, National Museum in Belgrade, Archives of Serbia, and Yugoslav Film Archives. The trainees working on conservation of old and rare books shall take their expert examination at the National Library of Serbia.

The costs of the first taking of the expert examination shall be borne by the institution employing the trainee.

Article 69

The employee who has passed the expert examination while working at the institution for protection and has acquired a higher educational degree, may perform duties of protection of cultural property adequate to that educational level if he passes the part of the examination for that educational level.

The employee who has passed the expert examination for performing other jobs and activities may be employed at the institution for protection and perform measures of protection of cultural property for 12 months at the latest from the date of such employment provided he passes in the meantime the part of the expert examination for the adequate degree i.e. type of education.

2. Founding and operation of institutions for protection

Article 70

The institutions for protection are: the institute for protection of cultural monuments, archives and the film archives.

The library that takes care of old and rare books is an institution for protection appointed as such pursuant to this Law.

The activities aimed at protection of cultural property as set out in Article 65 paras. 5, 7 9 and 10 hereof may be executed by other legal entities fulfilling the conditions set out in the provisions hereof.

Article 71

The institution for protection may be founded and perform activities if all the special conditions related to premises, technical equipment and human resources have been fulfilled.

The minister of culture shall stipulate detailed conditions mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof.

The ministry in charge of culture shall establish compliance with the conditions for beginning of operations and performance of activities of the institutions for protection founded by virtue of this Law.

Article 72

The institutions for protection shall have the right of active legitimacy in respect to executing measures of protection and use of cultural property and instigation of criminal and penal proceedings.

Article 73

The title, name and image of a cultural property may be used for commercial purposes only upon approval of the institution for protection mandated with the protection of that cultural property.

Ministry in charge of culture shall issue and approval mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof for the cultural property of exceptional significance.

3. The institutions for protection as per types of cultural property

Article 74

The institute for protection of cultural monuments shall execute activities related to the protection of cultural monuments, spatial cultural and historic entities, archeological and historical sites.

The museum shall execute activities related to the protection of cultural and historical works.

The National Archive shall execute activities related to the protection of archives and related materials.

The Film Archives shall execute activities related to the protection of filmed materials.

The institution for environmental protection shall execute activities related to the protection of historical sites and environment in protected zones of immobile cultural property.

Protection of old and rare books shall be performed by libraries storing old and rare books and adequately educated employees trained for execution of activities related to the protection of cultural property.

Article 75

Further to the activities described in Article 65 hereof, the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall also :

1. Research immobile cultural property and compile studies, reports and projects with documents aimed at the most effective protection and use of the particular immobile cultural property;
2. Participate in preparation of spatial and urban designs through submission of available data and conditions for protection of immobile cultural property; participate in reviewing drafts of spatial and urban designs;
3. Publish materials on works undertaken on immobile cultural property;
4. Devise projects for execution of works on immobile cultural property and execute the said works in accordance with the law;
5. Gain insight into the execution of the measures of protection and use of immobile cultural property and
6. Perform other activities stipulated herein.

Article 78

Further to the activities described in Article 65 hereof, the Film Archives shall also:

1. Collect, organise and safeguard filmed materials and
2. Ensure use of filmed materials for cultural purposes through public viewing in its premises and in some other way.

Article 79

The central institutions for protection of cultural property are: the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments, the National Archives of Serbia, the National Museum in Belgrade, the National Library of Serbia and the Yugoslav Film Archives.

The central institutions for protection of cultural property shall:

1. Gain insight into the status of cultural property and undertake measures aimed at their protection and use;
2. Offer expertise and promote the work on protection of cultural property, especially in view of the contemporary methods of expert work;
3. Take care about expert training of employees working on protection of cultural property;
4. Keep central registers of cultural property per type as well as documents thereon;
5. Form and keep an electronic database of cultural property per type.

Article 80

Further to the activities described in Articles 75 and 79 hereof, the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall also:

1. Take care about the protection of immobile cultural property;
2. Take care about the consistent application of criteria related to proposals for establishment of items as cultural property and establishment of immobile cultural property of great and exceptional significance;
3. Keep records and documents on real estate of special significance for history and culture of the Republic which are located in the country and abroad and ensure their preservation;
4. Ensure consistent application of international conventions and other international documents on the territory of the Republic.

At the request of the interested institutions and citizens the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall decide whether certain objects, except publications, enjoying prior protection i.e. that are supposed to have such characteristics, may be exported temporarily or permanently.

Article 85

The minister of culture shall appoint the institutions for protection of cultural monuments, archives, museums and libraries and define territories within which they shall execute the activities related to protection of immobile and mobile cultural property as well as the mandate of museums per type of art and historical works.

Chapter 7

MEASURES OF PROTECTION AND WORKS ON CULTURAL PROPERTY

1. Measures of technical protection on immobile cultural property

Article 99

Pursuant to this Law, the measures of technical protection shall be works on conservation, restoration, reconstruction, revitalisation and presentation of cultural property.

The measures of technical protection and other works that may result in alterations of the shape and appearance of the immobile cultural property or damage to its characteristics, shall be undertaken if:

1. The conditions are defined for undertaking measures of technical protection and other works;
2. Approval is given on a project and documentation for execution of these works, pursuant to this Law;

3. Necessary conditions and approvals are issued on the basis of regulations related to planning, arrangement of space and construction.

The provision set out in para 2 hereof shall be applicable in case of undertaking the measure of technical protection and other works in the protected zone of immobile cultural property i.e. on the property enjoying prior protection.

Article 100

Pursuant to the Articles 42, paras 2 and 3 and 54 hereof, the conditions for undertaking measures of technical protection and other works on immobile cultural property and cultural property of great significance shall be stipulated by the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments, and the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments for the cultural property of exceptional significance.

The competent institute shall inform the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments about the conditions set out in para 1 hereof within seven days.

When the projects and documentation are elaborated by the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments the conditions for undertaking measures of technical protection shall be defined by the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments.

When the projects and documentation are elaborated by the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments the conditions for undertaking measures of technical protection shall be defined by the ministry in charge of culture.

Article 101

The approval of designs and documentation for execution of works on immobile cultural property and cultural property of great significance shall be issued by the competent institute for protection of cultural property and the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments for the cultural property of exceptional significance.

The competent institute shall inform the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments about the issuance of approval set out in para 1 hereof within seven days.

When the designs and documentation are elaborated by the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments the approval shall be issued by the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments.

When the designs and documentation are elaborated by the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments the approval shall be issued by the ministry in charge of culture.

The designs and documents for execution of works shall be supplemented by the approvals provided for by the Law.

Article 102

The works on immobile cultural property provided by the design and documents approved shall be executed by institutions for protection and other institutions and

agencies, other legal entities and entrepreneurs who employ experts and have equipment provided for by this Law.

Article 103

The competent institute for protection of cultural monument, the Republican Institute for Protection of Cultural Monument for the cultural property of exceptional significance shall temporarily suspend the works and set a deadline for fulfillment of the works on the immobile cultural property which are conducted contrary to the design and documentation approved.

Should the employer fail to suspend the works the competent institute shall submit a request for demolition i.e. reverting of the property into the original state at the expense of the employer.

Article 104

The decisions stipulating conditions for undertaking measures of technical protection and other works, approvals of designs and documentation relevant to works on immobile cultural property, decisions on suspension of works and demolition, i.e. reverting of property into the original state shall be issued immediately pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Administrative Procedures.

An appeal on the decision mentioned in para 1 hereof passed by the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments shall be filed to the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments. An appeal on the decision mentioned in para 1 hereof passed by the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall be filed to the ministry in charge of culture.

An appeal on the decision mentioned in para 2 hereof does not prejudice execution.

Article 105

The employer shall notify the competent institute that issued an approval on the design and documentation of the completion of the works on immobile cultural property within 15 days from the date of such completion.

The competent institute shall inspect and verify the works and certify that the works have been completed in compliance with the project and documentation within five days from the date of receipt of such notification.

Should the competent institute find that the works were not executed in compliance with the design and documentation they shall instruct the employer to make adjustments thereof within the deadline set out.

Should the employer fail to comply with the instruction the competent institute mentioned in para 1 shall submit a request to the agency in charge of demolition to proceed i.e. revert the property into the original state. The costs thereof shall be borne by the employer.

Article 106

The employer shall keep records on measures of technical protection and other works executed pursuant to the specific regulations. Upon completion of the works the employer shall hand one copy of the mentioned records to the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments and to the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments for property of exceptional significance.

Article 107

The conditions of protection, maintenance and use of cultural property as well as the property enjoying prior protection and the defined measures of protection shall be included into the physical and urban plans.

The competent institution for protection shall submit the conditions and measures mentioned in para 1 hereof to the agency in charge of preparing physical and urban plans within 30 days from the date of submission of such request.

The agency in charge of preparing physical and urban plans shall compensate the competent institution for protection for costs incurred for submission of conditions and measures mentioned in para 1 hereof.

The competent institute and the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments shall state their opinion on drafts of physical and urban plans that shall be presented at the time of their review and endorsement.

Should the physical and urban plans not contain conditions and measures mentioned in para 1 hereof the agency in charge of protection shall inform thereof the ministry in charge of culture.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia may, at a proposal of the ministry in charge of culture, suspend the execution of physical and urban plans that do not provide for sufficient protection and use of cultural property as well as property enjoying prior protection.

Article 108

In exceptional cases, if justified reasons exist, the cultural property may be relocated.

Permission for activities mentioned in para 1 in respect of cultural property shall be issued by a Republican Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments. Permission for activities mentioned in para 1 in respect of cultural property of great and exceptional significance shall be issued by the ministry in charge of culture.

Article 109

If in the course of the execution of construction and other works the contractor discovers an archeological site or archeological objects he shall immediately suspend the works and inform the competent institution for protection of cultural monuments and undertake measures to prevent destruction and damage of the find and to preserve them on location and position they were discovered in.

If an imminent danger from damage to the archeological site or objects exists, the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments shall suspend the works temporarily until establishment of whether the real estate of the subject represents cultural property or not pursuant to this Law.

If the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments does not suspend the works, the works shall be suspended by the Republican Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments.

Article 110

The employer shall ensure funds for research, protection, maintenance, publication and presentation of property enjoying prior protection discovered during the construction of the structure – until the hand over of the property to the authorised institute for protection for safekeeping.

1. Research of archeological sites

Article 112

Excavation and research of archeological site shall be performed by a scientific institution or the institute for protection, pursuant to this Law.

The ministry in charge of culture shall approve archeological excavation and research of archeological site.

The approval may be issued to the scientific institution or the institute for protection provided it has elaborated a research project, adequate human resources, equipment and the funds for research and protection of the site and archeological finds.

Article 113

The approval for excavation and research shall define the territory where works are to be executed, the type and scope of the works, timing of the works and the responsibilities of the contractor in respect to measures of protection of site and finds.

The institution performing archeological excavation and research shall be responsible for undertaking measures of protection and securing the archeological site and finds.

Article 114

If archeological excavations and research are not performed in accordance with the approval, the ministry in charge of culture shall order a temporary suspension of works and stipulate a deadline for fulfillment of conditions to continue the works, or issue a ban on execution of works if the conditions for continuation of works are not fulfilled within the stipulated deadline.

Article 115

The institution performing archeological excavations and research shall keep a log and other documents about the works.

The minister of culture shall define the forms, content and way of keeping documents mentioned in para 1 hereof that are kept on archeological excavations and research.

Article 116

The institution performing archeological excavations and research shall submit a report on the excavations or research completed within three months from the completion of the works.

The report on archeological excavations and research shall contain basic data on the works and notably the plan of the site with the necessary technical documents and photographs, inventory of the excavated objects, time when the works were completed, a list of experts engaged on the works, funds spent and technical measures undertaken to protect the site and the finds.

Article 117

The institution performing archeological excavations and research may, for the purposes of scientific processing, keep the mobile archeological finds for a maximum of one year if not otherwise agreed with the institution which received those finds for safekeeping.

Upon completion of archeological excavations or research the institution that performed the works shall submit to the ministry in charge of culture the documents in the form of stipulated forms within one year.

The ministry in charge of culture shall submit the received documents as mentioned in para 2 hereof to the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments within 30 days from the date of receipt.

The documents mentioned in para 2 shall be kept permanently.

Chapter 10

MONITORING OF LAW IMPLEMENTATION

Article 126

The ministry in charge of culture shall monitor the implementation of the Law.

Article 127

The ministry in charge of culture shall be authorised to :

1. Control cultural property and works being executed thereon or on in the protected zone;

2. Verify compliance with regulations pertaining to preservation, maintenance and use of cultural property and execution of works thereon;
3. Suspend the works undertaken without defined conditions and approvals on project and documentation; suspend the measures of technical protection and other works which are not executed in compliance with the designs or document approved;
4. Order provisional measures in case of the threat of destruction, damage or export of the cultural property;
5. Inform the competent institutions for protection and agencies of the perceived irregularities in protection and use of cultural property and seek their intervention;
6. Undertake other measures and activities for which it is authorised by special provisions.

Article 128

If the authorised person establishes during monitoring that the regulation was not properly applied or not applied at all he shall pass a decision ordering removal of the established irregularities and set a deadline.

Article 129

The ministry of culture shall temporarily ban the institution of culture to execute activities on protection of cultural property due to the irregularities established and not removed within the set deadline until the time such irregularities are removed.

Chapter 11

PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 130

A fine of YD 1000 to 10,000 shall be imposed on an institution, company, organisation or other physical person:

1. For contributing to damage or destruction of a cultural property (Article 7 hereof) through inadequate protection or inadequate organisation of works;
2. For damages or destruction of property enjoying prior protection (Article 7 hereof);
3. For failure to inform the owner and the municipality on completed registration of real estate enjoying prior protection (Article 29 hereof);
4. For failure to take care and maintain cultural property and execute the stipulated measures of protection (Article 31, para 1, item 1 hereof);
5. For failure to inform immediately the institute for protection on all legal and physical changes arising in relation to cultural property (Article 31, para 1, item 2 hereof);
6. For failure to approve scientific and expert research, technical and other recordings, as well as execution of technical measures of protection on cultural property pursuant to the provisions of this Law ((Article 31, para 1, item 3 hereof);

7. For failure to allow public access to cultural property (Article 31, para 1, item 4 hereof);
8. For acting contrary to Article 32 hereof;
9. For failure to allow exhibition on occasional, significant events and exhibitions organised on the basis of agreements on international cooperation (Article 35, para 1 hereof);
10. For failure to return the lent cultural property within six months from the date of taking it over for purposes of exhibiting (Article 35, para 2 hereof);
11. For failure to register cultural property enjoying prior protection to the competent institution for protection or failure to forward data requested (Article 36, item 1 hereof);
12. For failure to allow the institution for protection to inspect the property or take necessary information for compiling documentation thereon (Article 36, item 3 hereof);
13. For failure to inform itself of the conditions for undertaking measures of technical protection and failure to request approval of the competent institution (Article 36, item 4 hereof);
14. For failure to submit a defined number of copies of each publication published (Article 42, para 1 hereof);
15. For failure to keep publications pursuant to Article 42, para 6 hereof;
16. For failure to submit a report on all the matter printed in the course of the month to the National Library of Serbia on the last day of the month (Article 44 hereof);
17. For failure to hand over one unused copy of each produced movie with pertaining documentation and the best copy of each imported movie for public viewing (Article 46, paras. 1, 2 and 3 hereof);
18. For executing works in the protected zone of an immobile cultural property without permission (Article 54, para 1, item 5 hereof);
19. For failure to submit data about cultural property within 30 days from the date of entry thereof into the Register of Cultural Property (Article 61, para 3 hereof);
20. For taking out or exporting property enjoying prior protection without the approval of the competent institution (Article 80, para 2 and Article 83, para 3 hereof);
21. For failure to provide permanent protection of mobile cultural property by the trained guards in the premises it is kept and exhibited or temporarily exhibited as well as if it fails to protect mobile cultural property from fire or chemical, physical and biological damage and unauthorised disposal (Article 87, paras 1 and 2 hereof);
22. For exhibiting mobile cultural property without prior classification, expert processing and entry into the Register of Cultural Property (Article 88 hereof);
23. For exhibiting cultural property that may not be exhibited outside the institute for protection (Article 89 hereof);
24. For acting contrary to the provisions of Article 92 hereof;
25. For undertaking measures of technical protection or executing other works on immobile cultural property contrary to the regulations set down in Articles 99 and 102 hereof;
26. For failure to inform the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments about the conditions for undertaking measures of technical protection and other

- works on immobile cultural property and cultural property of great significance within seven days (Article 100, para 2 hereof);
27. For failure to inform the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments about the approval issued on designs and documentation for execution of works on immobile cultural property and cultural property of great significance (Article 101, paras 1 and 2 hereof);
 28. For failure to suspend permanently or temporarily execution of the works following the decision on ban on execution of works (Article 105, para 1 hereof);
 29. For failure to inform the competent institution about the completion of the works within 15 days from the date of completion of thereof (Article 105, para 1 hereof);
 30. For failure to keep documents on the measures of technical protection undertaken and other works on cultural property (Article 106 hereof);
 31. For failure to suspend the execution of construction and other works and inform the competent institute for protection of cultural monuments on archeological site or archeological findings and for failure to protect the findings from damage or destruction and preserve on location and in position of discovery (Article 109, para 1 hereof);
 32. For failure of the employer to secure funds for research, protection, keeping and exhibiting of property enjoying prior protection discovered in the course of the works on the investment project until its handing over to the competent institute of protection for safekeeping (Article 110 hereof);
 33. For executing measures of technical protection contrary to the defined conditions and methods (Article 111 hereof).

A prison sentence of 60 days or the fine amounting from YD 100 to 1000 shall be imposed on the owner of cultural property, the person in charge of the competent institution or other physical entity for the violation mentioned in para 1 hereof.

Article 131

A fine amounting from YD 900 to 9000 shall be imposed on the institution, company or other physical person for a violation related to the archives:

1. For failure to keep basic records, to mark or date the archives (Article 37, para 1, item 1 hereof);
2. For failure to keep orderly archives in safe condition (Article 37, para 1, item 2 hereof);
3. For failure to classify and archive the materials (Article 37, para 1, item 3 hereof);
4. For failure to select archive materials and dispose of worthless documentation within the prescribed time frame (Article 37, para 1, item 4 hereof);
5. For destroying worthless documentation without prior written approval of the competent archives (Article 37, para hereof);
6. For failure to establish the method of recording, maintaining, classifying archives; for failure to compile lists of categories with time frames of keeping and for failure to establish the method of protection and use of data and documents resulting from automatic data processing (Article 38 hereof).

A fine amounting from YD 900 to 9000 shall be imposed on the person in charge of the institution or other physical entity for violation of provisions set out in para 1.

Article 132

A fine amounting from YD 800 to 8000 shall be imposed on an institution:

1. For failure to execute measures of protection and secure an archeological site or archeological findings (Article 113, pra 2 hereof);
2. For failure to keep a log of the works and other documents thereon (Article 115, para 1 hereof);
3. For failure to submit the report pursuant to Article 116, para 1 hereof;
4. For retaining mobile archeological findings excavated during the works for a period exceeding one year (Article 117, para 1 hereof);
5. For failure to hand over a copy of the documents to the agency issuing approval for archeological excavation within one year (Article 117, para 2 hereof).

A fine amounting from YD 800 to 8000 for a violation of para 1 shall be imposed on an expert performing archeological excavation and the person in charge of the institution performing archeological excavation.

Article 133

A fine amounting from YD 700 to 7000 shall be imposed on an institution or a company for unauthorised use the name, title and image of the cultural property for commercial purposes (Article 73 hereof).

A fine amounting from YD 700 to 7000 shall be imposed for violation of para 1 hereof on the person in charge of an institution or company.

Article 134

A prison sentence of 30 days or a fine amounting from YD 100 to 1000 shall be imposed on a person who, outside of the organised research, excavates or takes out of the earth the property enjoying prior protection if he fails to inform the institution for protection or the department of interior thereof within 24 hours (Article 28, para 1 hereof).

Chapter 12

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 135

Cultural property protected pursuant to the regulations effective until the date of entry into force of this Law shall remain protected by virtue of this Law.

The institutions for protection shall propose amendments to the decision on establishment of immobile cultural property delineating borders of the protected zone and the measures of protection of cultural property within three years from the date of entry into force of this law.

The registered real estate enjoying prior protection which, at the date of entry into force of this Law, have not been established as monuments shall be registered as such within three years from coming into effect of this Law. Within the same period they shall propose establishment of these real estate as cultural property.

Article 136

The institutions for protection shall change their structure and reconcile their decisions with the provisions of this Law within six months from the date of its entry into force.

Article 137

The bodies, agencies and institutions mentioned in Article 38 hereof shall compile a list of categories of archives and the timeframe for their keeping within one year from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Article 138

The employees working in the institutions for protection who passed the expert examination pursuant to the then effective regulations until the date of entry into force of this Law, shall be allowed to continue their work on protection and use of cultural property.

Article 139

An employee working in the institutions for protection who failed to pass the expert examination until the date of entry into force of this Law, shall be allowed to continue their work on protection of cultural property for a period not exceeding one year from the date of entry into force of the regulations on the curricula for taking the expert examination pursuant to this Law.

The institute for protection may, at the request of the employee, extend the time frame for taking the expert examination for justified reasons (illness, military service, etc) for a period not exceeding one year from the date of cessation of reasons for such an extension.

Article 140

The employee who works on protection of cultural property for a period exceeding 10 years and has acquired postgraduate degree in protection of cultural property or doctor of science degree or the employee who has worked for a period exceeding 20 years without

having passed the expert examination until the date of entry into force of this Law may continue to perform his duties.

Article 141

Museums who have been keeping central registers for particular types of art and historic works shall submit the data to the Central Register of the National Museum in Belgrade within one year from the date of entry into force of this Law.

The Institute for Protection and Scientific Examination of Cultural Monuments of the PRS pursuant to the articles 1,2,4,5 and 6 of the General Law on the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities (Official Gazette of SPRS 81/II) upon the opinion of the Council of Experts of the Institute issues the following

Resolution:

The remains of an ancient city GAMZIGRAD, by the village of Gamzigrad, in the Zajecar district are to be considered a universal value placed under the state protection together with the terrain with ancient buildings.

The monument under protection cannot be excavated, repaired, restored, extended or demolished without the permission by the Institute (Art. 3); in its surroundings any construction and any change in the terrain is forbidden without the permission by the Institute (Art. 6).

The owners and other private individuals or legal persons who, acting in violation of the Article 5 of the Law cause damage to the monument under protection are obliged to bear the costs of its restoration according to the instructions by the Institute or to pay compensation for the damage caused.

Forward the Resolution to: MNO – Gamzigrad, the People's District Council of Zajecar and to the District Court in Zajecar to, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 4 of the General Law on the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Natural Rarities, make the NOTIFICATION in the land books for the initiation of the proceedings for the protection until this resolution has come into force when the notification will be made.

Explanation:

As a Roman fortress, Gamzigrad grew to become a large city, trapezoid in shape with 6 watchtowers on each side. The above resolution was issued since by its position, size and design Gamzigrad presents an invaluable monument for the examination of the history of our state.

A party dissatisfied is entitled to lodge a complaint against the decision with the Ministry of Education of the PRS within 15 days upon the receipt.

In Belgrade
19 March 1948
No. 407/48
SFSN

Director.

(M. Panic - Surep)

Pursuant to the Article 72, paragraph 1 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Goods (Official Gazette of the SRS 28/77)

The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at the session of the Chamber of the Associated Labor on 29 December 1978, at the session of the Social Political Chamber on 29 December 1978 and the Assembly of the Republic Cultural Association at the session on 29 March 1979 adopted the following

DECISION

On the Establishment of Immovable Cultural Goods of Major and of Outstanding Universal Value

Article 1

The immovable cultural goods on the list of immovable cultural goods of outstanding universal value are declared to be of outstanding universal value: line I nos. 1 to 60; line II, nos. 1 to 3; line III nos. 1 to 5; line IV nos. 1 to 5 which is an integral part of this decision

Article 2

The immovable cultural goods on the list of immovable cultural goods of major universal value are declared to be of major universal value: line I nos. 1 to 114; line II, nos. 1 to 5; line III nos. 1 to 3; line IV nos. 1 to 6 which is an integral part of this decision

Article 3

This decision comes into effect eight days upon publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

Article 1

The immovable cultural goods on the list of immovable cultural goods of outstanding universal value are declared to be of outstanding universal value: line I nos. 1 to 60; line II, nos. 1 to 3; line III nos. 1 to 5; line IV nos. 1 to 5 which is an integral part of this decision

RS no. 29

In Belgrade
29 March 1979

The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia

President
Of the Chamber of the Associated Labor
Branislav Penezic

President of the Assembly
Dusan Ckrebic

President
Of the Social Political Chamber

Milutin Milosevic

President
Of the Assembly of the Republic
Cultural Association

Boris Iljenko

THE LIST OF
IMMOVABLE CULTURAL GOODS OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE
I Cultural Monuments

III ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

3. Gamzigrad	Zajecar	Gamzigrad	10 km to the northeast of Zajecar between villages of Zvezdan and Gamzigrad
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"MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL GAZETTE"

29 July 1978 8/481

Pursuant to Articles 65 and 71 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Goods (Official Gazette of Serbia 28/77), of the Municipal Council of Zajecar at the session of the Social and Political Chamber on 28 Jun 1978 made the following

DECISION

on declaring the archeological site by the village Gamzigrad
the immovable cultural good

Article 1

The archeological site of the late Roman period by the village of Gamzigrad is declared an immovable cultural good on the territory and within boundaries established by this decision.

Article 2

The archeological site from Article 1 of this Decision comprises plots of land with the remains of a fortification with 20 towers, the remains of buildings of various purposes within the fortification as well as the remains of graves and other sites outside the fortification.

Article 3

The cultural good from Article 1 of the Decision comprises a complex of plots of land as follows:

I - in CM Gamzigrad the following plots of land:

II - in CM Zvezdan:

Article 4

On the plots of land from Article 3 of the Decision it is forbidden to put up any buildings or equipment bearing pressure on the land as well as digging, demolition, reconstruction or rebuilding of the existing buildings, the planting of new orchards, forest trees, vineyards, decorative trees and bushes and similar or the performance of any work which can put in danger the integrity of the cultural good, except for plowing to the depth of 0.5 m.

Article 5

A corporate body shall pay a fine of 15 000.00 dinars for failing to comply with Article 4.

An authorized person with the corporate body shall pay a fine of 3 000.00 dinars for failing to comply with paragraph 1 of the article.

A private person shall pay a fine of up to 300.00 dinars for failing to comply with paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 6

The Secretariat for Social Services of the Municipal Council of Zajecar shall be responsible for the execution of this Decision.

Article 7

This Decision shall come into force eight days upon the publication in the "Municipal Gazettes" for Boljevac, Bor, Zajecar, Kladovo, Knjazevac, Majdanpek, Negotin and Sokobanja
08 No. 63-1
in Zajecar, Jun Jun 1978

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ZAJECAR

PRESIDENT
OF THE SOCIAL POLITICAL CHAMBER
Racic Nikola

PRESIDENT
Miodrag Kostic

Pursuant to Art. 55, Paragraph 1 and Articles 56 and 57 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Goods (Official Gazette of the SRS No. 29/88) and Article 300 of the Statute of the Municipality of Zajecar, the Municipal Council of Zajecar at the session of the Council of Associated Labor, held on 6th Jun 1990 and the session of the Social Political council held on 6th Jun 1990, upon the recommendation by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural monuments Nis and the Republic Institute for Environmental Protection issued the following

DECISION

On declaring Gamzigrad – Romuliana, its protected surroundings and the natural environment a cultural value – an archeological site

Article 1

The archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana with its protected surroundings and the natural environment, constructed in the period from III to VI AD, entered in the cadastre books of MC Zajecar, CM Gamzigrad and CM Zvezdan on the cadastre plots of land:

04 No. 011-45
In Zajecar
6th Jun 1990

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ZAJECAR

PRESIDENT OF CAL
Radomir Videnovic

PRESIDENT MC
DR. Aleksandar Kamenkovic

PRESIDENT OF SPC
Miloje Todorovic

**SPATIAL PLAN
OF THE AREA OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
ROMULIANA – GAMZIGRAD**

Ordered by

THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Municipality Council
Zajecar

President

Goran Petrunovic

THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

The Republic Agency for Spatial
Planning

Director

Nebojsa Stefanovic

Executors:

Main executor:

The Institute for Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia

Director

Nenad Spasic PhD

Associate executor:

Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic Serbia
(With the Centre for Archaeological Research, Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade University)

Director of Institute

Marko Omcikus

Management and coordination:

Dragisa Dabic M.A., architect, responsible spatial planner, licence 100 0018 03 and

Igor Maric, architect M.A.

INDEX

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	1
1. STARTING POINTS	3
1.1 The Limits and the Calculation of the Areas of the Spatial plan, the Area of the Archaeological Site and the Protective Zone	3
1.3 The Description of the Current State of Natural and Man-made Conditions, Resources, Assets and Physical Structures, Settlements, Population and Activities in the Area of the Plan	6
1.4 Potential and Limitations in the Plan Area	8
2. THE OBJECTIVES AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PRESERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION OF THE PLAN AREA	11
2.1. Priority, General and Particular Objectives in the Areas of Cultural Heritage, Nature and the Environment	11
2.2 Specific Objectives by Complementary Areas	12
3. PRINCIPLES FOR PROTECTION, REGULATION AND THE USE OF THE PLAN AREA	18
3.1 The Protection of Iramovable Cultural Goods, Nature and the Environment	18
3.2 Physical and Functional Designation of Space	22
3.3 Plan of Spatial and Transport Organization	25
3. 4 Program and Plan of the Organization of the Contents of Technical Infrastructure and Public Utility Equipment	41
4. CRITERIA, CONDITIONS AND REGIMES FOR PROTECTION, REGULATION AND THE USE OF THE AREA OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BY ZONES OF PROTECTION	50
4.1 The Regimes of the Protection of the Area of the Archaeological Site by Zones	50
4.2 The Regimes of the Protective Zone of the Area of the Archaeological Site	57
4.3 Protection, Regulation and the Use of Space of Interest for the Defense of the State, Protection from War Destruction and Natural Disasters	57
5. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPATIAL PLAN	60
5.1 The First, Medium-term Stage of the Implementation to 2013	60
5.2 The Participants in the implementation of the Spatial Plan	69
5.3 Measures and Tools for the Implementation of the Spatial Plan	70
5.4 The Contract on the Implementation of the Spatial Plan	75

Tables

- 1. The calculation of the areas of the Plan and the archaeological site by the zones of protection**
- 2 The calculation of the physical designation areas of the Plan territory and the area of the archaeological site by zones of protection**
- 3. Population, tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employed in the area of the archaeological site**
- 4. Population, tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employed by zones of protection of the archaeological site**
- 5. The Reconstruction and the construction of roads in the area of the Plan and the area of the archaeological site by zones of protection**
- 6. The first stage and the first phase of the realization of the Plan – tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employees in the area of the archaeological site**
- 7. The first stage and the first phase of the realization of the Plan – tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employees by the zones of protection of the archaeological site**

Diagrams in the report with the scale of about 1 : 37 500

- 1. Cultural heritage and natural assets**
- 2. The designation of space in relation to the zones of protection**
- 3. Spatial and transport organization**
- 4. Technical systems**
- 5. The First, medium-term stage of implementation**

Referral maps of the Spatial Plan with the scale 1 : 25 000

- 1. Cultural heritage and natural assets**
- 2. The designation of space in relation to the zones of protection**
- 3. Spatial and transport organization**
- 4. Technical systems**

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

This report is a Proposal Spatial Plan of the Area of the Archaeological Site Romuliana – Gamzigrad (hereafter Plan Proposal), submitted to the public scrutiny procedure after being amended in accordance with objections and suggestions by the Commission for Expert Revision and Public Scrutiny of the Plan Proposal (the Report on the expert revision of the Plan Proposal no. 351-10/2003-01 from October 14th 2003, forwarded to the executors by the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning).

The Plan Proposal was devised for the area within the cadastre municipalities Gamzigrad and Zvezdan in the territory of the Municipality of Zajecar. It has been developed as a collated report on the basis of the input from the Analytic – Documentation Basis of the Plan which has been attached as a separate report with the Plan Proposal.

The Plan Proposal was put together in accordance with the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia concerning the development of a Spatial Plan of the Area of the Archaeological Site Romuliana – Gamzigrad (Official Gazette RS, 64/2001) as well as the Program for the Development of the Spatial Plan of the Area of the Archaeological Site Romuliana – Gamzigrad (IAUS, 1998), verified by the Commission for the Expert Revision of the Spatial Plans of the Ministry of Building Construction no. 350-01-350/98-03 from May 12th 1998. In accordance with these documents, a Contract was made for the development of the Spatial Plan of the Area of the Archaeological Site Romuliana – Gamzigrad ordered by the Ministry of Building Construction (now the Ministry of Urban Planning and Building Construction), the Institute for Spatial and Urban Planning (now the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning, no. 350-3 from February 2nd 1999 and the executor – the Institute for Architecture and Spatial Planning of Serbia (IAUS), as a principal executor no. 1517 from November 10th 1998 and the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments as an associate executor, 0151 no. 118/42 of December 23 1998.

The Outline Plan (now Plan Proposal) was started in accordance with the provisions of the former Law on Planning and Regulation of Space and Settlements (Official Gazette RS 44/95, 23/96 and 46/98) and the Book of Regulations on the contents and the due form of a spatial plan (Official Gazette RS 1/99). At this moment, as a Plan Proposal, it conforms to the new Law on Planning and Building Construction (Official Gazette RS 47/2003) and the new Book of Regulations on the contents and due form of planning documentation (Official Gazette RS 60/2003).

The Report for the Plan Proposal comprises: starting points, the objectives and the tasks of the preservation, development and regulation of the area; the rules for the preservation, regulation and the use of the area; the criteria, conditions and the regimes of preservation, regulation and use of the area as well as the provisions concerning the implementation together with the Contract on the Implementation of the Spatial Plan.

The report comprises text, 7 tables and 5 diagrams in a scale 1 : 37 500. The diagrams are 1. Cultural Heritage and Natural Goods, 2. The Purpose of the Area in Terms of the Zones of Protection, 3. The Organisation of Space and Transport, 4. Technical Systems and 5. The First, Medium-term Stage of Realization.

The referral maps of the Plan Proposal are at a scale of 1 : 25 000 and comprise the following maps 1. Cultural Heritage and Natural Goods, 2. The Purpose of the Area in Terms of the Zones of Protection, 3. The Organisation of Space and Transport, 4. Technical Systems.

All diagrams of the Plan Proposal have been defined on the topographic foundation at a scale of 1 : 10 000.

Contemporary approaches of problem-solving were applied to the development of the Plan Proposal, with the aim of securing integral and continuous planning of sustainable development, with the focus on the preservation and use of the archaeological site for cultural purposes archaeological . The problem was addressed in an integral manner, in interdependence with the development of the tourist trade and complementary activities, demographic development, existing settlements, public services and other developmental factors in the area in the context of the development of the Republic of Serbia, the Municipality and the City of Zajecar. The Plan was envisaged as a long-term document whose implementation rests on the medium-term stage to the year 2013 and within it on the priority first phase until 2007. Their outcomes will determine the destiny of the long-term concept (confirmation or planning anew, in the spirit of continuous planning).

The preparation and the adoption of the Spatial Plan conforms to the Program for the celebration of the 17 centuries from the construction of the fortified imperial palace Felix Romuliana, as well as with the preparatory activities for entering the cultural good on the List of World Natural and Cultural Heritage of UNESCO and other activities for the presentation of the archaeological site in the country and the world at large.

1. STARTING POINTS

1.1 The Limits and the Calculation of the Areas of the Spatial plan, the Area of the Archaeological Site and the Protective Zone

In accordance with the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia for the development of the Spatial Plan of the Area of the Archaeological Site Romuliana – Gamzigrad and the Program for the Development of the Spatial Plan of the Area of the Archaeological Site Romuliana – Gamzigrad, the preliminary limit of the Plan area comprises the whole cadastre municipalities Gamzigrad and Zvezdan on the territory of the Municipality of Zajecar.

The limit of the area of the Plan was delineated on the territories of CM Gamzigrad and CM Zvezdan in accordance with the criteria for the preservation of immovable cultural goods of outstanding importance on the preliminary list of immovable cultural goods of Serbia and Montenegro to be entered on the List of World Natural and Cultural Heritage, the preservation of other numerous cultural goods and in accordance with the criteria for the preservation of nature and natural goods in the area of cultural goods.

The limits of the Plan area, which are at the same time the limits of the protective zone of the archaeological site, required corrections only in relation to the limits of the cadastre municipality Zvezdan. Parts of the CM Zvezdan were excluded from the protected area of the site. This amounts to a total of 613.5 ha including: a part outside the settlement of Zvezdan, belonging to the building construction area of the city of Zajecar according to the GUP of Zajecar (335.4 ha) as well as the farthest, northernmost part of the CM Zvezdan to the north of the locality "Thick Forest" and the source of the Nikolicevska river (278.1 ha). In this manner the total area of the Plan was established to be 5,009.7 ha, that is, the whole of CM Gamzigrad of 2 252.0 ha and most of the CM Zvezdan of 2 847.7 ha.

The area of the archaeological site Romuliana – Gamzigrad is a wider natural-anthropogenic geographical entity surrounding the protected area of the fortified imperial palace Romuliana and the memorial complex on the Magura. The area of the archaeological site covers about 2,685.7 ha (about 1,582 ha in the CM of Gamzigrad in addition to the 1,103.7 ha in the CM Zvezdan). The scenic entity of the site embraces the whole natural amphitheatre on the right bank of the Timok, the valley and the terraces of the Timok with settlements and roads as well as the narrow belt of the steep left bank of the Timok.

The area of the site is divided into zones I, II.1, II.2 and III level of protection. The limits of the archaeological site are mostly bordered with zones with transitional level of protection II.2, except on the north-western and the south-eastern side where they end in a zone of III level of protection.

Zone I of the highest and the most strict level of protection covers the area of the protected surroundings of the fortified imperial palace Romuliana, the memorial complex on the Magura and another 16 smaller sites. The most significant uncovered and potential individual archaeological sites are concentrated in this area covering 175.0 ha.

Around the zone I lie zones with a lower regime of II.1 and II.2 level of protection within the scenic area of the natural amphitheatre on the right bank of the Crni Timok and the southern part of the area, as well as on the hilly terrain along the left bank of the Crni Timok. The main function of these zones is the protection of the natural environment of the site within visual range of the protection zone I (in particular, from the locality of the imperial palace).

The zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 covering an area of 502.0 ha of the continuous narrow belt of land surrounding the zone I to the visible radius of about 1,500 m from the geometrical centre of the fortified imperial palace (that is, in the visible part of the natural amphitheatre) and far less to the visual obstacles presented by the nearby hills.

The zone with the transitional regime II.2 level of protection of 878.4 ha covers an area to the visible radius of 3,000 meters around the zone with the II.1 regime of protection, within the natural amphitheatre on the right bank of the Timok as well as the hilly terrain along the left bank of the Timok. This zone is not continuous; it has been determined by perceptive analysis of the relief of the area of the site from the circle 500 meters in radius from the geometrical centre of the fortified imperial palace.

The zone of the III level of protection covering about 1,130 ha (also discontinuous) covers the remaining area of the archaeological site outside the zone with the II.1 level of protection as well as some areas between those of the II.2 level (the valleys of the Crni Timok and its tributaries with settlements and roads which cannot be seen from the imperial palace).

The zone with the least strict level of protection of about 2,414 ha in size and covers all the remaining area of the Plan except for the archaeological site. On the south as well as on the smallish north-western part of the Plan area, the limits of the Plan area overlap with those of the archaeological site so that there is no protective zone; however, it is not necessary here due to natural morphological obstacles (a watershed and a gorge)

The limits of the Plan area, the area of the archaeological site and its protective zone are displayed on diagrams in the Plan 1-5 and the referral maps of the Plan 1-4.

The calculation of the areas of the site by zones of protection was made by digital planimeter within the Cadastre official data (Geodetic Administration of the CM Zajecar) and is displayed in the table 1.

Table 1. The calculation of the areas of the Plan and the archaeological site by the zones of protection

Protective zones of the archaeological site area	Total		CO Gamzigrad		KO Zvezdan	
	Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%
Zone of the I level of protection	175.0	100	64.9	37.09	110.1	62.91
Zone with the transitional level of protection II.1	502	100	321.4	64.02	180.6	35.98
Zone with the transitional level of protection II.1	878.4	100	670.5	76.33	207.9	23.67
Zone of the III level of protection	1130.3	100	525.2	46.46	605.1	53.54
Total area of the archaeological site	2685.7	100	1582.0	58.90	1103.7	41.10
Protective zone	2414.0	100	670.0	27.78	1744.0	72.22
Total area of the Plan	5099.7	100	2252.0	44.16	2847.7	55.84

The limit of the zone of the I level of protection has been established by the Decision of the MC Zajecar on the limits of the cultural good Romuliana – Gamzigrad and its protected surroundings from 1990 (with the cadastre list of plots of land). The limits of the zones with the transitional level of protection II.1 and II.2 as well as the III zone, that is, the area of the archaeological site, as well as the protective zones of the site, that is, the area of the Plan will be determined according to the cadastre and the provisions of the Plan on the limits (in referral maps 1-4) within the limits of the cadastre municipalities Gamzigrad and Zvezdan.

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Establishing a zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 on the territory of the archaeological site will require certain corrections of the limits of the area of the GUP from the intersection of the trunk road M-5 and the regional road P-105b to the locality Sedlance to the south of Zvezdan.

1.3 The Description of the Current State of Natural and Man-made Conditions, Resources, Assets and Physical Structures, Settlements, Population and Activities in the Area of the Plan (short account of the expert opinions and the reports for the Analytical-documentation basis of the Plan)

In terms of transportation the geographic position of the Plan area is favourable since it rests on the city of Zajecar, and its main developmental potential is located along the trunk road E-761 (Paracin – Zajecar – Bulgaria, about 70 km from the motorway E-75), in the vicinity of the trunk road E-771 (Nis – Zajecar – Kladovo – Romania) in Zajecar. There is an airport in Nis, 100 km from the area, and the river Crni Timok flows through the area. The administrative and functional gravitation of the Plan area towards the regional centre of Zajecar is of primary importance.

Among natural resources for the development of the Plan area, the most important are thermo-mineral springs and the scenic area of the Gamzigrad Spa, the river Crni Timok and its valley, and the natural amphitheatre and the hilly terrains with woods, farming land and streams (especially the Seliski stream).

The Gamzigrad Spa has thermo-mineral water springs, at a temperature of up to 42.0 C, which produce 8 litres per second. The thermo-mineral water belongs to the grouping of earth-alkaline hyper-thermal waters, indicated for the treatment of numerous medical conditions. The available quantity of the thermo-mineral water is in the long-term sufficient for the treatment and rehabilitation functions of the spa, but not for any extensive sports and recreation activities, heating of buildings or farming (greenhouses heated with lower temperature water which was first used in spa and recreational functions). For more extensive use of the thermo-mineral water, it would be necessary to provide new, larger quantities of water (if present) by drilling.

The river Crni Timok flows through the central part of the Plan area and, owing to geological and geomorphologic features of the Gamzigrad Gorge, forms large meanders in the gorge, especially near Gamzigrad and the Spa. Aesthetically and in terms of tourist trade the attraction of the meanders is great as well as their natural resources (the current of the river is minimally 2 m²/sec) for the establishment of sports and leisure facilities on the water. With an adequate level of the purity of the water, the Crni Timok is currently used only upstream for the electric power plant "Gamzigrad" and downstream from the Spa (improvised beach) in addition to sports fishing. In the long-term developmental assessment of the river, one must take into account the advancement of the water regime due to the planned construction of the hydro-accumulation "Bogovina" upstream, in the territory of the municipality of Boljevac.

Farming land of significant size can be found in the valley of the Crni Timok and on the lower terraces of the right bank of the river (in the central part of the area of the archaeological site), while the left bank of the Timok, within the protected zone, is of lower pedological value.

The overall natural conditions of the Plan area possess considerable tourist and leisure industry potential for summer use. The relief of the area is hilly, higher in the north and lower in the south, between the sunken formations of the Sumrakovac-Sarbanovac basin on the northwest and the Zajecar basin in the southeast of the area. The Gamzigrad Gorge cuts across the region (picturesque with deep meanders, alternating ravines and valleys, steep and gently sloping banks) further cut by river tributaries. In the relief of the area a characteristic morphology stands out; a shallow amphitheatre from the right side of the watershed of the Crni Timok to the gorge. In the centre of the amphitheatre, near the Seliski stream, lies the main archaeological site of Romuliana. The area has a continental climate with annual

sunshine of over 2.000 hours (maximal in summer), with little precipitation and a dominant summer north-western wind.

The forestation of the Plan area is mostly degraded while the introduction of new species has been carried out only in places. The area does not possess any particular natural assets; however, The Gamzigrad gorge, the deep meanders of the Crni Timok, the amphitheatre surrounding Romuliana, attractive hills, sparse remaining vegetation and the hot water springs are all attractive features.

The natural potential for the development of the tourist trade near the Plan area is considerable and should be taken into account in the assessment of the area in terms of tourism. In the territory of the city of Zajecar there is a regulated park-forest "Kraljevica" with a city sports and recreation centre. Not far from the area there are another two thermo-mineral water springs – in Sarbanovac (CM Sarbanovac, the municipality of Bor) and in Nikolicevo (CM Nikolicevo, the municipality of Zajecar) which, with a certain amount of regulation, could be included in the tourist amenities of the Gamzigrad Spa. A short distance away from Zajecar lie several artificial lakes, the nearest being the Grliste lake (with its natural attractions like Leonovacka cave, the Leonovacka springs, the Lasovacka cave and the cult springs).

Among the man-made attractions of the Plan area, the archaeological site Romuliana takes precedence. As an immovable cultural good of outstanding significance on the preliminary state list and a candidate for the list of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (together with Lepenski Vir and a part of Limes in Djerdap) it is the most important cultural good in eastern Serbia, the most important good of the Timocka Krajina and the municipality of Zajecar. This cultural good on the territories of the CM Gamzigrad and CM Zvezdan comprises a fortified imperial palace commissioned by the Roman Emperor Galerius from late 3rd and early 4th century together with prehistoric layers and layers from early Byzantine and the Medieval period -- from the late Roman sacral complex on the Magura hill from the 4th century to a large number of smaller sites with uncovered artefacts from various periods. Although still in the exploration phase accompanied by even slower pace of conservation, the locality of the imperial palace is already very attractive for presentation; however, it still has not been properly protected and regulated; this also holds true for the complex on the Magura.

In the Gamzigrad Spa there are younger cultural goods and registered cultural monuments which possess certain tourist appeal (the hydro electric power plant "Gamzigrad", old baths in the riverbed of the Crni Timok, 19th century palaces). In the town of Gamzigrad certain attractions can be found; the village of Zvezdan is also characteristic for its attractions and old buildings (residential and economic buildings of the Timok architectural style); an old mill, an old railway station, a stone built bridge and similar.

In the vicinity of the Plan area, especially in Zajecar, there are numerous readily accessible cultural goods and cultural institutions (the National Museum Zajecar", actively engaged on the archaeological site, the Health Care Museum, Radul-bey's Lodge, the Church of the Holy Virgin etc.).

The Gamzigrad Spa is a renowned tourist destination which at present is the backbone of the specialized tourist offer of the municipality of Zajecar, that is, the main tourist destination of the Plan area. Although it still has not been officially declared a spa, it has all the attributes of a spa centre in terms of medical care provided and tourist appeal. The driving forces of the Spa development are the Institute for Specialized rehabilitation "Gamzigrad"

(214 beds) and the socially owned company “Romuliana” (180 beds). Accommodation can also be found in three hotels and in over 220 summer homes; the construction of a sports centre is underway. The villages of Zvezdan and Gamzigrad are not active in terms of the tourist trade. Accommodation, sports and leisure facilities, cultural and entertainment events, health and other service industries in Zajecar are of utmost importance for the Plan area.

Among the settlements on the territory of the Plan, the Spa stands out for the level of development and the amenities it offers, especially in terms of superstructures, public transport and green areas, sports facilities, the regulation of the Timok and local water supply. In terms of public amenities, the situation in Gamzigrad and Zvezdan is far less favourable. The main problem is water supply (Gamzigrad’s local water supply is unsanitary) and the sewage system (neither place has one) as well as public utility services (waste disposal in particular).

The population of the settlements in the area in the 11-year period between the two censuses (1991 and 2002) ranges from stagnation to mild rise in all three communities since they all rely on Zajecar as a regional center with a positive demographic trend. According to the 2002 Census, in Zvezdan there were 1,673 permanent residents (78 more than in 1991) while in Gamzigrad and the Spa together there were 948 in all (13 less than in 1991); however, the number of permanent residents in the Spa was on the rise (260 in 2002) while in Gamzigrad it dropped (688 in 2002).

The population mostly earn their living through employment in Zajecar with additional income from farming and to some small extent from tourism. Owing to the relatively poor quality of farming land (except in the Crni Timok valley) and even more to factors such as the aging of the population, de-agrarization and the widening of the socio-economic gap, farming is in decline, falling to a level which is considerably under the production potential of the area, especially in cattle breeding and fruit production, as the number of cattle has fallen, as has the level of the agricultural machinery, accompanied by an even more drastic fall in the amount and intensity of farming.

In terms of the number of visitors and the number of overnight stays in the Spa the maximum was reached in 1987 when there were 8 180 visitors and 108 039 overnight stays. Starting from 1992, the tourist trade entered sharp decline and only the Institute for Rehabilitation keeps it afloat. The educational structure of the staff working in the tourist trade in the Plan area is unfavourable, with the exception of those employed by the Institute for Rehabilitation. Another serious problem the tourist and catering trades in the area face together with everybody else in the municipality is a large amount of internal debt. Socially owned companies which were at the centre of the tourist trade in the Plan area and the municipality as a whole can hardly compete with private companies which operate with far lower overheads.

1.4 The Potential and the Limitations in the Plan Area

Principal limitations concerning the protection, the development and the regulation of the Plan area are the following:

- Previous exploration and the protection of the sites of immovable cultural goods are limited by the rights of private owners of farming land, even in zone I. No creative solutions have emerged so far concerning buying off, renting or granting concessions on the plots of land

which would simultaneously meet the interests concerning exploration, preservation and presentation of national and international heritage and the interests of the owners of the land.

Current practice serves no one's interest and the rarity of conflict is due only to the fact that exploration is limited by a lack of funds, while local farmers work on their land less and less. The solution lies in the permanent regulation of ownership rights in the area of the archaeological site, primarily in the I zone of protection.

- Building holiday homes without planning permission on the territory of the site puts the cultural good at risk, damages the nature around it, creates public utility problems and similar. This is why it is necessary to enforce strict regulation of building and landscaping over the whole territory of the site while all buildings in the first zone of protection must be removed; any construction work which is not of direct importance to the site must be forbidden.

- Settlement, economic activity and building in the Crni Timok area – the main developmental axis of the region, that is, in the third zone of protection and the protective zone of the archaeological site, are not and will not be limited on account of the functions of the archaeological site. However, the development of the Timok belt will be permanently limited in terms of the activities which endanger nature and the environment in general or which clash with the natural-anthropogenic landscape (overly tall buildings, large transit transport systems, power plants etc.).

- The existing active summer shepherds' cottages of the village Gamzigrad (mostly in the zone with transitional protection regime II.2 as well as in the protective zone of the archaeological site) do not pose a problem, rather, they are a welcome addition to the general ambiance surrounding the site. The improvement of the local transport network for the needs of shepherds' summer cottages will not put the landscape at risk. However, if these cottages came into the ownership of entrepreneurs aiming to earn profits from large-scale farming or fruit growing, the scenic area would be seriously endangered. This is why, in the protection zones II.1 and II.2, it is necessary to continue the current activities, both in terms of the type and the intensity while within the protection zone I the existing activities should be radically limited for the preservation of the site and its environment.

- The Plan area and the archaeological site area overlap with the GUP of Zajecar. In this respect, the limits of the area of the GUP should be brought in line with the zone with transitional protection II.1 while the limits of the Plan area need to be confined to the construction zone of Zajecar according to the GUP.

- the previously planned south relief trunk road round the city of Zajecar with a tunnel under the north part of the Magura hill, makes it difficult to carry out normal delineation of the II.2 level protection zone. This is why the road route needs to be somewhat altered while avoiding substantial changes in its concept and effectiveness.

- The existing 35 kV transmission lines from Zvezdan, over Gamzigrad towards Metovnica run across the I zone of protection and substantially detract from the aesthetics of the landscape of the imperial palace and the complex on the Magura. This is why their removal is one of the important conditions for the preservation of the scenic area. From the electricity distribution point of view, this would also make sense, since the needs for the transit of energy across the Plan area surpass the capacity of the current lines and the construction of new ones has already been envisaged.

Primary potential for the development of the Plan area lies in the existing goods, resources and physical structures for the tourist trade, farming and complementary activities (crafts and handicrafts).

The potential for the development of tourist and leisure industries lies primarily in the value of the archaeological site Romuliana in addition to other immovable cultural goods and the resources and facilities of Gamzigrad Spa (thermo-mineral water and various amenities). Further potential is provided by the river Crni Timok, the scenic areas of the Gamzigrad Gorge and the natural amphitheatre on the right bank of the river as well as ethno-attractions and physical structures of the settlements Gamzigrad and Zvezdan. Tourist attractions can be put to use only with the active participation of Zajecara in the tourist trade supply and demand, as well as in the integrative attitude towards local farming, crafts and handicrafts in the Plan area.

The potential for the development of agriculture lies in the farming land, especially that in the valley of the Timok, and over the whole territory of the Plan except for the protection zone I and to a certain extent in zones with transitional protection levels II.1 and II.2, rather than in existing buildings and mechanization. The opportunity for the development of agriculture lies in the production of organic food (vegetables in the Timok valley, fruit-growing and gathering wild berries, medicinal and aromatic herbs on hills), on condition that integration with the tourist trade is achieved, through the direct placement of farming produce in tourism, finding employment in the trade etc. Crafts and handicrafts will have a future only on condition that they are connected both to tourism and agriculture (especially concerning the production of ethno-objects and souvenirs and the traditional manner of processing farming produce).

For the activation of the development potential on the territory of the Plan, apart from the full cooperation of local communities, the assistance of the municipality will be necessary, especially concerning the exploration, preservation and presentation of goods of national interest – primarily of Romuliana, but also of thermo-mineral springs in the Spa. The assistance of the Republic is necessary for the adoption of spatial planning regulations, the construction of infrastructure and non-commercial public services. Together with the expected contribution of international agencies, the Republic is also expected to support the preservation and the development of the good from the List of World Natural and Cultural Heritage.

2. THE OBJECTIVES AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PRESERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION OF THE PLAN AREA

2.1. Priority, General and Particular Objectives in the Areas of Cultural Heritage, Nature and the Environment

General principles, criteria, objectives and the responsibilities of the development, regulation and the preservation of the Plan area are above all underpinned by general international principles, criteria and objectives for the preservation, protection, revitalization and the use for cultural purposes of immovable cultural goods of outstanding importance, declared as such by the Decision on the Identification of Immovable Cultural Goods of

Outstanding Importance and of Major Importance for the Republic of Serbia from 1979 as well as those which have been entered or which shall be entered on the List of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage of UNESCO. The priority principles and objectives of the treatment of immovable cultural goods of outstanding importance in the Republic of Serbia which are to be entered on the List of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage, according to the provisions of the Law on Protection of Cultural Goods and the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (SP RS), relevant for the Plan area are:

- preservation, protection, revitalization and the use for cultural purposes of immovable cultural goods in the service of science, education, presentation and tourism as the main objectives in the area of the archaeological site;
- the treatment of immovable goods integrally with the scenic area;
- establishing zones and regimes for the protection of immovable cultural goods, for the prevention of building without planning permission, inappropriate reconstruction and construction of buildings which can permanently degrade the identity and the integrity of a cultural good and its surroundings;
- organizing complex, long-term scientific exploration of immovable cultural goods, education of young people and presentation to the public;
- introducing the values and the functions of the immovable cultural goods, as developmental potential and economic goods into the contemporary, sustainable development of the population and activity;
- the development of the information system on immovable cultural goods (within the information system of the area);
- the popularization of the protection of immovable cultural goods and the development of national and local cultural awareness of the importance of immovable cultural goods, their protection and revitalization;
- basing the protection and the revitalization of immovable cultural goods on integral and continuous spatial and urban planning.

Special, priority tasks for the preservation, protection, revitalization and cultural use of the immovable cultural goods in the Plan area are:

- urgent activities for conservation and, if possible, restoration of the uncovered architectural remains, first of the fortified imperial palace and the memorial complex on the Magura, and then of the other architectural remains within the protected area of the site as well as other archaeological sites and registered monuments of culture in the territory of the Plan;
- providing necessary urban planning, technical, organizational and other conditions for the protection and revitalization, examination and presentation of archaeological sites (road access and traffic regime, sanitary conditions, administration offices, the scenario and the order of presentation etc.);
- regulating legal and physical protection of the archaeological sites on private and state-owned land within the protected area of the site and on individual sites over the whole territory of the Plan (expropriation or renting private land, the transfer of socially owned land into state-ownership, regulating the regime of the use of all land across all levels of protection zones and similar);

- regulating legal and physical protection as well as the revitalization of registered monuments of culture in the territory of the Plan (in existing settlements as well as outside them);
- the development of regulation urban planning documentation for the protected area of the site providing for all details concerning protection, regulation and the use of space of the importance for the archaeological site;
- carrying out the procedure for the nomination and registration of the site on the List of World natural and Cultural heritage of UNESCO;
- internationalization of all exploration, conservation and restoration activities concerning the archaeological site once it is registered on the UNESCO List (with the funds by the Republic of Serbia as well as UNESCO, through domestic and foreign donations, with domestic and mixed national and international institutions and teams, on a cultural and commercial basis;

Directly compatible with the objectives in the area of cultural heritage are the following direct priority objectives concerning the preservation, advancement, protection and use for cultural purposes of nature and natural goods, that is, the preservation and the advancement of the environment in the territory of the Plan:

- legal and organizational establishment of the protected, natural-anthropogenic entity of outstanding scenic areas within the area of the archaeological site
- the preservation of the hydrographic state of the Crni Timok (along with natural hydro regulation), the protection of the geomorphologic characteristics of intertwined meanders of the Crni Timok and the protection of the thermo-mineral springs at Gamzigrad Spa; limiting and organizing sports fishing on the Crni Timok in accordance with the capacity of the river-fauna;
- the preservation of peony and other significant habitats, trees and similar;
- reducing the area of farming land in the immediate vicinity of the archaeological site and increasing the areas of grazing land, meadows and forests; organizing breeding of game animals harmless to the visitors of the site as well as organizing hunting on the periphery of the area (the preservation zone of the archaeological site), in accordance with the quantity of game animals;
- providing transport, sanitary and other technical amenities contributing to better living conditions in the territory of the Plan.

2.2 Specific Objectives by Complementary Areas

All the objectives for the socio-economic development of the Plan area will be brought in line with priority objectives for the protection of immovable cultural goods, nature natural goods and the environment. Among developmental goals, priority will be given to the development of the tourist trade, closely followed by complementary local activities (forestry, agriculture, water management, energy production from clean, renewable sources, crafts, handicrafts, transport, public services). The development of the Plan area in terms of the objectives will be closely connected to the city and municipality of Zajecar, the Timok district and the wider area of the Timock Krajina. In that respect, the main developmental motifs of the Plan area will be the archaeological site (especially the fortified imperial palace and the

memorial complex on the Magura), the Gamzigrad Spa and the Crni Timok watercourse as well as the villages of Zvezdan and Gamzigrad with complementary local activities in the context of the development of the municipality and the city of Zajecar.

Depending on the value and the resource, that is, on the interest and the demand for them, the development of the tourist trade in the Plan area will pursue the following principles, objectives and tasks:

- the tourist trade, which is the most complementary with the protection, revitalization and cultural use of immovable cultural (and natural) goods is the principal economic branch of the sustainable development of the Plan area and the driving force for the development of other complementary activities, above all health-spa functions, farming, hunting, crafts and handicrafts as well as public service activities;

- the tourist trade in the territory of the plan will be functionally brought in line with the requirements for the protection, preservation, revitalization and cultural use of the most significant immovable cultural goods (primarily of the fortified imperial palace and the sacral complex on the Magura), as well as the requirements for the protection of nature, natural goods and the environment. All other activities on the territory of the Plan will be brought in line with the above-mentioned requirements and needs of the tourist trade;

- the tourist trade will come to be the main factor for the protection, revitalization and presentation of the cultural goods in the territory of the Plan through providing important financial support to these cultural functions (along with regular financing by the state and international sources); through various aspects of cultural tourism – visiting monuments, general education tours, school tours, and tours for the purposes of science and research, cultural goods will be optimally commercialized both to the benefit of protection, revitalization and the promotion of the goods themselves as well as for the promotion, cultural and socio-economic development of the Plan area, the municipality of Zajecar and the Timok district;

- Together with the mentioned forms of cultural tourism, on the territory of the Plan other forms will be developed: spa, sports and leisure, hunting, fishing and rural tourism trades;

- the plan for the development of tourist and catering industries in the territory of the Plan will be based on the assessment of natural and man-made conditions and resources as parameters of cultural, ecological, tourist industry and spa capacity of the area in accordance with priority conditions and protection regimes, revitalization and the use of cultural and natural goods, carried out according to the long-term strategy and medium-term stages of realization;

- the plan for tourism and the leisure trade on the territory of the archaeological site will rest on two key motives for tourist trade demand – the cultural good Romuliana (along with the memorial complex on the Magura and other cultural goods within the zone of the archaeological site) and the Gamzigrad Spa with the Crni Timok as well as on the specific position within the regional – administrative, economic, cultural and tourist – centre of Zajecar. Accordingly, the tourist appeal of the region will rouse and satisfy the demand for holiday making and transit tourism both at the national and the international level (based on the motif of the cultural good of Romuliana), as well as on the national and regional level (on

the motif of the Gamzigrad Spa and the Crni Timok in spa tourism and water tourism), as well as on the local level in terms of providing the opportunity for day trips;

- in the plans for the development and regulation of the Gamzigrad Spa, the spa health care functions will be optimally in accordance with the tourist activities, on the basis of market-oriented operation combined with socially oriented aspects of health care, tourism and leisure; the tourist offer will also take into account the man-made potential created through ethno objects as well as the facilities of the settlements of Zvezdan and Gamzigrad for rural tourism;

- in the planning of the tourist offer of the Plan area, modalities will be established for its integration with the existing and planned tourist offer of Zajecar and its close surroundings, as well as potential future functional integration of the nearby prospective spas (Nikolicevo and Sarbanovac) with the Gamzigrad Spa.

The main objectives of the population development on the territory of the Plan are:

- demographic development based on the optimistic objective of the required amount and structure of the population which can achieve planned sustained development instead of the actual demographic trends of stagnation and the decline in population;

- more balanced territorial spread of the population together with the rise in younger population and the improvement of educational and professional structure, primarily with a view to the use of cultural goods, tourism and leisure and all other complementary activities – principally agriculture and small-scale economies;

- the introduction and the implementation of stimulating policies of demographic and socio-economic development on the regional and the local level, together with the creation of new jobs and markets in tourist trade, agricultural production and processing etc. followed by a rise in social standards;

- The objectives and the tasks of the development of other complementary activities of the Plan area will primarily depend on the zones and regimes for the protection of immovable cultural goods, nature and the living environment in line with the interests of the local population and the objectives for the development of the tourist trade.

The objectives of agricultural development are:

- including agriculture into a well rounded protection system for the presentation and adequate financial valorization of cultural – historic, scenic, tourist and other assets of the area of the archaeological site;

- bringing the manner of the use of agricultural land in line with the regimes for the protection of immovable cultural goods on the one hand and with natural advantages and disadvantages on the other hand;

- preserving the size and the fertility of farming land together with the advancement of structural, technical and technological, organizational and infrastructural conditions for profitable production of organic food of superior quality, on farming land a little further from the archaeological sites;

- bringing the structure of agricultural production in line with the requirements of the tourist trade demands and other possibilities for the placement of market surplus of farming produce;

- improving economic and social living and working conditions of the local population on the basis of more thorough and more effective use of available agricultural funds together with taking advantage of new jobs created in ecologically acceptable lines of work (crafts in processing of farming produce, handicrafts, etc) in the tourist and other services in the country.

The objectives of the development of forestry through the development of forests and forested terrains are:

- afforestation for general purposes, which is the dominant function of forests, in the protected area of the archaeological site and its immediate surroundings: only the forests in the protective zone of the archaeological site will have a predominantly economic function:

- improving the forest by its enlargement together with the change of the forest structure (endemic species) so that degraded, sparse forests can gradually be replanted, together with careful preservation of groves and individual trees in the immediate surroundings of the archaeological site;

- afforestation of the area of the archaeological site will be predominantly intended for the protection and aesthetic shaping of the landscape.

The objectives of the development of small-scale economy (production crafts and handicrafts) will comprise:

- the revival of ancient ethno crafts for the production of souvenirs and ethno objects;
- organizing the production of handicrafts for the needs of spa and rural tourism (lodging houses, private accommodation);
- incorporating crafts and handicrafts in the production and processing of organic and ethnic foodstuffs.

The objectives of the development of the existing settlements of the Gamzigrad Spa, Gamzigrad and Zvezdan as well as the future tourist appeal of settlements on the Plan territory are:

- reviving the activities of the Spa and the villages for tourist trade purposes and incorporation in the functions and activities of the archaeological site;

- legal and physical protection of ethno and other structures – registered monuments of culture in the settlements followed by their revival and subsequent use for cultural, tourist and other appropriate purposes;

- planned renewal of the existing buildings for residence, crafts and handicraft shops, agricultural and auxiliary buildings in villages for the purposes of the development of rural tourism and complementary activities with careful treatment of construction and ambience features: putting in order house yards and economic yards on the farms and other;

- planned reconstruction and construction of accommodation for rural tourism as well as buildings which will house public services, administration offices as well as sports facilities; the ban on the construction of production and other facilities which put in danger the environment of the settlements in the category of a spa and a tourist settlement;

- the application of the regulations concerning built up and open areas: in the Gamzigrad Spa the standard for spas will be applied and the standard for mixed-tourist settlements in Gamzigrad and Zvezdan;

- building with planning permission at new tourist locations as well as forming of tourist and leisure industries in the area of the Crni Timok will be outside I and II zones of the protection of the archaeological site;

- Public utility services that are to be introduced in the existing and the new settlements will meet the standards required for the preservation of the environment in the categories of spas and tourist settlements;

- the existing summer shepherd's cottages in the territory of the site will be put in good order and kept; sanitary and public utilities will be constructed and some new vegetation planted; new building construction will be limited and reconstruction will be monitored. The cottages may be used for leisure activities such as hunting; they will be allowed to rise in number freely. New agricultural facilities will be allowed in the protected area of the archaeological site.

The objectives and the tasks of the development of transport and transport infrastructure in the territory of the Plan are the following:

- the reconstruction of the existing and the construction of new roads to serve the archaeological site, tourist trade and settlements with the condition imposed that motor vehicle traffic be forbidden in the I zone of protection, while in the II.1 and II.2 zones motor vehicle traffic should be optimized; the establishment of a special regime of the required public transport within the protected area of the archaeological site (zone I of protection) providing communication for the needs of the presentation of major sites, without putting in danger the cultural goods, nature and the environment;

- creating a differentiating network of footpaths (depending on the zone of protection) for pedestrians, horseback riders, carts and mountain bikers, in to facilitate the presentation of the site or for recreation; limiting the use of all-terrain vehicles on special tracks in zone III as well as the protective zone of the site; separating pedestrian traffic and motor vehicle traffic in the existing and planned settlements and in recreational areas;

- raising the overall mobility and the quality of life of the local population through improved access to all activities and amenities, improving the effectiveness and the level of transport services, reducing the negative effects of traffic on other aspects of the settlement and the environment, improved safety and the provision of optimal conditions for the development of tourism and other activities;

- modernization and reconstruction of the existing network of urban streets while preserving the main characteristics of the architectural heritage; possible reconstruction of the present width of roadways; bringing the street network in line with the criteria for urban streets (pavements, bus stops, parking lots);

- providing required parking lots for private cars and buses at the points of concentration of cultural, tourist and town amenities;

The objectives and the goals of water management regulation and the construction of water supply system, the development of the electric power grid, the development of postal and telephone services and other telecommunications, the development of public utility facilities and services as well as the objectives and the tasks intended to secure the state and the protection against natural disasters and war in the territory of the Plan will be brought in line with the above priority objectives and tasks.

3. PRINCIPLES FOR PROTECTION, REGULATION AND THE USE OF THE PLAN AREA

3.1 The Protection of Immovable Cultural Goods, Nature and the Environment

Immovable cultural goods are the main cultural asset of the archaeological site area and indeed the territory of the Plan, and their preservation, revitalization and cultural use are the main subject matter of the Plan. The natural environment of the Plan Area provides the principal physical framework for the envisaged treatment of the cultural heritage and in the plan they are dealt with jointly. The Plan for the Protection and Use of the Cultural Heritage and the Natural Environment of the Archaeological Site can be seen in the graphical annex I and the Referral map 1.

3.1.1 Immovable Cultural goods

The Plan for the protection and the use of immovable cultural goods was designed on the basis of the report: “The Measures for the Protection of the Building Fund and the Review of Registered Archaeological Sites” (given in whole in the Analytical-documentation Basis of the Plan).

Among the immovable cultural goods on the territory of the archaeological site, archaeological goods take precedence. The archaeological site Felix Romuliana ranks among the most important cultural monuments from the Roman period in Serbia, Yugoslavia and the Balkans. The monument has attracted public attention, especially after the momentous discovery, by member of the Academy D. Srejovic in 1984 which finally established that it was actually one of the most luxurious Roman imperial palaces commissioned by the Roman Emperor Gaius Galerius Maximianus by the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century and named after his mother Romula. Along with the fortified imperial palace as the principal structure, a short distance east of it there is a sacral complex on the Magura hill while in the area of the archaeological site and its protective zone lie several tens of smaller sites, in layers from prehistoric times to the Middle ages.

By the Decision 407/48 from March 19th 1948 the fortified imperial palace Romuliana – Gamzigrad was declared a public good while the decision no. 90 determined the limits of the land on which the Roman palace compound lies. The decision was signed by the founder of the contemporary service for the protection of monuments of culture in Serbia Milorad Panic-Surep.

By the Decision on the Identification of Immovable Cultural Good of Outstanding Importance and of Major Importance (official Gazette of SRS, 14/79) the archaeological site Romuliana – Gamzigrad was declared to be a cultural good of outstanding significance and as such is on the preliminary list of Serbia and Montenegro to be registered on the List of World Cultural and National Heritage of UNESCO. The status of the archaeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana is underpinned by: the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (provisions concerning goods of public interest enjoying special protection), the Law on Cultural Goods, the Law on the Protection of the Environment, the Law on Planning and Construction Building and the Law on the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia. The appropriate treatment

of the archaeological site is also regulated by numerous international documents concerning cultural and natural goods.

The central part of the archaeological site area Romuliana – Gamzigrad is also a protected natural good of the category “protected surroundings of an immovable cultural good”, as determined by a special report of the Republic Institute for the Environment Protection and the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments. Upon the proposal by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments from Nis and the Republic Institute for the protection of the Environment, on Jun 6th 1990 the Municipality Council of Zajecar adopted the Decision on the Limits of the Cultural Good Romuliana – Gamzigrad and its Protected Surroundings. The decision includes a list of land plots and sets forth the conditions for the preservation, maintenance and the use of the area. By this decision the I level of protection zone was established for the archaeological site. Other zones of protection of the site are established by this Spatial Plan.

On the territory of the archaeological site 61 localities were discovered four of which lie in the protective zone of the site (along with another 5 sites in the immediate surroundings outside the Plan area). The largest and the most important archaeological site, the fortified Roman palace Felix Romuliana covers the area of about 4.7 ha with the remains of older and newer fortifications (ramparts, towers and gates), a palace in the north part with a small temple, the palaces in the north eastern part, a large temple, thermae and other buildings in the south part. The exploration of the site has not been completed and is still underway; however, the lack of funds for conservation and restoration of uncovered and examined buildings is a serious problem. Second in importance, the archaeological site of the memorial complex on the Magura hill, to the east of the fortified palace, with the mausoleums and consecration monuments to Galerius and Romula covers the area of about 0.8 ha. The site has been examined, but the main problem is the lack of funds for the conservation and restoration of the buildings uncovered.

All archaeological sites have been divided into: the sites which can be presented (the remains of buildings) and others (places where movable archaeological material has been uncovered).

Archaeological sites which can be presented

- a) In the protection zone of level I
 1. Roman fortified palace Felix Romuliana
 2. A Roman building
 3. Roman two storey barn “Malo Gradiste”
 4. Roman edifice “Horse Stables”
 5. A Roman building
 6. A Roman building
 7. A Roman building
 8. A part of the Roman road “Magura”
 9. The Tetrapylon “Magura”
 10. A Roman building with an atrium. “Magura”
 11. Late Roman sacral complex (Galerius’ and Romula’s mausoleums with tumuluses). “Magura”
 12. Roman wall, “Magura”
 13. Roman building

b) In the zone with the transitional II.1 level of protection

14. "A Roman Quarry"

15. A site with unknown contents (a wall), "Krovalj"

c) In the zone with the transitional II.2 level of protection

16. The Zanjevac Church "Zanjevac"

g) In the III level of protection zone

17. A Middle Ages cemetery "Roman Graveyard"

18. A Church (?), "Golaja"

19. A prehistoric site, "Banjska Stena", the Gamzigrad Spa

20. A prehistoric, Roman and Middle Ages site "Banjska Stena", the Gamzigrad Spa

21. A prehistoric settlement "Beljgovo"

22. A Roman building (?) "Kravarnik", Gamzigrad

d) Outside the archaeological site area and outside the Plan area

23. A Roman building (CM Sarbanovac, the municipality of Bor)

Other archaeological sites (on the basis of movable artefacts uncovered)

a) In the protection zone of level I

1. A prehistoric settlement

2. A prehistoric cemetery

3. A Middle Ages cemetery

4. A prehistoric cemetery

5. A prehistoric cemetery "Magura"

b) In the zone with the transitional II.1 level of protection

6. Prehistoric settlement "Mile" Well"

7. Prehistoric, Roman and Middle Ages site "Seliste"

8. Prehistoric and Roman site "Seliste"

9. Prehistoric and Roman site "Seliste"

10. Roman site "Seliste"

11. Locality of unknown contents, "Seliste"

12. Prehistoric and Roman site "Seliste"

13. Roman cemetery "Seliste"

14. Prehistoric settlement "Varzari"

15. Prehistoric settlement or a cemetery "Varzari"

16. Prehistoric settlement

17. Prehistoric and Roman site

18. Prehistoric Settlement

c) In the zone with the transitional II.2 level of protection

19. Roman cemetery "Nemca's Hill"

20. Middle Ages cemetery "Zanjevac
21. Prehistoric settlement "Seliste"
22. Roman ceramic water duct "Seliste"
23. Prehistoric settlement and a Roman ceramic water duct "Seliste"
24. Prehistoric settlement "Seliste"
25. Prehistoric and Roman site "Nikolin Savat"
26. Prehistoric settlement or a cemetery and Roman ceramic water duct "Nikolin Savat"

d) In the III level of protection zone

27. Prehistoric settlement
28. Prehistoric settlement Zvezdan
29. Roman site, an old railway station Zvezdan
30. Prehistoric and Roman site Zvezdan
31. Prehistoric settlement Zvezdan
32. Site from Latin period, Gamzigrad
33. Prehistoric site, Gamzigrad
34. Prehistoric cemetery, Gamzigrad
35. Prehistoric site, Gamzigrad
36. Prehistoric settlement "Kravarnik", Gamzigrad
37. Site of unknown contents "Kravarnik", Gamzigrad
38. Prehistoric settlement "Beligovo"
39. Prehistoric settlement or a cemetery "Beligovo"

e) In the protective zone of the archaeological site area

40. Prehistoric settlement Zvezdan
41. Roman ceramic water duct "Petronj"
42. Prehistoric settlement and a Roman site "Petronj"
43. Prehistoric settlement "Djokin Vis"

f) Outside the area of the archaeological site and outside the plan area

44. Prehistoric cemetery Zajecar (CM Zvezdan)
45. Prehistoric settlement "Baba Jona" (CM Sarbanovac, the municipality of Bor)
46. Prehistoric settlement and a Roman site "Buzova Kosa" (CM Nikolicovo, the municipality of Zajecar)

On the territory of the archaeological site, the following immovable cultural goods were registered in the category of a *cultural monument and a spatial cultural-historic entity* from the 19th and the first half of the 20th century:

a) In the III level of protection zone

1. Hydroelectric power plant "Gamzigrad", the Gamzigrad Spa
2. Two old spa baths in the river bed of the Timok, the Gamzigrad Spa
3. Several older buildings for various purposes, the Gamzigrad Spa
4. Old school, Gamzigrad

5. Village square with the agricultural cooperative, Gamzihrad
6. Village square with younger cooperative house, Zvezdan
7. Older cooperative house, Zvezdan
8. Primary school, Zvezdan
9. Church, Zvezdan
10. Council house, Zvezdan
11. Old mill, Zvezdan
12. Old railway station, Zvezdan
13. Several old residential and economic buildings in village households, Zvezdan (about twenty log houses from the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, barns and barns with porches and entrance gates as well as some masonry built houses from the period between the two World Wars.

b) In the protective zone of the archaeological site

14. Fortification "Kravarnik" (CM Zvezdan)

c) Outside of the area of the archaeological site and outside of the Plan area

15. Fortification "Koilova Cuka" (CM Nikolicevo, the municipality of Zvezdan)

Directly serving the protection, revitalization and cultural use of the immovable cultural goods, this Plan provides for: a point in the fortified imperial palace, points of parking lots - termini at the entrances to the zone of the I level of protection, ethno-cultural point in Zvezdan, cultural-recreational points – "Rimski Majdan" as well as the point of cultural-recreational clubs on the Crni Timok (in more detail in the chapter 3.3 Plan and Program of Spatial Organization and Transport).

3.2.2 Nature and Natural Assets

The main scenic assets of the area of the archaeological site include natural anthropogenic landscapes whose limits overlie those of the archaeological site. The scenery comprises a natural amphitheatre at the centre of which stands a fortified imperial palace (from which, as far as eye can see, only natural elements are, or rather, are going to be visible), and the terrace of the Crni Timok valley with settlements and roads as well as a narrow belt of the steep left bank of the Crni Timok. With the radius of about 3 000 m of the geometrical centre of the fortified imperial palace, this area mostly follows the outer edge of the zone with the transitional level of protection II.2 and covers the same area as that of the site. It is planned that this area should be declared a natural good – as possessing outstanding natural anthropogenic characteristics as set forth by the Law on the Protection of the Environment. Accordingly, the Plan provides for a careful treatment for the preservation, advancement, protection, construction, regulation and the use of the area which is in complete agreement with the regime for the protection and use of the archaeological sites.

Among individual natural assets on the territory of the site, those which are connected to the narrow belt along the river Crni Timok take precedence. Accordingly, following natural goods will be regulated by a special regime of protection, regulation and use: the watercourse of the Timok (as a hydrographic good by the amount and the dynamics of water, the richness

and the variety of flora and fauna as well as for its recreational value), the valley of meanders to the northeast of the Gamzigrad Spa, east of Gamzigrad and northeast of the demolished bridge of the former narrow-gauge railway (geo-morphological assets of intertwining river meanders and terraces – hanging meanders which reveal the history of the development of the river valley and the hot springs of the Gamzigrad Spa (natural springs and wells in the river course, on the left bank of Timok. The Plan also includes several hills which offer panoramic views of the site.

3.1.3 The Environment

Over most of the territory of the Plan the environment is of good quality except in the narrow belt of the Crni Timok with settlements and a trunk road (the zone of the III level of protection and the part of the protective zone of the archaeological site. Neither current nor planned activities and amenities in the territory of the Plan have a detrimental effect on the environment in the zones of I, II.1 and II.2 level of protection which are protected from possible harmful influences by natural barriers as well as by the area of the III level of protection and the protective zone of the archaeological site. The eastern outermost part of the II.1 protection zone will be shielded from the planned south trunk road round Zvezdan by a tunnel, a cutting and protective greenery.

The preservation and the advancement of the environment in the territory of the Plan form an integral part of all planned activities and amenities in the area. The execution of the regimes for the protective zones and the protective zone of the archaeological site will ensure the quality of the environment along with optimally sustainable development of the local population and activities as well as the advancement of the area in general.

With the construction of the planned south relief road round Zvezdan this settlement will be freed from transit traffic and accompanying noise and car exhaust pollution.

With the planned construction of the sewage system with water purification facilities as well as the construction of the hydro-electric power plant “Bogovina” (upstream on the Timok, outside the area of the Plan), the quality of the Crni Timok water will be ensured for the needs of water recreation (in detail in the chapter on water management). The protection of soil (from erosion, chemical substances) will be ensured by measures set forth by spatial planning. Gamzigrad Spa is an ecological settlement while in Zvezdan and Gamzigrad no industrial facilities will endanger the environment since these settlements are intended for rural tourism.

3.2 Physical and Functional Designation of Space

The zoning of the Plan area according to the main physical and functional designation was performed in line with the zones of protection of the archaeological site. The physical designation of space includes: a) construction land (with other unproductive areas and the areas of the two largest archaeological sites), b) forestland and c) agricultural land (together with the area of the Crni Timok and its tributaries). The functional designation of space marks global areas in which activities and functions are carried out through physical designation of land for particular uses.

3.2.1 Physical designation of land in relation to the protective zones (diagram 2 and the Referral map 2)

The concept of physical zoning in the Plan territory rests on the principle of priority protection of the immovable cultural goods of worldwide significance through the established protective zones, as well as the protection of nature, natural assets and the environment. In the physical designation of land this principle gives precedence to the natural characteristics of the landscape, that is, to the general preference for forests and limited, primarily traditional, agriculture together with the a minimal increase in construction land, especially in the immediate vicinity of the site. Most construction land lies in the III level of protection zones (principally in the settlements and under infrastructural buildings) while in the protective zone the land is physically designated mostly for more intense agricultural and forestry activities. The physical designation of land is as follows:

a) The existing construction land on the territory of the Plan will be increased by 28.82% to cover 262.4 ha, mostly in the belt along the Crni Timok, in the III level of protection zone. In this area it has been planned to increase the proportion of the construction land in Gamzigrad Spa (by 20 ha), to put up six new, smaller complexes offering accommodation as well as new points, new roads etc. In the I level of protection zone as well as in the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 the construction land will be used only for facilities necessary for protection and presentation of the archaeological site and will cover only 1.14% of the territory of the I level of protection zone (including the area of the fortified imperial palace and the sacral complex on the Magura), that is, 1.08% of the zone under the II.1 protection regime.

b) Forestland in the territory of the Plan lies mostly in the higher regions of the northern part of the CM Zvezdan and the western part of the CM Gamzigrad, as well as in zones of II.2 regimes of protection. In the I level and the II.1 level of protection zones there are the currently existing groves, and others will be planted in the future. The overall area of the Plan forestland (about 30.0%) will be increased by 175 ha (or by 3.43% of the area), by planting endemic species. In the I zone of protection forest areas will increase by 110%, in the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 by 10.53% , in the zone with the transitional level of protection II.2 by 11.11% and in the III level zone as well as in the protective zone of the archaeological site 10.74%, that is, by 11.44% in all. In accordance with the zones of protection of the site, the forests of the area are divided into protective, or forests of special designation (with dominant generally useful functions) in the I level zones as well as the II.1 and II.2 level zones and economic – protective forests in III level zones and in the protective zone of the archaeological site.

c) Agricultural land covers all the areas of the Plan which are not forestland and construction land. The overall agricultural land in the territory of the Plan will gradually be reduced by 6.94% to make space for new forests (5.20% of grazing land and the rest meadows) and construction land (1.74% in meadows and other arable land). According to the manner and the intensity of use, the farming land will be strictly differentiated by zones of protection of the site while in the protective zone of the archaeological site the land use will not be subject to any particular restrictions. In the I level zone 158.5 ha is set aside for grazing land and natural meadows for extensive use while the II.1 and II.2 transitional zones are mostly designated for extensive vegetable production and cattle pasture on the existing plots

of land. Free areas in the valley of the Timok and its tributaries in the III zone of protection are designated for more intensive vegetable growing. The hilly areas of the protective zone are intended for more intensive vegetable and fruit growing as well as for breeding cattle.

The calculation of the physical designation of the archaeological site area by protective zones was determined by digital planimeter within the official data of the Cadastre, by cadastre municipalities (Geodetic Administration CM Zajecar): it is presented in the Table 2.

Table 2 The calculation of the physical designation areas of the Plan territory and the area of the archaeological site by zones of protection

Protective zones	Physical designation		The area of the Plan		CM Gamzigrad		CM Zvezdan	
			Ha	%	Ha	%	Ha	%
1. The I level of protection zone (175.0 ha)	Construction land	total	7.5	0.15	5.6	0.11	1.9	0.04
		present	5.5	0.11	4.7	0.09	0.8	0.02
		new	2.0	0.04	0.9	0.02	1.1	0.02
	Forests	total	21.0	0.41	8.5	0.17	12.5	0.24
		present	10.0	0.20	1.0	0.02	9.0	0.18
		new	11.0	0.21	7.5	0.15	3.5	0.06
	Agricultural land		148.5	2.91	51.7	1.01	96.8	1.90
2. Zone with the II.1 transitional level of protection (502.0 ha)	Construction land	total	5.7	0.11	2.0	0.04	3.7	0.07
		present	-	-	-	-	-	-
		new	5.7	0.11	2.0	0.04	3.7	0.07
	Forests	total	105.0	2.06	57.8	1.13	47.2	0.93
		present	95.0	1.86	52.8	1.03	42.2	0.83
		new	10.0	0.20	5.0	0.10	5.0	0.10
	Agricultural land		395.7	7.76	262.9	5.16	132.8	2.60
3. Zone with the II.2 transitional level of protection (878.4 ha)	Construction land	total	1.5	0.03	1.2	0.02	0.3	0.01
		present	1.2	0.02	1.2	0.02	-	-
		new	0.3	0.01	-	-	0.3	0.01
	Forests	total	290.0	5.69	174.6	3.43	115.4	2.26
		present	261.0	5.12	149.7	2.93	111.3	2.19
		new	29.0	0.57	24.9	0.49	4.1	0.08
	Agricultural land		587.2	11.51	494.7	9.7	92.5	1.81
4. Zone with the III level of protection (1130.3 ha)	Construction land	total	247.7	4.86	87.2	1.71	160.5	3.15
		present	197.0	3.86	59.9	1.17	137.1	2.69
		new	50.7	0.99	27.3	0.53	23.4	0.46
	Forests	total	240.0	4.71	115.0	2.26	125.0	2.45
		present	216.0	4.23	104.0	2.04	112.0	2.19
		new	24.0	0.47	11.0	0.22	13.0	0.25
	Agricultural land		642.5	12.59	323.0	6.33	319.5	6.26
5.(1+2+3+4)	Construction	total	262.4	5.14	96.0	1.88	166.4	3.26

The area of the archaeological site (2685.7 ha)	land	present	203.7	3.99	65.8	1.29	137.9	2.70
		new	58.7	1.15	30.2	0.59	28.5	0.56
	Forests	total	656.0	12.86	355.9	6.98	300.1	5.88
		present	582.0	11.41	307.5	6.03	274.5	5.38
		new	74.0	1.45	48.4	0.95	25.6	0.5
	Agricultural land		1773.9	34.78	1132.3	22.2	641.6	12.58
6. Protective zone (2414.0 ha)	Construction land	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Forests	total	1049.2	20.57	294.6	5.77	754.6	14.8
		present	948.2	18.59	261.3	5.12	686.9	13.47
		new	101.0	1.98	33.3	0.65	67.7	1.33
	Agricultural land		1358.2	26.63	373.2	7.32	985.0	19.31
7. (5+6) Plan area (5099.7 ha)	Construction land	total	262.4	5.14	96.0	1.88	166.4	3.26
		present	203.7	3.99	65.8	1.29	137.9	2.70
		new	58.7	1.15	30.2	0.59	28.5	0.56
	Forests	total	1705.2	33.43	650.5	12.75	1054.7	20.68
		present	1530.2	30.00	568.8	11.15	961.4	18.85
		new	175.0	3.43	81.7	1.60	93.3	1.83
	Agricultural land		3132.1	61.42	1505.5	29.52	1626.6	31.90
Total		5099.7	100	2252.0	44.16	2847.7	55.84	

3.2.2 Functional zoning of the area in relation to the regimes of protection (graphical illustration 2 and the Referral map 2)

The concept of the functional designation of the Plan area as the zoning of activities on the primary physical designation of space rests on the overall natural and man-made potential with priority placed on the application of the regulations for the protection of the environment and the use for cultural purposes of the cultural heritage, nature, natural assets and the environment. Functional zoning was performed by functions whose performance was designed through physical designation of the space (construction land, forests and agricultural land), in relation to the regime for the protection of the archaeological site. Functional zones partly overlap and comprise:

- A cultural zone – preservation, revitalization, protection and the use for cultural purposes of the archaeological heritage, nature and natural assets (exploration, conservation, restoration, education, presentation to the public, cultural events), especially in the I level of protection zone, then in the II.1 and II.2 zones as well as at individual sites, buildings and settlements in other parts of the Plan area;

- Tourism and leisure zone – especially cultural tourism in connection with the cultural heritage and within cultural-recreational points; health-spa and recreational tourism, sports recreational and rural tourism at Gamzigrad Spa, Gamzigrad and Zvezdan, in new accommodation complexes, in sports-recreational points in the area of the Crni Timok and in other areas of the Plan, for holiday makers and visitors in transit;

- The zone of activities which are complementary to the protection of cultural heritage and the environment and to the tourist trade – hunting (in the zone with the transitional II.2

level of protection, in parts of the zone III and in the protective zone of the site), sports fishing (on the Crni Timok), gathering wild berries, medicinal and aromatic plants in the zone with the transitional II.2 level of protection, in parts of the zone III and in the protective zone of the site), water management (on the Crni Timok and to some extent on local springs and watercourses outside the I level of protection zone), power production (the production of clean, renewable energy from the sun, wind and biomass, in the zone III and in the protective zone of the site), and small scale economy (handicrafts in spa and rural tourism, ethno and contemporary crafts and handicrafts in settlements in the area);

- The zone of the anthropogenic belt along the Crni Timok as the area in which all three of the above functional zones overlap and where principal developmental activities as well as the buildings of the Plan area concentrate (production activities of the area, the existing settlements, planned complexes and points, transport and technical infrastructure); the area of the anthropogenic belt covers about 950 ha, of which 259 are in the CM Gamzigrad and about 691 in CM Zvezdan. For the most part this area is in the III level regime for the protection of the archaeological site (about 730 ha, of which 259 in the CM Gamzigrad and about 471 in the CM Zvezdan) while a small part is in the protective zone (about 220 ha, all in the CM Zvezdan).

3.3 Plan of Spatial and Transport Organization

The Plan of Spatial and Transport Organization in the Plan area rests on the principles of the preservation, revitalization and cultural use of the cultural heritage of world importance, with adequate preservation, advancement and the protection of the surrounding nature, natural assets and the environment in the context of the sustainable development of the population and the activities, that is, the regulation of the territory, existing settlements and planned new settlement complexes. The concept relies on the potential of the local population (along with new settlement) and the available natural and man-made potential of the area, with direct correction through the regimes for the protection of the archaeological site, nature and the environment.

On the basis of the objectives, research and projections given in branch appendices of the Analytical documentation basis of the Plan, a concept was made for the long-term program and plan for the development and organization of activities and physical contents of the superstructure and transport in the territory of the Plan. For the existing settlements a projected number of residents is also given.

3.3.1 Long term program for beds for visitors, the contents of the superstructure, daily number of holidaymakers and employees

The long-term plan for the development of activities and the construction of the superstructure (without a determined timeframe) the following contents were planned for the border (maximal) capacity on the territory of the Plan by zones of protection of the archaeological site

1. The zone of the I level of protection
 - 1.1 The point of cultural contents within the fortified imperial palace

- Museum space (storerooms and indoor and outdoor exhibitions of artefacts), offices for the custodian, archaeologists, and for use as a summer stage, reception (sale of brochures, souvenirs and similar, a drinking fountain and sanitary facilities)

- Portable summer stage seating for 300 people (alternatively at a location outside the ramparts, in front of the eastern gate), with an underground storeroom for the stage construction elements.

- The permitted number of visitors at the same time in the I level of protection zone – 300.

- Employees – 15 in total, of which 8 are permanent and 7 temporary.

2. The zone with the transitional level of protection II.1

2.1 The point of the western parking lot with a terminus at the entrance of the I level of protection zone

- a parking lot for coaches and cars, an off-ramp for internal traffic at the edge of the I level of protection zone, reception of visitors (sale of take-away food and drinks, sanitary facilities, a drinking fountain), offices (a box office, information desk, rooms for tour operators and technical staff) with eaves and greenery, the size of the construction site 0.6 ha.

- The permitted number of visitors at the same time – to 450

- Employees – 15 in total, of which 8 permanent and 7 temporary.

2.2 The point of the eastern parking lot with a terminus at the entrance of the I level of protection zone

- a parking lot for coaches and cars, an off-ramp for internal traffic at the edge of the I level of protection zone, reception of visitors (sale of take-away food and drinks, sanitary facilities, a drinking fountain), offices (a box office, information desk, rooms for tour operators and technical staff) with eaves and greenery, the size of the construction site 0.4 ha.

- The allowed number of visitors at the same time – to 300

- Employees – 10 in total, of which 5 permanent and 5 temporary.

2.3 Point “Roman Quarry”

- in the quarry: traditional quarrying for the needs of conservation and restoration of the archaeological site; a sculptors’ colony with workrooms, day rooms, an open amphitheatre with 100 seats and sanitary facilities.

- in front of the quarry: a parking lot for cars, buses and goods vehicles, the area of the construction site 0.3 ha.

- the number of visitors simultaneously – to 100

- Employees – 6 in total, of which 3 permanent and 3 temporary.

Within the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 at a suitable location out of sight of the imperial palace it is possible to establish a smallish official-cultural point serving the Serbian Academy of Science and Art – the Archeology Department and the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments (rooms for work, storing archaeological and other material, day room and official accommodation) in the form of a small cluster of ethno-buildings. Within the II.1 zone of protection the present residents (in the summer shepherds’ cottages) will remain.

3. The zone with the transitional level of protection II.2

New settlement (except for the present residents – those who use shepherds' cottages) and new contents of superstructure have not been planned. The capacity of the area is 500 daily visitors.

4. The III level of protection zone (the anthropogenic belt along the Crni Timok)

4.1 Gamzigrad Spa, the size of the construction area about 54.0 ha

Planned number of residents – 500 (in about 170 households)

- Tourist beds – 2 000 altogether (1 254 existing and 746 new) of which:

- 250 in the Institute for Specialized Rehabilitation (214 existing and 36 new)

- 300 in the hotel and hotel appurtenances (180 existing and 120 new)

- 300 in apartment villas (all new, on average 20 beds per a villa)

- 150 in resort hotels (100 existing and 50 new)

- 900 in holiday homes (700 existing and 200 new)

- 100 in private accommodation (60 existing and 40 new)

- Daily holidaymakers – optimum 1 000

- Employees – 360 in all, 180 permanent and 180 temporary

- Sports facilities – an all-purpose sports hall with a 500 seat hall, an indoor Olympic size pool with 300 spectator seats and a bowling alley, the main football pitch seating 500 spectators and an accessory pitch, two courts for handball, basketball and volleyball (in winter one of the courts can be turned into a lighted ice rink) seating 300 spectators, 4 tennis courts, mini golf, children's playgrounds, bicycle and horse riding facilities, a trim track and a medium hydro-accumulation with a beach on the Timok.

- Service industries – trade (self-service convenience store, a smallish mall with a green market, sports clothes shop, a bookshop), catering industry (a national restaurant, a self-service restaurant, cafes, diners, a pastry shop), services (customer, technical), health care (within the extended Institute for Specialized Rehabilitation), a day care centre (for local and visitors' children), culture (all-purpose hall and an outdoor summer stage with a 500 seat auditorium, a library, and exhibition hall), administration (municipal council, Spa administration, tour operator, a bank branch).

4.2 Gamzigrad, the construction area about 37.2 ha

- Residents planned – around 1 000 (in about 250 households)

- Tourist beds – 300 in all, of which:

200 in private accommodation, with adaptation,

100 in resort hotels (reconstructed and new)

- Daily visitors – optimum 300

- Employees – 100 in all, of which 80 permanent and 20 temporary

- Service industries – trade (convenience stores, ethno and souvenir shops, agricultural pharmacy), catering industry (ethno inns, cafes), services (veterinary, farming equipment service shop, craft and service shops), health care (an outpatient clinic), schools (four year primary school for Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa with a sports court), culture (culture centre with a 300 seat hall, a library, rooms for folk dance groups).

4.3 Zvezdan, the construction area about 90.8 ha

- Residents planned – around 2 000 (in about 660 households)
- Tourist beds – 600 in all, of which:
400 in private accommodation, with adaptation,
200 in resort hotels (reconstructed and new)
- Daily visitors – optimum 450
- Employees – 200 in all, of which 160 permanent and 40 temporary
- Sports facilities – two multi purpose courts (for handball/ football, basketball and volleyball, children's playgrounds)
- Service industries – trade (convenience stores, ethno and souvenir shops, agricultural pharmacy), catering industry (ethno inns, cafes), services (veterinary, farming equipment service shop, craft and service shops), health care (an outpatient clinic), social protection (a kindergarten and apreschool centre) schools (eight year primary school for Zvezdan and older children from Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa with a gym hall and a sports court), culture (culture centre with a 500 seat hall, a library, rooms for folk dance groups as well as an ethno-cultural point)

4.4 Youth and children's complex, the size of construction land required 3.0 ha (2.25 + 0.75 ha)

- Tourist beds – 200 in all (150 + 50) of which
50 in new, separate youth lodge,
100 in a new, separate youth camp (with 50 tents),
50 in a new, separate children's lodge
- Daily vacationers – optimally 100 (75 + 25)
- Employees – 20 in all, 10 permanent and 10 temporary
- Sports – recreation and entertainment – for young people: a summer stage seating 100, an all purpose sports court and a park; for children: a children's landscaped entertainment park.

4.5 Commercial complex for the sports training, the construction land required 2.0 ha

- Tourist beds – 50 in all in a new motel with extensive facilities (day room, billiard hall, sauna, massage)
- Daily vacationers – optimally 50
- Employees – 15 in all, 8 permanent and 7 temporary
- Sports and recreation – a sports hall with a gym and auxiliary rooms, 2 football pitches, two all-purpose courts for handball/ small football, basketball and volleyball, a trim track and a landscaped park area.

4.6 Catering and trade ethno complex "Gradiste", the construction land required about 0.1 ha

- Tourist beds – 50 in all in a new guesthouse
- Daily visitors – optimally 300
- Employees – 20 in all, 10 permanent and 10 temporary

- Catering, trade and recreation – an ethno restaurant seating 200, ethno kiosks with take-away food and drinks; sale of ethno products (food, drinks, medicinal herbs, clothes, household and decoration objects, souvenirs) indoors or under canopies; a children's playground and a park.

4.7 Tourist complex above Zvezdan, construction land required 3.0 ha

- Tourist beds – 250 in all, of which
50 in a new motel,

200 in apartment villas (10 to 20 villas with 10-20 beds each)

Daily visitors – 100 optimally

- Employees – 30 in all, 15 permanent and 15 temporary

- Sports facilities – an all-purpose court for handball/ small football, basketball and volleyball, mini golf, children's playgrounds and a park area

Service – a convenience store also selling ethno products and souvenirs, an ethno restaurant, a café.

4.8 Weekend settlement "Krivul, construction plot 3.5 ha

- Tourist beds – 200 in all in 50 weekend houses

- Daily visitors – 60 optimally

- Employees – 10 in all, 5 permanent and 5 temporary

Service – a convenience store, an ethno restaurant, a café.

4.9 Residential and weekend settlement "Djula", construction land required 4.5 ha

- New permanent residents – 100 (in 25 – 30 households)

- Tourist beds – 100 in 25 weekend houses

- Daily visitors – 30 optimally

- Employees – 6 in all, 3 permanent and 3 temporary

- Service – a convenience store, an ethno restaurant, a café.

4.10 Group of cultural-recreational and social – commercial clubs in the back of the beach of the upper planned hydro-accumulation on the Crni Timok, construction land required 0.2 ha

- Superstructure – small points of the archaeological club, ethno club, ecology club, young people's and children's club (operating in the wider area of the Plan)

- Daily vacationers – 150 optimally

- Employees – 15, all temporary

4.11 4.10 Group of cultural-recreational and social – commercial clubs in the back of the beach of the lower planned hydro-accumulation on the Crni Timok, construction land required 0.2 ha

- Superstructure – small points of the swimming, kayaking, fishing, horseback riding and bicycling clubs operating outdoors, on the part of the beach with rafts, swimming and kayaking equipment, a stretch of bank for fishing, with a horse paddock and a cycling track

- Daily vacationers – 150 optimally

- Employees – 15, all temporary

4.12 Planned upper hydro-accumulation on the Crni Timok (adjoining the youth and children's complex), the beach area 0.3 ha

- Sports facilities – hydro-accumulation, a sandy beach, rafts, combined sports courts for handball/ small football, basketball and volleyball, beach volleyball courts, take away food stands, showers and sanitary facilities

- Daily vacationers – 400 optimally

- Employees – 10, all temporary

4.13 Planned lower hydro-accumulation on the Crni Timok (adjoining the weekend settlement "Krivul"), the beach area 0.3 ha

- Sports facilities – hydro-accumulation, a sandy beach, rafts, combined sports courts for handball/ small football, basketball and volleyball, beach volleyball courts, take away food stands, showers and sanitary facilities

- Daily vacationers – 400 optimally

- Employees – 10, all temporary

4.14 Sports rifle range at the foot of the planned dam of the lower accumulation on the Crni Timok, the size of the plot 0.3 ha

Sports facilities – outdoor shooting ranges for air rifles and darts

Employees – 3 temporary

The summary of residents, tourist beds, daily vacationers and employees on the territory of the archaeological site is displayed in the table 3

Table 3. Population, tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employed in the area of the archaeological site

	Number	%
Planned residents	3 600 in about 1 105 households	
Tourist beds, total	3 750	100
- existing	1 254	33.4
- planned	2496	66.56
Basic beds, total	1 150	30.67
- existing	395	10.51
- planned	756	20.16
Complementary beds, total	2 600	69.33
- existing	860	22.93
- planned	1 740	46.40
Health care, spa beds, total	250	6.67
- existing	214	5.71
- planned	36	0.96
Hotel and motel beds, total	400	10.67
- existing	180	4.80

- planned	220	5.87
Tourist suites, beds, total	500	13.33
- existing	0	0
- planned	500	13.33
Guesthouse beds, total	350	9.33
- existing	0	0
- planned	350	9.33
Resort hotel beds, total	250	6.67
- existing	100	2.67
- planned	150	4.0
Weekend houses, beds, total	1 200	32.00
- existing	700	18.67
- planned	500	13.3
Private accommodation beds, total	700	18.67
- existing	60	1.60
- planned	640	17.07
Camp site, beds, total	100	2.67
- existing	0	0
- planned	100	2.67
Daily visitors	5240	
Employees	860	100
Permanent	495	57.56
Temporary	365	42.44

The distribution of the population, tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employed by zones of protection of the archaeological site are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Population, tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employed by zones of protection of the archaeological site.

	Permanent residents	Tourist beds			Daily visitors	Employeess
		Total	Basic	Complementary		
I Level of protection zone	-	-	-	-	300	15
The zone with the transitional level of	-	-	-	-	850	31

protection II.1						
The zone with the transitional level of protection II.2	-	-	-	-	500	-
III Level of protection zone	3 600	3 750	1 150	2600	3 590	814
The area of the archaeological site	3 600	3 750	1 150	2600	5 240	860

5. The protective area of the archaeological site

No new local settlement or new superstructure has been planned in the protective area of the archaeological site. In the part of the protective zone within the CM Gamzigrad (as well as in small parts of the zones with the transitional level of protection II.1 and II.2 in the same CM), the existing shepherds' cottages of the Gamzigrad settlement will be kept, both for cattle breeding purposes for which they are used now as well as for rural tourism. The number of the residents of the shepherds' cottages has been included into the total number of residents of Gamzigrad. It is permitted to put up buildings for farming purposes in the protective zone as long as they are in conformity with sanitation and technical regulations.

3.3.2 Long Term Program for Transport in the Plan Area

The long term program for transport in the area of the plan envisages the following road by the zones of protection of the archaeological site:

1. The construction of the southern trunk relief road round Zvezdan and Zajecar (M-5) through the III level of protection zone (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), from the planned intersection with the regional road P-105b and stretching beyond the territory of the plan in total length of 4 200m and the width of the roadway of 7.0 m. In relation to the planned route of the relief road from km 0.00 to km 19+920, with a traffic circle at km 0+600 and the entrance into the tunnel "Zvezdan" 460 m long at km 0+820 (the Institute for Roads Belgrade, the Construction Planning Institute "Trasa"), the route of this road has been shifted to the northeast because of the limit of the zone with transitional level of protection II.1 and the location of the planned tourist settlement above Zvezdan. The route also includes a tunnel under the northern part of Magura of about 300 m in length.

2. The reconstruction of the existing trunk road P-105b through the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 as well as through the III level zone (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), from the turn off from the existing trunk road on the northwestern entrance into the Plan area to the intersection with the trunk road M-5 to the northeast from Zvezdan, about 5 000 m long, the width of the roadway 6.0 m as well as the construction of the traffic circle at the intersection of this road with the existing trunk road to the northwest of

Zvezdan. Until the construction of the traffic circle has been completed, a reconstruction of the existing intersection with the trunk road will be carried out (at the level).

3. The construction of the part of the regional road in the III level zone (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), from the planned traffic circle with the existing trunk road M-5 to the point where it reconnects with the existing trunk road, that is, the planned regional road, to the northwest from the entrance to Zvezdan, in the total length of about 600m with the roadway width of 6.0 m.

4. The construction of a new northern regional relief road according to the GUP of Zajecar in the III level of protection zone (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), and in a small part in the II.1 regime zone from the turn off from the existing trunk road, that is, the planned regional road on the northwestern entrance into Zvezdan to the limits of the Plan area, with a new bridge over the Timok, in total length of about 2 900 m and with the roadway of 6.0 m.

5. The construction of an internal local motor vehicle road in the I zone of protection under a special regime of use, with slip roads at western and eastern parking lots with termini at the entrance of the I level of protection zone – for communication within the zone, presentation of main archaeological sites, in the length of about 2 100 m, with the roadway width of 5.5 m.

6. The reconstruction of the existing local road from the turnoff from the regional road P-105b to the western parking lot with a terminus at the entrance of the I level of protection zone, passing through the II.1 level of protection zone, in the length of 1 100 m with the roadway width of 5.5 m.

7. The construction of a local road from the western parking lot – terminus, through the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 (mostly along the outer edge of the I level of protection zone) and through the III level zone (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), across the east parking lot – terminus to Zvezdan, in the total length of about 3 100 m and the width of the roadway of 5.5 m.

8. The construction of the local road from the new local road along the edge of the I level of protection zone to the “Roman Quarry” in the II.1 transitional level of protection, in total length of about 1 400 m and the width of the roadway of 5.5 m.

9. The construction of a local road from the intersection of the local road leading to the fortified imperial palace with the regional road P-105b to the trunk road M-5 through the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 and the III level of protection zone (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), in total length of about 700 m and the width of the roadway of 5.5 m.

10. The construction of the east local relief road round Zvezdan, from the turnoff from the new regional north relief road along the northern edge of Zvezdan, and further out of the territory of the Plan, passing through the III level of protection zone (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), in total length of about 100 m and the width of the roadway of 5.5 m.

11. The construction of the local road from Zvezdan to the planned residential and weekend settlement “Djula”, passing through the III level of protection zone, (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), in total length of about 1 100 m and the width of the roadway of 5.5 m.

12. The construction of a local road from the existing trunk road at the “Gradiste” locality to the planned weekend settlement “Krivul”, passing through the III level of protection zone, (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), in total length of about 600 m and the width of the roadway of 5.0 m.

13. The construction of a local from the intersection of the regional road with the existing local road along the northern edge of Gamzigrad to the planned complex for the preparation of sportsmen, with a new bridge over the Crni Timok, passing through the III level of protection zone, (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), in total length of about 500 m and the width of the roadway of 5.0 m.

14. The construction of a local road to the traffic circle to the Gamzigrad Spa on the existing trunk road, across the bridge to the dam of the planned upper hydro-accumulation, to the planned youth and children’s complex as well as the local road from the existing hydroelectric power plant “Gamzigrad” to the intersection with the planned local road passing in front of the youth and children’s complex, passing through the III level of protection zone, (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), in total length of about 1 700 m and the width of the roadway of 5.5 m.

15. The construction of the following public parking lots: at the western parking lot - terminus for 100 passenger vehicles and 10 coaches; at the eastern parking-terminus for 50 passenger vehicles and 5 coaches; in front of the “Roman Quarry” for 25 passenger vehicles, two coaches and two freight vehicles; in the Gamzigrad Spa for 500 passenger vehicles and 30 coaches; in Gamzigrad for 50 passenger vehicles and 3 coaches; in Zvezdan for 75 passenger vehicles and 5 coaches; for the needs of the youth and children’s complex on the planned local road on the left bank of the Timok under the viaduct for 30 passenger vehicles and 4 coaches; in the complex for the preparation of sportsmen for 20 passenger vehicles and 2 coaches; in the catering-trading ethno complex “Gradiste” for 70 passenger vehicles and 5 coaches; in the tourist complex above Zvezdan for 60 passenger vehicles and 4 coaches; with public amenities of the weekend settlement “Krivul” and the residential-weekend settlement “Djula” each for 10 passenger vehicles making 20 in all – the grand total of 1 000 passenger vehicles and 70 buses. The construction of a bus station in the Gamzigrad Spa with 5 termini has also been planned.

16. The reconstruction of the embankment of a disused narrow gauge railway into a tourist road, from the limit of the Plan area from the direction of Zajecar to the point north of the planned youth and children’s complex, passing through the III level of protection zone, (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok), in total length of about 7 500 m and the width of the roadway of 4.5 m; and from there the construction of a new stretch of a tourist road across the new bridge over the Timok, across the bridge over the dam on the planned upper hydro-accumulation, under the existing viaduct to the Gamzigrad Spa and further on along the left bank of the Timok, along the trunk road passing by the planned complex for the preparation of sportsmen and the planned complex “Gradiste” (from where a leg of the road turns off to the western parking lot – terminus and further on under the ramp on the trunk road at the Seliski Potok to the point where it reconnects with the tourist road on the track of the abandoned narrow gauge railway), passing through the III level of protection zone, (the anthropogenic belt along the Timok) and partly through the II.1 level of protection zone, in total length of about 7 700 m and the width of 4.5 m.

17. The construction of footpaths for pedestrians, horseback riders, mountain bikers and to some extent of all terrain vehicles, predominantly on the existing field roads and footpaths, across the whole area of the Plan and its immediate surroundings, in the total length of about 91.5 km and the width of 2 m (3 m for jeeps).

The summary of the reconstruction and the construction of roads in the area of the Plan and the area of the archaeological site by zones of protection is given in the Table 5.

Table 5. *The Reconstruction and the construction of roads in the area of the Plan and the area of the archaeological site by zones of protection*

	Reconstruction m			Construction m					
	Reg. road	Local road	Tourist road	Trunk road	Regional road	Local road	Tourist road	Jeep track	Footpaths
I Level of protection zone	-	-	-	-	-	2100	-	-	7600
The zone with the transitional level of protection II.1	1400	1100	1600	-	-	4900	-	-	9500
The zone with the transitional level of protection II.2	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	19800
III Level of protection zone	4100	-	6100	4200	3200	5200	7500	1900	15700
The area of the archaeological site	5500	1100	7700	4200	3500	12200	7500	1900	52600
The protective zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26700	10300
Plan area total	5500	1100	7700	4200	3500	12200	7500	28600	62900

3.3.3 Long Term Plan of the Space and Transport Organization (diagram 3 and Referral map 3)

The organization of space and transport in the Plan area is determined by priority activities for the preservation, revitalization, protection and cultural use of immovable cultural assets, nature, natural goods and the environment as well as the activities in connection with

the tourism and recreation, complementary activities, existing settlements and transport network. The concept of the organization of space and transport has been differentiated by the zones of protection of the area of the archaeological site and its physical and functional zoning.

The area of the I zone of protection of the archaeological site in relation to the position of major cultural goods will be organized for the presentation of goods into two separate groupings: a) the grouping of the fortified imperial palace with 6 smaller sites (five Roman constructions and a two storey Roman barn, 50 – 400 m away from the fortification) and b) the grouping of the sacral complex on the Magura with 6 smaller sites (a part of a Roman road, a tetrapylon, two Roman constructions, a sacral complex – mausoleums of Galerius and Romula with tumuli as well as a Roman wall, 100 – 600 m away from the centre of the sacral complex).

Visitors' needs concerning easy and fast access, information, safety, shelter from weather, sanitary facilities, and buying guidebooks, souvenirs and similar as well as the need to rest, both during and after sightseeing and during events will be met at the cultural points inside the fortification of the imperial palace (in accordance with the program and the Plan by the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments), in lay-bys along the footpaths (as well as at parking lots – termini at transport entrances into the I level of protection zone as well as within the zone with the transitional II.1 level of protection).

The cultural points will be established in the towers of the newer fortification and, in part, at underground and at open locations inside the fortification. No other superstructure constructions are allowed in the I level of protection zone while all existing residential and economic buildings will be removed.

Inside the walls of the imperial palace (alternatively, outside the walls, in front of the eastern gate), cultural events in the open air will be organized (concerts, public poetry readings, theatre plays, cinema and holographic plays). For the purpose, a portable stage and stands would be erected (which would be disassembled after the performance and stored in an underground storeroom adjoining the outer walls of the fortification at the eastern gate).

Multi purpose footpaths for pedestrians, mountain bikers and horse riders in the I level of protection zone will provide access to the main groupings and individual localities of the site. Along the paths, lay-bys will be constructed so that visitors can rest during and after sightseeing, with tall greenery providing shade or with roofs as well as with seats, all of natural materials.

An official motor vehicle route with a special public traffic regime between the western and the eastern parking lot – terminus (that is, connecting the fortified imperial palace and the complex on the Magura) is planned for collective transport by appropriate battery powered tourist vehicles as well as horse carts.

The area of the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 was organized in such a manner that, together with the I level of protection zone in its centre, it makes a functional entity of the immediate surroundings of the archaeological site. This is why all activities and amenities in this zone in general will be subjected to the needs of the main sites. A wildlife reservation will be set up within the zone with animals that pose no danger to the visitors (deer, hare).

The zone will be encircled with footpaths, which, together with the footpaths at salient points within the zone, form a primary ring of panoramic pathways from which it will be possible to see the main sites directly, within the scenic area very similar looking to the one at the time when the palace was built. The access to the first ring of the panoramic pathway will be from the direction of Gamzigrad and Zvezdan as well as from the central part of the anthropogenic belt along the Crni Timok, and from the inside, from the imperial palace, by radial paths.

Allowing traffic access to the sites in the I level of protection zone as well as the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1, directly along the edge of the I level of protection zone, the points of the western and the eastern parking lots – terminals will be placed. They will serve for the reception of visitors with parking lots for passenger vehicles and buses, superstructure (for visitors and for services) and landscaped surroundings. In addition (within the I level of protection zone) there will be the terminus for the electric vehicle line and horse carts with the parking space for mountain bikes and a corral for riding horses.

The locality “Roman Quarry” in the south-eastern part of the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1, at 1 500 m from the imperial palace will be designed as a specific cultural point. The quarry is a depression covering about 0.5 ha, overgrown with foliage and almost indiscernible, with a narrow pathway into the attractive spot. Quarrying for the needs of conservation and restoration will be done in the traditional manner (without mining). As it is near, the quarry will be included in the events held at the palace and will be used as a permanent sculptors’ colony with a summer stage and indoor amenities serving the colony and smaller cultural and entertainment events. A double driveway will lead to the entrance into the quarry (from the planned local road along the edge of the I level of protection zone) with parking lots and a small terminus for horse carts, horseback riders and mountain bikers.

The zone with the transitional regime of protection II.2, to the south and to the west of the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 was organized as a protective and functional support for the single entity of the archaeological site surroundings. In the west and in the south, the zone is circled by the second ring of the panoramic pathway connected to the first ring by extended radial paths coming from the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1

Along all footpaths in the southern and in the western part of the Plan area (outside the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1) will be constructed lay-bys for picnics, rest and shelter from the weather (providing cover for people and horses, made exclusively from wood and stone with built in fire places and seats). The micro-location of the shelters will be determined by a separate plan for footpaths. The paths and shelters will also be at the disposal of hunters. Pathways for jeeps are mostly planned along the outer edges of the archaeological site (outside zones of the I, II.1 and II.2 level of protection), within the protective zone of the archaeological site and only in small part in the III level of protection zone.

The existing portion of the local road from the intersection with the regional road P-105b to the entrance into the I level of protection zone as well as the new portion of the local road from the intersection with the regional road P-105b to the direct, shortest connection to the trunk road M-5 will serve as the optimal connection between the site and the main

thoroughfare of the area through the western parking lot – terminal. The reconstructed part of the existing regional road P-105b from the intersection with the local road towards the imperial palace to the junction with the M-5 at the Gamzigrad Spa, as well as with the portion of the new local road from the intersection with the M-5 at Zvezdan through the eastern parking lot – terminal to the western parking lot – terminal will provide for optimal access and tourist presentation of the site as well as the activation of the existing settlements – the Gamzigrad Spa, Gamzigrad and Zvezdan in terms of the transit tourism in relation to the archaeological site.

On condition that water regime is regulated, that is, that regular supply of water is secured through afforestation and a dam system, the Seliski stream will be regulated as an important element of the archaeological site landscape.

Formerly family hamlets and now permanent or seasonal shepherds' cottages, in small part within the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 and mostly within the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.2 as well as in the protective zone, in the south-western part of the natural amphitheatre on the territory of CM Gamzigrad will be kept mostly in their original state with necessary installation of plumbing fixtures and general revitalization. Where needed, tall autochthonous plants (forest trees or old fashioned species of fruit trees) will be planted by the existing shepherds' cottages in the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1, which, in principle, also holds for the buildings in the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.2. The existing cottages in the protective zone will be treated with a greater amount of freedom than in the zones with the transitional level of protection with possible building extension and new construction for residence as well as for production in the cottages and in separate agricultural entities. Within the planned network of footpaths a required network of local asphalted field roads will be constructed to connect shepherds' cottages with the settlement of Gamzigrad. Except for agriculture, the cottages will also be included in the rural tourism as shelters along tourist paths and to some small extent will provide accommodation in the original ethno ambiance.

The development of the population, production and service industries as well as settlements on the territory of the Plan will be concentrated in the anthropogenic belt along the Crni Timok in the III level of protection zone and in part in the protective zone. Most natural beauties and most tourist recreational potential lie in the north-western part of the belt together with the Gamzigrad Spa and large meanders of the Crni Timok. In its middle part the belt directly leans on the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.2.

Tourist and recreational offer in the area (outside settlements) of the anthropogenic belt along the Timok has been organized in relation to the resources and assets of the Crni Timok, especially its large meanders in the Gamzigrad canyon as well as forested river valleys. Three large meanders, from the existing small hydro accumulation for the needs of the power plan "Gamzigrad", downstream to the broken down bridge of the former narrow gauge railway line at the entrance of the tunnel, in the total length of 8 km of the stream flow, will be regulated as a regional "aqua zone" with one existing and three planned small hydro accumulations with dams. The new upper accumulation about 1 000 m long will be created with a dam about 500

m upstream from the viaduct of the trunk road. The new middle accumulation about 700 m long is planned within the construction area of the Gamzigrad Spa, with the dam at about 300 m upstream from a sharp river turn at the south-eastern part of the Spa. The new lower accumulation about 800 m long will be formed by the dam at the point of the broken down bridge of the former narrow gauge railway line. All accumulations will be in the river bed which will be deepened and widened. Banks – alluvial planes edging the accumulations will be turned into beaches with all the necessary amenities.

Within two larger flat areas of the “aqua zone” behind the beaches of the new upper and lower accumulations on the right bank of the Timok public amenities will be constructed in the form of commercial clubs with appropriate small buildings and practice grounds. At the back of the upper accumulation beach, a short distance away from the youth and children’s complex, cultural and entertainment clubs have been planned while at the back of the lower accumulation beach sports and recreation clubs have been envisaged (with club grounds on the banks of the lake). As public, open institutions these clubs will be established by non governmental associations and private entrepreneurs for their members (at a discount) as well as for non members (for a fee). The clubs will be the main organizers of the tourist offer in the area, both in the anthropogenic belt along the Timok as well as in the protective zone and, under appropriate circumstances, a part of the tourist offer in the area of the archaeological site.

Along the larger part of the watercourse of the Timok, aside from the beaches and the club ground, paths for fishermen will be provided, for a regulated number of fishermen, depending on the ecological capacity of the river. Along the right bank of the Timok there will be a multi purpose tourist path, on the stretch from the existing accumulation of the power plant “Gamzigrad” to Zvezdan, away from the fishermen’s paths.

The existing settlements will be the centres of the development of the anthropogenic belt along the Crni Timok and the whole area of the Plan. In terms of tourist industry, recreation and spa amenities, the main centre of the area will be in Gamzigrad Spa while for the complementary activities the status of the leading settlement of the area will go to Zvezdan.

Gamzigrad Spa in cooperation with Zajecar will be the main organizer of the tourist offer of the area together with Gamzigrad and Zvezdan as well as with the formation of separate new tourist-recreation complexes functionally belonging to the Spa. Well developed balneology functions on the basis of the thermo mineral water in the Institute for Specialized Rehabilitation, at present the main medical reason for visiting the Spa, will retain this role in the future with necessary addition of activities and amenities. In terms of balneology the priority will be given to better protection and the use of the existing thermo mineral springs in the riverbed of the Crni Timok, providing new quantities of hot water from drilling and the construction of new facilities for the needs of the patients in the Institute block (rooms for relaxation and entertainment of adults, children and patients’ visitors). The immediate surroundings of the Institute will be protected from other construction. Owing to the nature of disorders treated at the Institute, most patients have the use of their legs and can take

advantage of the tourist and recreational amenities of the Spa. Depending on its capacity, the Institute will also provide health services to healthy visitors to the spa (an outpatients' clinic with an emergency room, preventive checkups, consultations, some types of treatment). An indoor swimming pool with warm water with amenities which either exist or which are yet to be constructed (a gym, a sauna, massage) will be open to the public at certain hours. Adaptation and extension is planned since in certain periods when the Institute does not operate at full capacity the pool and accompanying amenities can be used for commercial purposes. The Gamzigrad Spa will present a headquarters for future development of nearby prospective spas in Nikolicovo (the municipality of Zajecar) and Sarbanovac (the municipality of Bor).

Tourist and recreational activities of the Spa, in line with its balneology functions will comprise stationary, weekend and transit stay, depending on the resources of the existing and planned forms of health-recreation, sports-recreation, fishing, youth, children's, conferences, cultural and ecological tourism and recreation, predominantly commercial and in part social in character. In this respect, the main players in the Spa will be: youth and children's complex and the commercial complex for sports preparation as well as the tourist amenities in Gamzigrad and the ethno complex "Gradiste".

With the planned beds in the Spa and in its main players, the optimal business parameters of a complete tourist centre will be met. The hotel capacity of the Spa will be enlarged through the extension of the hotel "Kastrum" in the place of an existing football pitch as well as by refurbishing the accompanying villa "Kopaonik". The new capacities in the resort hotels, apartment villas and weekend houses will be created by the construction of new facilities and the reconstruction of the old ones, predominantly in the weekend settlement complex with a total ban on further construction on the steep right bank of the Timok. Indoor sports facilities are to be constructed within new hotels while the outdoor ones at the beach will be put up with the planned middle hydro accumulation downstream the Timok. Commercial aspects of public services have been planned in principle only, that is, their offer is subject to change since they will be in private ownership and will depend on market demand. Non-commercial structures will mostly be located in the centre of the Spa while the commercial ones will be all over the Spa and to some extent in the nearby satellite complexes.

The settlement of Gamzigrad will be organized as a traditional rural tourism community serving the archaeological site Romuliana, rural tourism, the Gamzigrad Spa and the "aqua zone" in the Crni Timok valley. Gamzigrad will present an entryway into the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 from the direction of Paracin, via Gamzigrad Spa. On the other hand, Gamzigrad is the headquarters community for Gamzigrad Spa with which it will share some tourist and public amenity functions (part of the tourist accommodation, the accommodation of the staff and some public services). The programmed number of the residents of Gamzigrad presents the minimal demographic – social potential for the optimal development of the community not only serving the archaeological site and tourist industry but also in terms of the complementary economy and the cost-effectiveness of public and public utility services. The planned number of tourist beds in private accommodation and lodges can be achieved with appropriate stimulation by making loans available, provided

mostly for the reconstruction of the existing and to some extent for the construction of new facilities. The residents and the visitors alike will take advantage of the sports – recreational facilities of the Spa within the “aqua zone”. Old mills on the Timok will be reconstructed and put to use. As for the public services, the community will lean on the Spa (part of daily and weekly needs as well as health care needs) and Zajecar (weekly and monthly needs). In the settlement itself, necessary part of daily needs concerning public services will be provided for.

The settlement Zvezdan was planned as a traditional rural tourism community serving the archaeological site Romuliana, rural tourism, the new tourist complex above the community towards the Magura and the new residential and weekend settlement “Djula”. Zvezdan will be the entryway into the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 of the archaeological site from the direction of Zajecar. On the other hand, Zvezdan is a suburb of Zajecar (within the GUP Zajecar area), with which it will share certain tourist and community functions (part of tourist accommodation and part of the social amenities). The programmed number of residents of Zvezdan presents the minimal number for the optimal cost-effective functioning of the community. The planned number of tourist beds in private accommodation and lodges can be achieved with appropriate loans for reconstruction and the construction of new facilities. Necessary sports facilities will be provided for residents while other sports needs will be met either in Zajecar or in the “aqua zone”. In the settlement, the following will be reconstructed and put to use for the tourist industry purposes: an old mill on the Timok, an old railway station and several private residential and economic ethno buildings. As for the public services, the community will lean on Zajecar (part of daily, weekly, and monthly needs). In the settlement itself, a necessary part of daily needs concerning public services will be provided for. In the settlement, a small complex of abandoned ethno buildings will be bought off and refurbished for the needs of the SANU (Department for Archeology) and the Republic Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture (accommodation and working rooms for archaeologists, amenities for education of students, summer schools).

Future youth and children’s complex will be used for social tourism and recreation of young people and children (young researchers, scouts, foresters, various other children’s organizations, schools in nature). Organizationally, it will be a part of Gamzigrad Spa. The access to the complex will be from the traffic circle on the trunk road M-5 at Gamzigrad Spa, via the dam of the planned upper hydro accumulation. The complex will include separate facilities for young people and for school age children. The children will take advantage of the beach of the existing accumulation (above the dam for the power plant “Gamzigrad”) while the young people will use the planned upper accumulation as well as club cultural and recreational amenities in the area together with other tourist amenities offered (especially in the Spa).

The planned commercial complex for sports preparation (football, small team sports, athletics, martial sports) will also form an organizational part of Gamzigrad Spa. The access to the complex will be by the new local road and the bridge over the Timok from the direction of Gamzigrad. Along with planned sports and recreational amenities, the guests of the complex will also have at their disposal sports facilities and the beach of the Spa as well as

the beach and the sports-recreational clubs by the lower accumulation together with all other tourist amenities offered.

The planned catering and trade ethno complex "Gradiste" will be constructed at the intersection of the planned local road with the M-5 road. The complex will be constructed in the spirit of the traditional Timok ethno architecture. The ethno complex presents a direct entryway from the road M-5 into the zone with transitional level of protection II.1. Its function is to receive visitors to the site and its manifestation on this side, especially direct transit tourists from the trunk road as well as daily picnickers from Zajecar, that is, from the direction of Paracin. The guests will also be able to take advantage of commercial sports-recreational clubs and the nearby beach on the lower accumulation as well as other amenities offered.

Future tourist complex by planned local access road on a slope above Zvezdan, directly along the edge of the zone with transitional level of protection II.1 will be the entryway into the site area from the east side. Public amenities of the complex will be at the disposal both of the staying guests as well as those in transit towards the memorial complex on the Magura.

Future settlement in the locality "Krivul" will consist of smaller weekend houses. It will be accessed by a new local road turning off the trunk road M-5 (from the intersection of the trunk road with the new local road leading to Romuliana). Weekend visitors of the settlement can take advantage of the beach and the sports-recreational club amenities by the planned lower accumulation, the facilities of the rifle range in the meander under the dam as well as the amenities of the ethno complex "Gradiste" in addition to some other amenities of the "aqua zone".

The future settlement "Djula" is intended for permanent residence and weekend stay will consist of smaller weekend houses and residential houses for old age pensioners and refugees. The plots of land of residential houses will be extended by the area of smallish orchards and vegetable patches. Keeping small livestock and poultry for personal needs will be allowed on residential plots of land. A new local road from Zvezdan will provide access to the settlement. As for the sports facilities and public services, the residents of the settlement will rely on Zvezdan.

The existing weekend houses in the anthropogenic belt along the Timok, outside existing settlements and future complexes will be kept and legalized under certain conditions concerning sanitation and public utilities. The construction of new weekend houses will be forbidden, except at the above mentioned locations.

Transport connection of the existing and the planned settlements and complexes in the anthropogenic belt along the Timok, will be achieved through the existing trunk road M-5, a new section of the shifted trunk road M-5, the reconstructed regional road P-105b, the existing new or reconstructed local roads and the new tourist road. With the shifting of the trunk road M-5 to a new route of the south trunk relief road round Zvezdan and Zajecar, the

existing intersection with the regional road P105b will be turned into a traffic circle while the regional road will continue along a new route to the intersection with the current trunk (future regional) road passing in front of the north-western entrance into Zvezdan. Until the trunk relief road has been constructed and the traffic circle at the intersection of the trunk road M-5 and the regional road P-105b, the existing intersection of the two roads will be reconstructed (on level intersection).

Future tourist road across the territory of the Plan was designed as a specific thoroughfare connecting Zajecar with the existing settlements and planned settlement complexes as well as for the integration of tourist traffic in the anthropogenic belt along the Timok. In the first stage, the tourist road would only serve for horse carts for the transport of visitors as well as for horseback riders, bicyclists and pedestrians and later for the electric vehicle for more intensive transport of visitors, while other vehicles would be forbidden (except for fire engines, ambulances and other vehicles with special authorization).

The northeastern area of the zone with transitional level of protection II.2 and the protective zone of the archaeological site on the left bank of the Crni Timok will be organized for holidaymaking forms of transport – on foot, by bicycles, on horseback and jeeps (mostly during summer seasons), hunting (outside tourist season), as well as for complementary activities of agriculture and forestry.

Footpaths of this area will start from the territory of the anthropogenic belt along the Timok – towards the “Kravarnik” stronghold, the Zanjevačka Church and numerous scenic spots. The end point of the tourist paths will be the fortress “Kravarnik” and outside the area of the Plan Nikolicevo (spa). The “Kravarnik” fortress will be refurbished as a tourist point for the reception of visitors, horses, carts and jeeps with main catering amenities, horse shelters and similar as a part of the revitalization of the authentic ambiance of the fortification and its cultural presentation. In terms of the routes, shelters, conditions for the traffic of jeeps and similar the same rules will apply as for the footpaths in the southwestern parts of the Plan area.

3.4 Program and Plan of the Organization of the Contents of Technical Infrastructure and Public Utility Equipment (diagram 4, referral map 4)

The program and the organization of the technical infrastructure of the Plan area rest on the principles of the preservation, revitalization and cultural use of the cultural heritage of world interest with the adequate preservation, advancement and protection of the surrounding nature, natural goods and the environment in the context of the sustainable development of the population and activity, that is, the regulation of the local area, the existing settlements as well as amenities planned in the area. The concept was created on the basis of the available natural and man-made potentials of the area, with the direct correction through the regimes for the protection of the archaeological site, nature and the environment.

On the basis of objectives, research and projections set forth in the branch reports for the Analytical and Documentation Basis of the Plan, the following long-term programs and planning solutions were developed for the technical infrastructure and public utility equipment on the territory of the Plan:

3.4.1. Water Supply, Sewage System and Sewage Works, Water Management

Water management infrastructure on the territory of the Plan consists of water supply systems, protection of water, protection from waters and regulation of drainage. They will become an integral part of the Timok river system and the Timok regional water supply system of the best quality – in the first phase from the HA “Grliste” (Zajecar water supply system) and in the second by the inclusion of the main part of the regional system from HA “Bogovina” through the primary pipeline Seliste - Zajecar which will roughly follow the route of the abandoned narrow gauge railway. HA “Bogovina” will present the main factor of the Timok regional system not only in terms of water supply but also in terms of the water management of the Crni Timok. On the territory of the archeological site, the subsystem “Bogovina” will ensure far more abundant and stable stream flow than it is now (of outstanding ecologic, recreational and economic importance) as well as flood control, that is, generally controlled and stable stream flow regime as the capital development factor of the anthropogenic belt along the Timok and the whole Plan area. In the construction of the Timok regional water supply no significant local water sources will be overlooked – they will be protected and in suitable places included into the regional system.

Water supply for the settlement of Zvezdan will be provided from the existing waterworks connecting in transit to the Timok regional system. The existing waterworks is of high quality with good, sanitarly protected source in the alluvium of the Timok so that it can be accepted as a starting configuration which will be extended as needed. However, in hydrologic crises or in case that the quality of Timok water changes (with which the alluvium of the source has a close hydrodynamic connection), the missing amount of water would be made up from the Timok regional system to ensure stable supply. A new tourist complex above Zvezdan and the new residential/ weekend settlement “Djula” will be connected to the Zvezdan waterworks defined in this manner. For the long term program of development of Zvezdan and for the two new complexes will be provided 16 lit/sec; it is possible that two reservoirs will be needed because of the configuration of the terrain.

For the facilities inside the zone with the first level of protection of the archeological site, as well as for the facilities along its edge (the western and the eastern points of the parking lots – terminals within the zone with the transitional level of protection III), water will be supplied from the nearest reservoir (above Zvezdan or from Gamzigrad) using pneumatic pump stations.

The settlement of Gamzigrad will receive water from the Timok regional waterworks, while the existing pipelines in the settlement need complete overhaul. The reconstructed waterworks will supply water to the future complex for sports preparations, catering and trading ethno complex “Gradiste” and the planned weekend settlement “Krivul”. For the long term development program of Gamzigrad and the mentioned complexes about 7 lit/ sec will be provided.

The Gamzigrad Spa will be supplied from the Timok regional waterworks with the complete overhaul of the existing water pipelines in the settlement. Future youth and children's complex will be connected to the Spa waterworks. For the long term development program of the two localities about 16 lit/ sec will be provided.

The supply of technological water on the territory of the Plan will be provided from the watercourse of the Crni Timok (except the water from the guaranteed ecological flow), as well as from local springs and wells (if they are not planned for drinking water supply). Technological water will be mainly used for washing streets and watering planted vegetation, which does not take much. For the irrigation of farming land (predominantly vegetable fields) in the anthropogenic belt along the Timok, water will be used under the same conditions as technical water. When more irrigation is needed, especially in dry spells, additional water will be let out on the HA "Bogovina" dam, depending on the water level in the accumulation.

The protection from floods in the anthropogenic belt of the Timok will be provided by the construction of the Hydro-accumulation "Bogovina" which will dramatically improve water regimes, especially in terms of restraining large water waves. Proper management of the accumulation "Bogovina" and the routine works on the river beds and river banks (as part of the urbanization of settlements and their descent on the river banks) will secure the existing settlements not only from floods which happen once in fifty years but also from those which happen once in a hundred years. All future complexes and settlements will lie on higher land than the existing settlements which is a long term protection from flood.

Since water regimes will be considerably improved by the construction of the HA "Bogovina" (low waters will be twice as high while waves of high water will be drastically reduced), the watercourse of the Timok will gain outstanding benefits for tourist and sports-recreational purposes. Another advantage is presented by the morphological forms of the riverbed with pronounced meanders which considerably lengthen its bank. This is why all regulatory intervention in the riverbed will be limited to the so-called natural regulation which not only allows the preservation of the biodiversity but also improves the versatility of biocenoses, especially phytocenoses in the bank area. In this respect, interventions on the stabilization of concave riverbanks at the sharpest curves will suffice. Only natural materials will be used and the following measures of the biological regulation and protection will be taken: formation and maintenance of phyto-sanitation forest belt along the bank with numerous protective and ecological functions (from the riverbanks towards the higher points with the phytocenoses of willow, sallow, aspen, ash, oak and bitter oak); maintaining bio-filters in river branches and shallows with various types of reed and bulrush with the function of esthetic enrichment of still water areas and bio-filters for the purification of pollutants in the water; enriching still parts of water area with floating plants (pond-rose, water lilies) as well as submerged water species which together make up biocenoses of outstanding aesthetic value, which are versatile and ecologically stable; phyto regulation of the banks for protection against erosion and damage in two belts: immersive plants along the bank and a phyto-sanitation belt further on (whose root system provides for the stability of the bank soil). Only stone can be used for construction and only at spots at particular risk (sharp curves of the watercourse) in combination with some of the above measures for the biological regulation of the banks.

As for small hydro-accumulations (upper, middle and lower) as parts of the watercourse which slow it down, for the requirements of sports and recreation two types of

transparent dams will be formed which can be removed in case large bodies of water come down: pneumatic dams (with a concrete step in the riverbed on which an inflatable nylon cushion lies with a small compression station on the bank, (it can also be sheltered underground) or partitioned off by wooden beams (in wooden drivers with the stockpile of beams on the bank). Both types of dams are suitable since the desired level of accumulation can be achieved without disturbing the natural ambience and deforming the riverbed (if the dam is removed the stream flow will take away deposited sand and gravel from the slow down zone). All three planned small hydro-accumulations would have 2 – 3 m high dams with the aquatoriae only in the minor bed, with the shaping of the bed, cleaning and regulation of the bottom as well as with landscaped banks and beaches according to the principles of natural regulation.

As for other watercourses on the territory of the Plan, the middle and the lower reaches of the Seliski stream will undergo regulation (through the zones with the transitional levels of protection III and II.2), exclusively by the application of natural regulation with appropriate measures of biological protection.

The protective measures will ensure that the Crni Timok remains in the IIa class of water with the indicator $BPK5 < 4$ which allows swimming and recreation as well as the optimum of water flora and fauna (especially ichtiofauna). Such quality will be achieved by: the regulation and protection of the whole basin of the Crni Timok (especially above the HA "Bogovina"), channeling the settlements and the treatment of waste waters as well as through the improvement of the regime of small waters by letting out water from the HA "Bogovina" in dry spells.

The channeling of settlements and the treatment of waste waters are primary measures for the protection of the Crni Timok on the territory of the Plan. For the existing settlements of the Gazigrad Spa, Gamzigrad and Zvezdan as well as for the planned complexes and settlements, complete sanitation system is envisaged, that is, the collection of all waste waters and the construction of separation sewage systems (separating waste water collection from rainwater collection) as well as the construction of water treatment plant. Waste water from stables will be channeled into waterproof compost pits for the controlled use in farming. Rainwater from roads will also be taken to treatment by run-off pipes. Water treatment plants will have the primary (mechanical) and the secondary (biological) treatment with the outlet values of $BPK5$ which do not pose a risk for the desired IIa class of the Crni Timok water. Waste water from the economic facilities will have to conform to standards to be let out into the general sewer system of the settlement. Otherwise, the facility will have to provide pretreatment and bring the water to the level of purity that is allowed to be let into the waste water collectors.

Two sewage systems will be constructed in Plan area: first, for the existing settlements the Gamzigrad Spa and Gamzigrad as well as for the future youth and children's complex, for the sports preparations complex, the fortified imperial palace, the western parking lot – terminal, catering and trading ethno complex "Gradiste" and the weekend settlement "Krivul" with a water treatment plant in the Timok meander under the lower hydro accumulation dam (behind the bulwark of the rifle range); and the other for the existing settlement of Zvezdan, the future tourist complex above Zvezdan, the east parking lot – terminal and the planned residential and weekend settlement "Djula" with a waste water treatment plant at about 750 m downstream from Zvezdan, in the wider area of the "Elektrotimok" facilities.

3.4.2 Electric Power Grid, Postal Service and Telecommunications

Electric Power Grid

A long term program assessing the needs for electrical power as well as the long term plan for the electric power supply have been developed for the Plan area.

Long term program of the electrical power required

The following standards were adopted for the calculation of the electric power demand on the territory of the Plan in the long term: for households 2.0 kW per a person, health care/ spa facilities, 2.5 kW per bed, hotels and motels 2.0kW per bed, tourist suites 1.7 kW per bed, lodges 1.5 kW per bed, resort hotels 1.0 kW per bed, weekend houses 1.0 kW per bed, private accommodation in households 1.0 kW per bed, camp 0.5 kW per bed, daily visitors 0.1 kW per a holidaymaker and the staff - 0.5 kW per an employee.

On the basis of the above standards, the projected number of residents, the number and structure of tourist beds, the number of simultaneous daily holidaymakers and the number of employees the following calculation has been made of the long term demand for electric power: for households 7 200 kW, for tourist beds – 5 000 kW in all (from which: health care and spa facilities 625 kW, for hotels and motels 800 kW, for tourist suites 850 kW, for lodges 525 kW, for resort hotels 250 kW, for weekend houses 1 200 kW, for private accommodation in households 700 kW, for camp 50 kW), for simultaneous daily visitors 474 kW, and for the employees 430 kW. The grand total of the energy required for the existing and long term planned facilities on the territory of the Plan will be 13 104 kW.

On the basis of the calculated total energy need and the prospective spots for the construction of transformer stations the number and the distribution of the TS 10/0.4 kV was determined (the new stations and the reconstruction of the old ones for larger power).

- The Gamzigrad Spa – 6 pcs. of 630 kVA and 1 of 400 kVA (total 4 180 kVA);
- Gamzigrad - 4 pcs. of 630 kVA (total 2 520 kVA);
- Zvezdan – 7pcs. of 630 kVA and 2 of 400 kVA (total 4 910 kVA);
- Youth and children's complex and amenities along the upper hydroaccumulation – 1 of 250 KVA;
- The complex for the preparation of sportsmen - 1 of 250 KVA;
- Catering and trading complex "Gradiste" - 1 of 250 KVA;
- The tourist complex above Zvezdan and the eastern parking lot – terminal - 2 of 250 KVA, in total 500 kVA;
- Weekend settlement "Krivul" and the facilities along the lower hydro accumulation - 1 of 400 KVA;
- Weekend and residential settlement "Djula" - 1 of 400 KVA;
- The imperial palace Romuliana and the western parking lot – terminal - 1 of 250 KVA;
- The point "Roman Quarry" - 1 of 140 KVA;
- Total of 29 TS 10/04 kV with the installed power of 14.050 kVA;
- 17 TC of 630 kVA of the installed power of 10 710 kVA

- 3 TC of 400 kVA of the installed power of 1 200 kVA
- 8 TC of 250 kVA of the installed power of 2 000 kVA
- 1 TC of 140 kVA (pole) of the installed power of 140 kVA

The maximal simultaneous load is: $14\ 050 \times 0,8 = 11\ 240$ kVA which means that in the long term period on the transformer station/ stations 35/10 kVA should provide about 12 MVA. That points to the need for strengthening the existing TC 35/10 kVA of 5.0 MVA in Zvezdan to 8.0 MVA as well as to the prospective construction of a new TC 35/10 kVA of 4.0 MVA in the Gamzigrad Spa.

The size/ installed power of transformer station 10/04 kVA were determined on the basis of planning parameters of the organization of settlements and points, taking into consideration of realistic location conditions and cost effective distances for low tension power grid. The existing transformer stations 10/04 kVA will, after a suitable reconstruction for planned power, be included into the planned grid TC 10/04 kVA on the territory of the Plan.

The long term plan for electric power supply

The Transmission System

The electric power supply in the Plan area is provided by existing long distance overhead power lines of 35 kV from the distribution system of Electric Power Company Zajecar (transformer station 110/35 kV "Zajecar" II) to the existing transformer station 110/35 kV in Zvezdan. The existing power line of 35 kV from the transformer station 110/35 kV in Zvezdan towards Bogovina will be abandoned. The supply to the newly planned transformer station 35/ 10 kV in the Gamzigrad Spa will be carried out from the transformer station 110/35 kV Zajecar II through the new power line 35 kV towards Bogovina, with a branch to the transformer station in the Spa.

Transformer station 35/10 kV "Zvezdan"

Transformer station 35/10 kV "Zvezdan" has the installed power of 5.0 MVA (2 x 2.5 MVA) and will be upgraded to 8.0 MVA. The station is mainly intended for Zvezdan, the catering and trading complex "Gradiste", the tourist complex above Zvezdan and the point of the eastern parking lot – terminal, weekend settlement "Krivul" and the facilities along the lower accumulation on the Timok, residential and weekend settlement "Djula", the fortified imperial palace Romuliana, the point of the western parking lot – terminal as well as the point the "Roman Quarry".

Transformer station 35/10 kV "The Gamzigrad Spa"

The newly planned transformer station 35/10 kV in the Gamzigrad Spa will have the initial power of 4.0 MVA and will in future supply the Gamzigrad Spa, Gamzigrad, youth and children's complex with the facilities along the upper accumulation on the Timok as well as

the complex for the preparation of sportsmen. The location of the station will not disturb the functions and the ambiance of the Spa.

Supply grid 10 kV

The 10 kV supply grid will be combined, that is, partly overhead and partly underground which depends on the level of the protection of the archeological site, on the load as well as on the distribution of the transformer stations 10/04 KV. Through the territory of the zone with the I level of protection and through the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 the grid will be exclusively underground while through the territory of the zone with the III level of protection, the zone with the transitional level of protection II.2 as well as through the protective zone the grid will be overhead.

Transformer station 10/04 kV

Since the existing transformer stations 10/04 kV are of various power and various types, the plan envisages their reconstruction into unified types with 630 kVA, 400 kVA and 250 kVA. Due to the type of consumer and the fact that less power is needed, on the locality of the "Roman Quarry" point one permanent pole transformer station is planned with 10/04 kV of 140 kVA. The locality of the east parking lot – terminal will use the power from one of the two TS 10/04 kV of 250 KVA, intended for this point and for the tourist complex above Zvezdan.

Due to the type of consumer and the fact that less power is needed, on the locality of the "Roman Quarry" point one permanent pole transformer station is planned with 10/04 kV of 140 kVA. The locality of the east parking lot – terminal will use the power from one of the two TS 10/04 kV of 250 KVA, intended for this point and for the tourist complex above Zvezdan.

Public lightning

The existing public lightning on the territory of the Plan will be reconstructed and new added. Special attention will be paid to the lighting of the archeological sites of the imperial palace Romuliana and the sacral complex on the Magura, other archeological sites intended for public presentation as well as for settlement centers, points and main thoroughfares. Appropriate public lightning plans will be developed for all these localities.

The use of hydro potential for the production of electric energy

Hydro energy of the Crni Timok was used on the operating hydro electric power plan "Gamzigrad" in the Gamzigrad Spa, of 2 x 160 kVA. No other hydro power plants are planned on the territory of the Plan.

Postal Service and Telecommunications

Long term program of needs for postal services and telecommunications as well as the long term plan of postal and telephone communications, radio and TV networks have been produced.

Long term program of needs for postal and telecommunication services

The following standards have been applied for the assessment of the demand for postal and telecommunication services:

- 1 post office per 5 000 residents and tourist beds, 1 post office counter per 2 500 residents and tourist beds
- 1 telephone per a resident household; 1 telephone per six beds in health care and spa facilities, hotel, motel, apartment, lodge and private accommodation beds; 1 telephone per one weekend house; per 10 beds in resort hotels and in the camp; per 30 simultaneous daily visitors; per 6 employees.

On the basis of the standards above, planned number of residents, the number and the structure of tourist beds, the number of simultaneous daily visitors and employees the following estimate has been made of the needs for postal and telephone services:

- One post office with two counters in the Gamzigrad Spa.
- One post office with one counter in Gamzigrad.
- One post office with two counters in Zvezdan.
- 663 telephone numbers in the Gamzigrad Spa
- 327 telephone numbers in Gamzigrad.
- 809 telephone numbers in Zvezdan.
- 52 telephone numbers in the youth and children's complex and the facilities along the upper hydro accumulation.
- 14 telephone numbers in the complex for the preparation of sportsmen.
- 23 telephone numbers in catering trading complex "Gradiste"
- 51 telephone numbers in the tourist complex above Zvezdan.
- 98 telephone numbers in the weekend settlement "Krivul" and the facilities along the lower hydro accumulation.
- 52 telephone numbers in the residential and weekend settlement "Djula".
- 13 telephone numbers in the imperial palace Romuliana.
- 18 telephone numbers at the point of the western parking lot – terminal.
- 12 telephone numbers at the point of the eastern parking lot - terminal
- 5 telephone numbers at the point "Roman Quarry".

At the territory of the Plan - 2 137 telephone numbers in all.

Long term plan for the postal and telephone communication, radio and TV network

Postal service

Postal service units are planned for Zvezdan, Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa. The existing units in Zvezdan and the Gamzigrad Spa will be modernized while a new one will be put up in Gamzigrad.

Telephone communications

The transmission system. The signal will be transmitted through the existing optical cable from the direction of Zajecar to the telephone exchange in Zvezdan and further on through a new optical cable to the future exchanges in Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa.

Telephone exchanges. All telephone exchanges on the territory of the Plan will be digital. Present end switchboard in the post office in Zvezdan will be upgraded for larger capacity while in the post offices in Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa new switch-boards will be installed. Since they will also serve customers outside the area of the archeological site, their overall capacity will be determined by the authorized Postal Service office in Zajecar.

Mobile telephony. Considering the evident rapid rate of the spread of mobile telephony, the Telecom of Serbia will in recent future construct a headquarters station on the territory of the Plan; the exact location will be determined at a later date.

Data transmission network. Considering the importance of such a network for the area of the archeological site owing to its cultural function and significance, especially against the background of the forthcoming registration for the List of World Natural and Cultural Heritage, one point for the commutation of data packets will be installed either in Zvezdan or in the Gamzigrad Spa.

Internet. The area of the archeological site will be connected to the internet through the Zajecar provider.

Radio and telephone network

As a part of regional development in the area, radio and telephone network on the territory of the Plan will be completed in accordance with the function and the significance of the archeological site as well as with the requirements of the development of the population, tourism and complementary activities.

3.4.3 Public Utilities

Heating buildings in the existing settlements, planned complexes and points will be based on ecologically and economically suitable energy sources. In the Gamzigrad Spa the energy of thermo mineral water will be maximally used for heating and agriculture (greenhouses) after it has been used for balneology purposes of the Spa in the Institute for Specialized Rehabilitation and the needs of indoor recreational facilities, depending on the capacity of hot water springs and new drills. Other needs for heating in the Spa will be met in future by the use of gas or solar energy; until they have been installed electric energy and firewood will be used. Heating in Zvezdan and Gamzigrad in future will also be based on gas; until that time electric power and firewood will be used. Firewood and in part electric energy will also be used for heating in planned complexes, in the weekend settlement and in the

residential/ weekend settlement until gas and solar energy have been installed. Small indoor areas of the point in the imperial palace and the points of the western and eastern parking lots – terminals will use electrical energy for heating.

Garbage from the existing settlements, planned complexes and other facilities will be collected on a permanent basis and taken outside of the area of the archeological site, on the waste disposal site of the city of Zajecar.

The graveyard in Zvezdan will be extended and landscaped. Gamzigrad graveyards in the zones with the transitional level of protection of the archeological sites will be conserved while a new one will be constructed above the settlement, in the III level of protection zone. This one will also serve the Gamzigrad Spa.

New green markets will be put up in the Gamzigrad Spa and Zvezdan. The landscaping and maintenance of public green and recreational areas in the settlements and in planned complexes and points will be carried out in an organized manner, permanently. Technological water will be used for washing streets, watering plants and protection from fire. Only where technological water cannot be cost-effectively provided, tap water will be used for these purposes.

4. CRITERIA, CONDITIONS AND REGIMES FOR THE PROTECTION, REGULATION AND THE USE OF THE AREA OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE BY ZONES OF PROTECTION

The protection, landscaping and the use of the area of the archeological site Romuliana -- Gamzigrad will conform to the criteria, conditions and the regimes for the preservation, revitalization and cultural use of immovable cultural goods and the nature of the area, in line with the capacities of the area and nature with the development of population, achieving optimal development effects of local production activities, the development of settlements and social standards, as well as in the equitable distribution of developmental interests of the local and national community. The criteria, conditions and the regimes are given separately by the zones of the archeological site as well as by the requirements for the protection against natural disasters.

4.1 The Regimes for the Protection of the Area of the Archeological Site by Zones

4.4.1 The zone of the first level of protection

The I level of protection zone of the archeological site, that is, the protected natural surroundings of the fortified imperial palace Romuliana, the memorial complex on the Magura and other smaller sites has the strictest regime of protection and use. The strictest measures directly apply to the fortified palace (inside and the immediate surroundings), the mausoleums, tumuli and the surroundings of the Magura complex as well as the other constructions on the site which can be presented.

The area of the zone with the I level of protection is intended for scientific research, conservation and the restoration of the site, specialist education, as well as the tourist presentation of the site together with the controlled, complementary activities concerning the reception and the rest of visitors, as well as those concerning also controlled, severely limited agricultural and forestry activities, exclusively in the function of the protection and landscaping of the natural surroundings of the site.

The activities concerning scientific research and scientific and additional training are organized by the Serbian Academy of Science and Art, the Department of Archeology. The activities relating to preservation, conservation and restoration are organized by the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments. These two institutions will perform their activities in cooperation with relevant scientific and academic, domestic and international institutions in accordance with the provisions of the plan. When the cultural good enters the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the activities concerning scientific exploration and training will also gain a commercial aspect providing a considerable part of the finances for further cultural activities on the site.

All access road traffic will be stopped at the entrance into the I level of protection zone at parking lots – terminals (within the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1). Within these points, along the outer edge of the I level of protection zone, terminals for the internal transport within the zone will be constructed. They will be organized within the end terminals of the internal thoroughfare, with the stops for the special vehicle, horse carts, a corral for hiring riding horses and the point for hiring mountain bikes.

With admission fees paid, from the above terminal points the visitors will in groups move across the I level zone on foot, by bicycles, on horseback, by horse cart or by special vehicle according to various presentation scenarios (the whole group with a tour operator will use the same transport while the transport means used by a group may vary), along the internal thoroughfare and the network of tourist paths. The fact that the visitors will move according to a presentation scenario within the I level zone will allow better control of the number of simultaneous visitors of the area. Namely, only an allowed number of holidaymakers would be admitted into the I level zone while the rest would be delayed in the Gamzigrad Spa, Gamzigrad, catering and trading complex "Gradiste", Zvezdan and the tourist complex above Zvezdan as well as at entrance points of parking lots terminals.

Daily visitors will spend 2 to 6 hours within the first level zone, mostly during the summer season, but also off season in spring and autumn, primarily for the sightseeing of the buildings on the archeological site. Visitors will most often come on organized school trips, university and trade union outings and tourist arrangements as well as in various small informal groups, individually or in special research and training groups, primarily by coaches or private cars. The presentation of the site will include a talk on the history as well as on the cultural and artistic features of the site, guided sightseeing of the remains, browsing around in the museums, video projections, buying books, brochures, prospectuses and greeting cards. The work of special research and training groups would proceed according to special programs and regimes. Admission fees charged for the imperial palace would serve for both sites and sightseeing with a tour operator. The entrance into the fortified imperial palace would be controlled at both gates.

The allowed number of visitors in the I level zone is set at 300 (with tolerance of another fifty at most and peak hours). The points of parking lots – terminals, internal thoroughfare, tourist paths with rest shelters, landscaping, natural regulation of the Seliski stream and other will be completed in accordance with the regulations set forth by the Plan for General Regulation of the Area of the Zone with the I Level of Protection. The point within the fortified imperial palace, defined only in principle by the provisions of the Plan will be defined in detail by the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments.

The area of the zone with the I level of protection will be preserved and maintained as an autochthonous scenic area, without visible disturbances of natural forms of soil, watercourses and vegetation (which does not rule out certain work on the rehabilitation and advancement of these natural elements).

As for complementary activities, on the territory of the I level zone only severely limited form of farming will be allowed, that is, the production of hay and grazing cattle, depending on the ecological capacity of the area. For the preservation and the enrichment of the natural environment of the I level zone, the farming land in the area (143.5 ha) will be exclusively used as meadows and pastures with the improvement of the quality of grass cover by clearing the terrain of rocks, weeds and litter as well as grassing over with autochthonous varieties and legumes, fertilizing with organic fertilizers (with the controlled addition of mineral fertilizers) according to the agro technical principles for the nurture of permanent lawns accompanied with the regime of regular mowing combined with controlled grazing of cattle. The capacity for grazing is set at 2 sheep per hectare at most, that is, up to 300 head of cattle in the I level zone with possible reduction in capacity due to the season of the year and the achieved stability of the grass cover (especially in the first three years after the melioration).

The forests in the I level zone will be treated as forest - park vegetation with the status of special purpose forests. Both the existing and the new forests will consist of smaller individual segments of high quality autochthonous forest vegetation intended for the enrichment of the natural landscape of the zone. A special forestry – agricultural plan will be developed for them (as well as for those in the zones with transitional levels of protection) as for special purpose forests. The landscaping of the existing as well as the planting new forests will be carried out in accordance with a special program for the regulation of the area with the I level of protection and the zones with the transitional regimes of protection, while the direct landscaping will be defined with the Plan for General Regulation of the Area of the Zone with the First Level of Protection. The Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments will set forth the conditions for partial landscaping with tall and short vegetation within the fortified imperial palace, the memorial complex on the Magura as well as 11 smaller archeological sites which can be presented.

In the I level of protection zone, along with the waterworks and the sewage system all other installations will also run underground (high and low-voltage electric power lines, telephone cables) while the transformer stations will be carefully blended into the landscape and high foliage.

In order to achieve the above functions of scientific research, conservation and restoration, scientific training and tourist presentation along with controlled segments of

agriculture and forestry, it is necessary that all land in the I level zone should be expropriated and as state land entrusted to a future state company (which would inspect the regimes for protection and use in other zones of the protection as well).

4.1.2 The zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1

The zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 presents an area of direct outer protection of the archeological site in the I level of protection zone from harmful effects of the surroundings within the natural landscape of immediate perception (to visual obstacles of nearby hills, that is, in the radius of about 1 500 m in the open upstream and downstream part of the natural amphitheatre). The visitors which will come by public transport, tourist coaches and in private cars will be received at the points of the eastern and the western parking lots – terminals (within the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1, at the entrances into the I level zone). A cultural point “Roman Quarry” will be set up within the site bearing the same name. The area of the zone is intended for the presentation of the archeological site, weekend recreation and controlled complementary activities.

Through this zone the vacationers will mostly move in transit from the I level zone either towards outer edges of the archeological site or just to the first ring of the panoramic path circling the zone.

Visitors on these itineraries will move in organized groups of 25 people with a guide, in informal groups or individually. The optimal capacity of the zone is set at 850 simultaneous daily visitors (the sum of top capacities of two parking lots – terminals and the point “Roman Quarry” with the tolerance of 20% more in peak hours). For easier control of the capacity, most visitors will have to be organized in groups with a tour operator. In addition to walking, riding mountain bikes, horseback riding and horse carts, motor vehicle traffic is also allowed in the zone to a parking lot – terminal and the point “Roman Quarry”.

The existing shepherds’ cottages in the zone will be kept with necessary reconstruction of the buildings, plumbing, landscaping of the plots of land as well as the provision of traffic access (within the planned network of tourist paths), without new construction. In the zone only a small number of official buildings is allowed to be built in ethno style (or, alternatively, old ethno buildings can be relocated) for the needs of the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts (Department of Archeology) and the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments. The buildings are required to blend into the landscaped surroundings. The regulation of the zone area will be included in the program for the development of the I level protection zone and the zones with the transitional level of protection.

Natural potential of farming land in the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 will be put in function of landscaping in accordance with the requirements of the preservation and the presentation of immovable cultural goods of world significance. In that respect, the mosaic structure of the landscape where smallish farm fields alternate with vegetable patches and orchards, meadows and pastures (together with forestland and copses) will be either maintained or formed. Plowing land of the VI and the VII cadastre class will be

turned into meadows. Natural conditions will be respected when the shape of a field is matched with the requirements of cost-effective use of farming equipment and effective adaptation of the agricultural structure to demographic and professional changes in the country. Plots of land will be networked with hedges preventing erosion. In farming, diversification through rotation of crops will be encouraged, primarily the use of old/ autochthonous plant species which place well on the domestic and world markets (millet, buckwheat, *napolica* and *krupnik*, as well as other rare cereals together with selected domestic varieties of fruits and vegetables, resistant to sickness and pests). Agro technical operations will be in line with natural advantages and setbacks on the one hand, and with the contemporary methods of strictly controlled use of mineral fertilizers and integral plant protection on the other hand with special focus placed on form-fitting measures and other measures for the protection against erosion on terrains with more than 8% slope. The decision concerning uniform fencing (removing, putting them up and maintaining) will be taken on the level of the local self government in accordance with the requirements of landscaping and recreational movement of visitors. In the area of 395.7 ha of farming land in the zone it is possible to feed (through grazing and with hay) at least 200 head of cattle or 1 000 sheep.

Forests in the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 will be treated as special purpose forests. The existing and the new forests will consist of individual larger segments of high quality autochthonous forest vegetation intended for the enrichment of the natural environment around the I level of protection zone with partial landscaping around footpaths and along the Seliski stream. Their other purpose is to hide from sight blots on the landscape (especially shepherds' cottages which do not fit into the landscape of the archeological site). Special forestry and economic plans will be devised for special purpose forests (as well as for those in the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.2). Separate plan will be produced for hunting. Wildlife reserves are planned in large forested enclaves in the western and the southern part of the zone. Regulation of the existing and planting of the new forest as well as the wildlife reserves will be carried out on the basis of a special program for landscaping for the area of the I level of protection zone and the surrounding zones with the transitional level of protection.

The above regimens in the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 can be imposed without the change of ownership or the rights of use over land. It is necessary to determine plots of land of the site "Krovalj" and the site/ point "Roman Quarry", over which special jurisdiction is to be established concerning excavation and other activities on immovable cultural goods. For the loss of profits in agriculture and forestry (since the forests are mainly in private ownership), the owners will be offered appropriate compensation, primarily in the shape of favorable credits for the reconstruction of houses for tourist accommodation, as tax deductions or tax exemption during first years of home production in the tourist industry or in the form of subsidized supply of farming machinery and reproduction materials.

4.1.3 The zone with the transitional regime of protection II.2

The zone with the transitional regime of protection II.2 is an area of visual protection of the I level zone and the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 of the archeological site within the radius of about 3 000 m, that is, to the visible limit (further

perception) of the landscape around the fortified imperial palace. The zone will be partly in function of the presentation of the site and in part in the function of tourist recreation along with complementary activities.

Through this zone the vacationers will mostly move in transit from the I level zone, through the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1 as well as the III level zone to the outer regions of the protective zone (that is, to the second ring of the panoramic path). Visitors on these itineraries will move in organized groups of 25 people with a guide, in informal groups or individually. The optimal capacity of the zone is set at 500 simultaneous daily visitors.

The same regime as in the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1 will apply for the existing shepherds' cottages. The regulation of tourist paths and shepherds' cottages will be provided for by the program for the regulation of the I level zone and the zones with the transitional level of protection.

Since hilly terrain with steep slopes is predominant in the zone, the planning priority in the agriculture of the area is the establishment of anti erosion system for the exploitation of farming land with the achievement of ecologically optimal balance between agricultural and forestland (afforestation of degraded pastures and plowing land of the VII and VIII cadastre class, especially on terrains over 30% incline). The existing shrubbery and trees dividing plots of land must be kept; it is also necessary to grow a network of protective foliage in places along tourist footpaths, around shepherds' cottages and similar. Turning plowing land of inferior quality into sown meadows, melioration of pastures and upgrading them into hay producing land will increase the size and the productivity of permanent grassland. Grazing cattle will be revived for the production of high quality dairy for the market as well as a tourist attraction and for the enrichment of the scenic beauty of the area. On the farming land which covers 587.2 ha it is possible to keep at least 200 head of cattle or 1 000 sheep. Spatially differentiated natural advantages will be used for intensive land farming through: planting smaller orchards of old, autochthonous varieties of fruit trees which do not need pesticides; the introduction of plantation growing of medicinal and aromatic plants into the agricultural structure; encouraging organic / ecological production of hilly varieties of vegetables, the introduction of form-fitting regulation, terracing and other measures for the protection against erosion on inclines above 8%. Gathering wild medicinal and aromatic plants and forest fruits will be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the preservation of biodiversity. Agriculture will also come to include raising big and small game animals, providing bulky fodder in winter, planting a network of protective green borders in conformity with the needs of small game animals as well as the adoption of strict contemporary ecological standards concerning the use of chemicals in agricultural production.

Forests in the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.2 will be treated as special purpose forests, but with a more moderate level of protection than those in the II.1 level zone. The existing and the new forests will consist of individual larger segments of high quality autochthonous forest vegetation intended for the enrichment of the natural environment with partial landscaping around footpaths the existing shepherds' cottages. Their other purpose is to hide from sight blots on the landscape (especially shepherds' cottages which do not fit into the landscape of the archeological site). Separate forestry and economic plans will be devised for special purpose forests (as well as for those in the zone with the transitional regime of protection II.1). A separate plan will be produced for hunting. Seasonal

hunting of big and small game will be allowed on the whole territory of the zone. The regulation of existing and the planting of new forest will be carried out on the basis of a special program for landscaping for the area of the I level of protection zone and the surrounding zones with the transitional level of protection.

The above regimens in the zone with the transitional level of protection II.2 can be imposed without the change of ownership or the rights of use over land. It is necessary to determine plots of land of the site "Zanjevačka Church" over which special jurisdiction is to be established concerning excavation and other activities on immovable cultural goods. Since the limitations imposed on the use of farming land and forest in this zone are light, no special compensation will be offered to the owners for the loss of profits.

4.1.4 The III level of protection zone

The III level of protection zone of the archeological site within the anthropogenic belt along the Timok and several lower enclaves between the zones with the transitional level of protection and the anthropogenic belt will be treated as the main developmental belt of the territory of the Plan in which will be concentrated population, tourist and leisure facilities as well as all activities concerning settlements (public services and small industries) along with agriculture (intensive cattle breeding and production of vegetables).

The main activities in the III level of protection zone will be tourism and recreation (stationary, weekend and transit) with the main offer in the Gamzigrad Spa and the "aqua zone" of the Crni Timok. Tourist industry in the anthropogenic belt will therefore fully support cultural offer of the archeological site in the I level zone as well as in zones with the transitional levels of protection. The tourist offer includes another six presentable sites (in the Spa and a short distance from it, for which it is necessary to determine plots of land with special jurisdiction for research and other activities on the immovable cultural goods), 16 registered monuments of culture (ethno-entities and ethno-construction), especially in Zvezdan as well as with the planned point of cultural clubs along the lower hydro accumulation and the ethno point in Zvezdan. Tourist and recreational activities in the anthropogenic belt will not be limited in any manner on account of the protection of the site. Potential limitations will only concern the protection of main conditions and potentials of the tourist and recreational offer, namely, the high quality environment, clean rivers and preserved nature (together with the set treatment of cultural goods). This principle is primarily upheld by the future tourist road along the route of the disused narrow gauge railway as well as the new route connecting all existing and planned settlements as well as the archeological sites in the first level zone of protection. This road will present a specific thoroughfare for all forms of transport of tourists excluding motor vehicles, without putting people, nature and the environment in danger. Tourist footpaths along the whole anthropogenic belts and future quiet portions for fishermen are planned with the same objective in mind.

As for complementary activities, in the anthropogenic zone and the whole zone of the III level of protection appropriate branches of agriculture, namely, cattle breeding and small industries will be developed, accompanied by considerable improvement in public services. In the fertile alluvial deposits in the valley of the Crni Timok, priority will be given to the development of vegetable production in the open and in greenhouses accompanied by the introduction of plant rotation in the production of fodder crops as well as the more extensive

use of irrigation for the increased number of harvests during a period of vegetation. As for the farming land which is to be turned into construction plots for future complexes, settlements and points, its yield will be made up through more intense and cost-effective production on remaining land, unrestricted but for the controlled use of mineral fertilizers and chemical pesticides. As a part of future boost of the process of professional differentiation and polarization of the agrarian structure, farming land, cattle and farming equipment will be redirected from old age and other regressive households into the possession of producers capable of working and permanently oriented towards agriculture. One part of the households will gradually be re-oriented towards tourist and other catering industries. In Gamzigrad and Zvezdan cattle breeding will be developed through the activation of local potential for raising dairy cattle, sheep and goats. Economic yards in households will be put in order in accordance with contemporary standards for production and sanitation, especially those concerning the construction of stables, compost heaps, maintenance and use of farming machinery, conservation and storing bulky fodder and similar. They all need to conform to sanitary and general ecological requirements for high quality environment in the settlements in the anthropogenic belt.

Small industries, largely in Gamzigrad and Zvezdan (and to some extent in the Gamzigrad Spa) will be primarily in the function of rural tourism and agriculture. They will include handiworks in tourism, revived traditional ethno crafts and processing farming produce. For this purpose providing tourist accommodation in private homes and lodges will be encouraged (along with additional activity programs – recreational farming work, foraging for plants and wild berries, taking part in traditional ceremonies), together with traditional ethno-crafts (production of household objects, souvenirs and other objects with geographical origin, from local, natural materials) and traditional and new processing of organic foods and drinks, also with geographic origins, under permanent sanitary and quality control.

Public services in the existing settlements as well as in future complexes and points are in function of the development of the local population and settlements, tourist industry, recreation and complementary activities, which is all in turn in function of the preservation and presentation of nature and the environment.

Planned transport and technical systems of the area of the archeological site are concentrated in the anthropogenic belt branching out towards zones of various levels of protection ending at the outer limits of the protective zone of the site. The improvement of the transport in the anthropogenic belt will include the relocation of the southeastern portion of the trunk road M-5 (for the southern relief road round Zvezdan and Zajecar), the reconstruction of the existing regional road P-105b through the area, the construction of the northern relief road round Zvezdan and Zajecar as well as connecting planned complexes and settlements with new local roads with the trunk and with the regional road. These roads as well as all technical systems in the anthropogenic belt are envisaged in the function of the development of settlements and the support for the protection and cultural use of the archeological site, with the optimal preservation of nature and the environment.

The preservation and the optimal use of the Crni Timok as a capital natural resource of the Plan area will be affected through: the use of selective discharge on the dam of the future HA "Bogovina" securing guaranteed ecological flow of appropriate temperatures for the needs of eco-systems downstream; breeding fish in watercourses; controlled use of water with appropriate water management planning permission without endangering

guaranteed ecological flow; controlled excavation of sand and gravel on the basis of project planning documentation and by authorized business operators; the application of the principle of natural regulation in the regulation of watercourses so that biodiversity is preserved in the water system and the bank area to the embankment as well as to contribute to the functionality and esthetics of the settlements. All settlements in the anthropogenic belt will possess sewage system; in order to obtain working permission, the waste water treatment plant is obliged to continuously measure the quantity and the quality of the treated water let out into the Crni Timok.

4.2 The Regimes of the Protective Zone of the Archeological Site Area

The area of the protective zone of the archeological site is under the most lenient regime of protection which extends to the sites of immovable cultural goods and their natural surroundings.

The plot of land on which the fortress "Kravarnik" lies is state property and the regulation of the construction can only be undertaken according to the plan approved by the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments.

Of all tourist roads within the protective zone, the jeep route runs along the outermost edge. Its use will be under a strict regime with announcement ahead, security measures and similar.

As for complementary activities in the protective zone, no particular restraints will be placed on agriculture, forestry and hunting. In lower, more fertile hilly terrains the priority will be given to the renewal of old-growth orchards and to the planting of new ones as well as to the production of hilly varieties of vegetables with the use of appropriate agro technology. In the uplands, where the soil is less fertile the priority will be placed on grassing over steep slopes (along with afforestation), meliorating pastures and protecting better quality arable land against erosion, according to contemporary agro technological principles. Hay will be produced on meliorated pastures while all pastures will be used for grazing cattle, depending on their capacity. Controlled gathering of medicinal and aromatic plants as well as fruit forests will be allowed in the protective zone.

In terms of maintenance and exploitation the forests in the protective zone will have the status of economic forests. The forest fund will be enlarged through afforestation, especially on steep terrain at risk of erosion. The whole area of the protective zone will be opened for small and big game hunting.

4.3 Protection, Regulation and the Use of Space of Interest for the Defense of the State, Protection from War Destruction and Natural Disasters

The development and use of the Plan area in terms of the defense of the country, protection against war destruction and natural disasters depends on the regimes for the prevention and eliminating of the consequences of war aggression against the state, earthquakes, fires, floods, extreme weather conditions, as well as animal and plant pests.

The defense against war aggression and earthquake on the territory of the Plan will be carried out through the implementation of the regulations for the construction and reconstruction of buildings as well as for the conservation and restoration of archeological

sites. The constructions will be built to withstand earthquakes measuring 7 on the Mercalli scale. Precarious constructions of the archeological sites will also be protected to this degree, especially towers and the ramparts of the imperial palace fortification. New buildings (in the III level zone as well as in the protective zone of the archeological site) will not be densely concentrated and will not be overly high (ground floor plus four stories at most), that is, enough free and green spaces will be left between constructions. As a rule, all buildings will have access from two sides, without blind alleys, so that there is no danger that collapsed buildings may cut off access. The protection from the collapse of surface electric power and telecommunications structures will be provided with protective belts: underground installations will be protected through the application of appropriate technical regulations.

In the Gamzigrad Spa, Gamzigrad and Zvezdan central bomb shelters will be put up. Individual and group shelters will be placed in the basements of future smaller complexes, settlements and points.

For preventative and actual protection against fire the same criteria will be followed as for earthquakes with the following additional ones: traffic access will be provided into all parts of the forests (field and forest roads, tourist paths and jeep routes), with the roads serving also as fire breaks; water will be taken out of the Timok and springs which do not provide drinking water; a grid work of fire breaks will be put in place during afforestation and the felling of trees; fire watches will be established; all buildings will comply with fire protection regulations.

The protection from floods primarily concerns the Crni Timok valley (the anthropogenic belt) and will be secured by the construction of the HA "Bogovina" providing protection from large bodies of water which happen once in fifty ($Q_{max} 2\%$) and once in a hundred years ($Q_{max} 1\%$); this level of protection is sufficient even for the largest settlements and industrial complexes. In flood zones at risk from large bodies of water of the probability up to 0.2% no construction or extension of infrastructure will be allowed. Necessary links of infrastructural systems must be elevated in such a manner as to be safe from flood water of the 0.2% probability. The additional regulation of the water regime of the Timok by one existing and three smaller dams which are yet to be constructed for minor future hydro accumulations as well as the natural regulation of the river bed will also be in the serve as flood prevention. Until the above measures are in place, the protection from floods will be performed in the usual manner. Due to the size of the basin, the area also needs to be safeguarded from the potential flooding of the Seliski stream. Natural regulation of the watercourse will serve as protection. Certain constructions of the archeological sites and potential cultural monuments will be protected by special technical measures (especially the imperial palace by the Seliski stream and individual sites along the Timok).

Protection from extreme weather conditions (summer storms with wind, heavy rain, hail, thunder and lightning as well as winter conditions with heavy snow, ice and similar together with draughts, extremely high or low temperatures) will be achieved through planned construction of superstructure and infrastructure, developing, landscaping and afforestation together with services providing protection from hail, protecting buildings by installing lightning conductors and similar. Until the completion of conservation or restoration the remains of buildings on the archeological sites, the most important constructions will be protected from precipitation by provisional technical measures.

The protection of forests, parks, orchards, lawns, vegetable patches, tilled fields and watercourses from animal and plant infestation will be provided through controlled mechanical, biological and chemical measures which will not have negative effect on the population, nature and the environment.

A permanent local civil service for the protection from weather and war destruction will be established in Zvezdan to monitor the situation, the implementation of prevention and for active protection. This would be a local branch of the central service in Zajecar which would provide material, cadre and technical support. It would work in close cooperation with firefighting service, health care service, police and other public services.

5. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPATIAL PLAN

The provisions of the implementation of the Plan include: the establishment of the first, medium –term stage of realization to the year 2013 and its first phase to 2007 as well as stakeholders, measures and tools for the implementation of the Plan accompanied with the Contract on the Implementation of the Plan.

5.1 The First, Medium-term Stage of the Implementation to 2013 (graphical illustration 5) and the first phase of the realization to the year 2007

The first, priority stage for the realization of the Plan is established for the medium term period of 10 years to the year 2013 and within this timeframe it establishes the first phase of realization to the year 2007, namely, to the point when the Plan is to be reexamined and the Contract on the Implementation of the Plan expires. The first stage and the first phase of protection, development and landscaping have evolved from the long term development plan and the concept of the spatial regulation on the basis of the following criteria: the protection of the archeological site, registered monuments of culture, nature and the environment; maximal activation of the existing man made potential for developmental activities and funds; achieving functional as well as technical and technological preconditions for further development; the assessment of the realistic financing capabilities for the protection and the development of the area on the part of the Republic of Serbia in the conditions imposed by current transition (investment into cultural heritage and nature, into infrastructure, noncommercial public service amenities and planning regulations as a precondition for predominantly private commercial market investment). The first stage and the first phase of the realization of the plan are displayed in the following parallel review:

The first stage and the first phase of the realization of the Plan

The first stage to the year 2013	The first phase to the year 2007
<i>The protection of the immovable cultural goods and nature</i> - The conservation of all open sites – the remains of	<i>The protection of the immovable cultural goods and nature</i> - The conservation of all open sites – the remains of

<p>buildings in the I level of protection zone of the archeological site, primarily in the area of the fortified imperial palace and the memorial complex on the Magura, with possible capacity for new exploration (also with conservation); examination and conservation of the remaining 11 smaller sites – building remains in the I level of protection zone; if possible, examination and conservation of more important sites outside the I level of protection zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing suitable space for provisional storage and processing of movable archeological artifacts and for official accommodation for researches (within the fortified imperial palace and the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1); - Updating and the implementing the procedure for the registration of the archeological site Romuliana on the List of Word Natural and Cultural Heritage; - Imposing the previous regime for the protection of registered cultural monuments and implementing the procedure granting that status to the most important structures; - Putting under protection areas of outstanding natural and anthropogenic characteristics within the limits of the area of the archeological site. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Regulation of the territory of the archeological site area</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The expropriation of all privately owned land in the I level of protection zone; - Determining the plots of land with archeological sites outside the zone of the I level of protection and establishing jurisdiction over these plots for the needs of exploration, protection and presentation; - Landscaping (landscaping, grassing over, afforestation, regulation of watercourses, footpaths) in the I level of protection zone as well as in the zones with the transitional levels of protection of the archeological site (in accordance with the Plan for the General Regulation of the Area of the I Level of Protection Zone and the Program for the Regulation of the Area of the I Level of Protection Zone and the Zones with Transitional Levels of Protection of the Archeological Site); - Landscaping of tourist facilities – free areas in the 	<p>buildings in the I level of protection zone of the archeological site, primarily in the area of the fortified imperial palace and the memorial complex on the Magura, with possible capacity for new exploration (also with conservation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing suitable space for provisional storage and processing of movable archeological artifacts and for official accommodation for researches (within the fortified imperial palace and the zone with the transitional level of protection II.1); - Updating and the implementing the procedure for the registration of the archeological site Romuliana on the List of Word Natural and Cultural Heritage; - Imposing the previous regime for the protection of registered cultural monuments; - Putting under protection areas of outstanding natural and anthropogenic characteristics within the limits of the area of the archeological site. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Regulation of the territory of the archeological site area</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The expropriation of at least 50 % of all privately owned land in the I level of protection zone; - Determining the plots of land with archeological sites outside the zone of the I level of protection and establishing jurisdiction over these plots for the needs of exploration, protection and presentation; - Landscaping (landscaping, grassing over, afforestation, regulation of watercourses, footpaths) in the I level of protection zone (in accordance with the Plan for the General Regulation of the Area of the I Level of Protection Zone);
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<p>centers of the existing settlements and the priority amenities in newly planned complexes and points around future hydro accumulations, scenic spots and other;</p> <p>- Regulation of areas intended for farming, forestry and hunting in the zones with the transitional levels of protection II.1 and II.2 as well as in the III level of protection zone.</p> <p><i>Superstructure, daily visitors and employees</i></p> <p>1. The zone of the I level of protection</p> <p>1.1 The point of cultural amenities within the fortification of the imperial palace (the whole long-term program)</p> <p>- Museum rooms, official facilities, the reception of visitors</p> <p>- Simultaneous daily visitors allowed – 300</p> <p>- Employees – 15, of which 8 permanent and 7 temporary</p> <p>2. The zone with the transitional level of protection II.1</p> <p>2.1 The point of the western parking lot – terminal (part of the long-term program)</p> <p>- parking lots, reception of visitors and official facilities, with eaves and landscaping</p> <p>- Simultaneous daily visitors allowed – 300</p> <p>- Employees – 10, of which 5 permanent and 5 temporary</p> <p>2.2 The point of the western parking lot – terminal (part of the long-term program)</p> <p>- parking lots, reception of visitors and official facilities, with eaves and landscaping</p> <p>- Simultaneous daily visitors allowed – 200</p> <p>- Employees – 6, of which 3 permanent and 3 temporary</p> <p>2.3 The point “Roman Quarry” (part of a long term program)</p> <p>- in the quarry – traditional quarrying of stone and a sculptors’ colony</p> <p>- in front of the quarry: parking lots, a walkway</p> <p>- Simultaneous daily visitors allowed –50</p>	<p><i>Superstructure, daily visitors and employees</i></p> <p>1. The zone of the I level of protection</p> <p>1.1 The point of cultural amenities within the fortification of the imperial palace (the whole long-term program)</p> <p>- Museum rooms, official facilities, the reception of visitors</p> <p>- Simultaneous daily visitors allowed – 300</p> <p>- Employees – 15 of which 8 permanent and 7 temporary</p> <p>2. The zone with the transitional level of protection II.1</p> <p>2.1 The point of the western parking lot - terminal (part of the long-term program)</p> <p>- parking lots, reception of visitors and official facilities, with eaves and landscaping</p> <p>- Simultaneous daily visitors allowed – 300</p> <p>- Employees – 10 of which 5 permanent and 5 temporary</p>
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<p>- Employees – 3, of which 2 permanent and 1 temporary</p> <p>3. The zone with the III level of protection (the anthropogenic belt along the Crni Timok)</p> <p>3.1 The Gamzigrad Spa (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 1 610 in all (1 254 existing and 416 new ones, from which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 250 in the Institute for Specialized Rehabilitation (214 existing and 36 new ones) - 250 in hotels and accessory buildings (180 existing and 70 new ones) - 60 in apartment villas (all new, 20 beds per villa on average) - 150 in resort hotels (100 existing and 50 new ones) - 800 in weekend houses (700 existing and 100 new ones) - 100 in private accommodation (60 existing and 40 new ones) - Simultaneous daily visitors – 500 - Employees – 240, of which 120 permanent and 120 temporary <p>- Sports recreational facilities – the main football pitch with the stands seating 500 and an accessory football pitch, two combined courts for handball, basketball and volleyball (in winter one of the courts can be turned into a lit ice rink) seating 300 spectators, 4 tennis courts, mini golf, children`s playgrounds, a terminal for horseback riders and bicyclists, a trim track, the medium hydro accumulation and the beach on the Timok</p> <p>- Public services – trade (convenience store, sports equipment and clothes store, a bookstore, newsstand and other); catering (a national restaurant, coffee shops and cafeterias, a pastry shop); services (customer services, technical, artisan and other); health care (within the extended Institute for Specialist Rehabilitation), culture (open air and summer stage seating 500, a library and other); administration (municipal council, Spa administration, a travel agency, a bank branch).</p>	<p>3. The zone with the III level of protection (the anthropogenic belt along the Crni Timok)</p> <p>3.1 The Gamzigrad Spa (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 1 360 in all (1 254 existing and 106 new ones, from which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 250 in the Institute for Specialized Rehabilitation (214 existing and 36 new ones) - 180 in hotels and accessory buildings (existing) - 60 in apartment villas (all new, 20 beds per villa on average) - 100 in resort hotels (existing) - 750 in weekend houses (700 existing and 50 new ones) - 80 in private accommodation (60 existing and 20 new ones) - Simultaneous daily visitors – 500 - Employees – 200, of which 100 permanent and 100 temporary <p>- Sports recreational facilities –an accessory football pitch, two combined courts for handball, basketball and volleyball children`s playgrounds, a terminal for horseback riders and bicyclists, a trim track, the medium hydro accumulation and the beach on the Timok</p> <p>- Public services – extended Institute for Specialized Rehabilitation, open air summer stage seating the audience of 300, a library, Spa administration, a travel agency and a bank branch, other amenities in private property, depending on the demand.</p>
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<p>3.2 Gazigrad (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 150 in the existing private accommodation, with adaptation - Simultaneous daily visitors – 150 - Employees – 60, of which 50 permanently and 10 temporary - Service industries – trade (convenience stores, ethno and souvenir shops, agricultural pharmacy), catering industry (ethno inns, cafes), services (veterinary, farming equipment service shop, craft and service shops), health care (an outpatient clinic), schools (four year primary school for Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa with a sports court), culture (culture centre with a 300 seat hall, a library, rooms for folk dance groups). <p>3.3 Zvezdan (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 300 in the existing private accommodation, with adaptation, - Simultaneous daily visitors – 300 - Employees – 120 in all, of which 100 permanent and 20 temporary - Sports facilities – one multi purpose court (for handball/ football, basketball and volleyball, children’s playgrounds) - Service industries – trade (convenience stores, ethno and souvenir shops, agricultural pharmacy), catering industry (ethno inns, cafes), services (veterinary, farming equipment service shop, auto repair shop, craft and service shops), health care (an outpatient clinic), schools (eight year primary school for Zvezdan Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa with a gym hall and a sports court), culture (culture centre with a 500 seat hall, a library, rooms for folk dance groups as well as an ethno-cultural point) <p>3.4 Youth and children’s complex. (part of the long term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 150 in all of which 50 in new, separate youth lodge, 100 in a new, separate youth camp (with 50 tents), - Simultaneous daily visitors 60 - Employees -- 12 in all, 6 permanent and 6 temporary - Sports – recreation and entertainment for young people: an all purpose sports court and a park, the use 	<p>3.2 Gazigrad (part of the medium-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 70 in the existing private accommodation, with adaptation - Simultaneous daily visitors – 100 - Employees – 30, of which 25 permanently and 5 temporary - Service industries – agricultural pharmacy, veterinary, farming equipment service shop, an outpatient clinic, four year primary school for Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa with a sports court <p>3.3 Zvezdan (part of the medium-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 150 in the existing private accommodation, with adaptation, - Simultaneous daily visitors – 200 - Employees – 60 in all, of which 50 permanent and 10 temporary - Sports facilities – one multi purpose court for handball/ football, basketball and volleyball, children’s playgrounds - Service industries –agricultural pharmacy, veterinary, farming equipment service shop, auto repair shop, an outpatient clinic, eight year primary school for Zvezdan Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa with a gym hall and a sports court, the reconstruction of a community centre for cultural needs <p>3.4 Youth and children’s complex. (part of the medium term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 100 in the new youths’ camp (with 50 tents and sanitary facilities), - Simultaneous daily visitors 60 - Employees – 6 in all, 3 permanent and 3 temporary - Sports – recreation and entertainment: an all purpose sports court and a park, the use of the beach of the upper hydro accumulation
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<p>of the beach of the upper hydro accumulation</p> <p>3.5 Catering and trade ethno complex “Gradiste” (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 25 in a new guesthouse - Simultaneous daily visitors – 150 - Employees – 10 in all, 5 permanent and 5 temporary - Catering, trade and recreation – an ethno restaurant seating 300, ethno kiosks with take-away food and drinks; sale of ethno products indoors or on stalls, a children’s playground, a park and the use of the beach on the planned lower hydro accumulation <p>3.6 Weekend settlement “Krivul, (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 100 in all in 25 weekend houses - Daily visitors – 30 - Employees – 5 in all, 3 permanent and 2 temporary <p>Public services – a convenience store and other</p> <p>3.7 Residential and weekend settlement “Djula”. (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New permanent residents -- 50 (in about 15 households) - Tourist beds -- 50 in 13 weekend houses - Simultaneous daily visitors – 15 - Employees -- 3 in all, 2 permanent and 1 temporary - Public services – a convenience store, a café and other <p>3.8 Cultural-recreational and social – commercial clubs in the back of the beach of the upper planned hydro-accumulation on the Crni Timok, (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Superstructure – small points of the archeological club, ethno club, ecology club, young people’s (operating in the wider area of the Plan) - Simultaneous daily visitors – 100 - Employees – 10, all temporary <p>3.9 Cultural-recreational commercial clubs in the back of the beach of the lower planned hydro-accumulation on the Crni Timok, (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Superstructure – small points of the swimming, kayaking, fishing, horseback riding and bicycling 	<p>3.5 Catering and trade ethno complex “Gradiste” (part of the medium-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist beds – 15 in a new guesthouse - Simultaneous daily visitors – 150 - Employees – 6 in all, 3 permanent and 3 temporary - Catering and trade: within the medium term program, depending on the demand, a children’s playground, a park and the use of the beach on the planned lower hydro accumulation <p>3.8 Cultural-recreational and social -- commercial clubs in the back of the beach of the upper planned hydro-accumulation on the Crni Timok, (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Superstructure – small points of the archeological club, ethno club, ecology club, young people’s (operating in the wider area of the Plan) - Simultaneous daily visitors – 60 - Employees – 6, all temporary
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<p>clubs operating outdoors, on the part of the beach with rafts, swimming and kayaking equipment, a stretch of coast for fishing, with a horse coral and a bicycling track</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simultaneous daily visitors – 150 - Employees – 15, all temporary <p>3.10 Sports facilities of the upper hydro accumulation, on the Timok with the beach (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sports recreational facilities - a sandy beach, rafts, combined sports courts for handball/ small football, basketball and volleyball, beach volleyball courts, take away food stands, showers and sanitary facilities - Simultaneous daily vacationers – 300 - Employees – 10, all temporary <p>3.10 Sports facilities of the lower hydro accumulation, on the Timok with the beach (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sports facilities -- hydro-accumulation, a sandy beach, rafts, combined sports courts for handball/ small football, basketball and volleyball, beach volleyball courts, take away food stands, showers and sanitary facilities - Simultaneous daily vacationers – 300 - Employees – 10, all temporary <p><i>Transport and technical infrastructure as well as the public utility equipment</i></p> <p>1. The construction of roads (largest part of the long-term plan)</p> <p>1.1 The construction of the southern trunk relief road round Zvezdan and Zajecar (M-5) from the planned traffic circle intersection with the regional road P-105b and on outside the area of the Plan, total length about 4 200 m.</p> <p>1.2 The reconstruction of the existing trunk road P-105b from the turn off from the existing trunk road on the northwestern entrance into the Plan area to the intersection with the trunk road M-5 to the northeast</p>	<p>3.10 Sports facilities of the upper hydro accumulation, on the Timok with the beach (part of the long-term program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sports recreational facilities - a sandy beach, rafts, combined sports courts for handball/ small football, basketball and volleyball, beach volleyball courts, take away food stands, showers and sanitary facilities - Simultaneous daily vacationers – 300 - Employees – 10, all temporary <p><i>Transport and technical infrastructure as well as the public utility equipment</i></p> <p>1. The construction of roads (largest part of the long-term plan)</p> <p>1.2 The reconstruction of the existing trunk road P-105b from the turn off from the existing trunk road on the northwestern entrance into the Plan area to the intersection with the trunk road M-5 to the northeast</p>
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<p>from Zvezdan, about 5 500 m long, as well as the construction of the traffic circle at the intersection of this road with the existing trunk road to the northwest of Zvezdan. Until the construction of the traffic circle has been completed, a reconstruction of the existing intersection with the trunk road will be carried out (at the level).</p>	<p>from Zvezdan, about 5 500 m long, as well as the reconstruction of the existing intersection with the trunk road (at the level).</p>
<p>1.3 The construction of the part of the regional road from the planned traffic circle with the existing trunk road M-5 to the point where it reconnects with the existing trunk road, that is, the planned regional road, to the northwest from the entrance to Zvezdan, in the total length of about 600m.</p>	
<p>1.4 The construction of an internal local motor vehicle road in the I zone of protection under a special regime of use, with slip roads at western and eastern parking lots with termini at the entrance of the I level of protection, in the length of about 2 100 m;</p>	<p>1.4 The construction of an internal local motor vehicle road in the I zone of protection under a special regime of use, with slip roads at western and eastern parking lots with termini at the entrance of the I level of protection, in the length of about 2 100 m;</p>
<p>1.5 The reconstruction of the existing local road from the turnoff from the regional road P-105b to the western parking lot, in the length of 1 100 m;</p>	<p>1.5 The reconstruction of the existing local road from the turnoff from the regional road P-105b to the western parking lot, in the length of 1 100 m;</p>
<p>1.6 The construction of a local road from the western parking lot – terminus to the east parking lot – terminus and further on to Zvezdan, in the total length of about 3 100 m;</p>	<p>1.6 The construction of a local road from the western parking lot – terminus to the east parking lot – terminus and further on to Zvezdan, in the total length of about 3 100 m;</p>
<p>1.7 The construction of the local road from the new local road along the edge of the I level of protection zone to the “Roman Quarry”, in total length of about 1 400 m;</p>	
<p>1.8 The construction of a local road from the intersection of the local road leading to the fortified imperial palace with the regional road P-105b to the trunk road M-5, total length of about 700 m;</p>	<p>1.8 The construction of a local road from the intersection of the local road leading to the fortified imperial palace with the regional road P-105b to the trunk road M-5, total length of about 700 m;</p>
<p>1.9 The construction of the local road from Zvezdan to the planned residential and weekend settlement “Djula in total length of about 1 100 m;</p>	
<p>1.10 The construction of a local road from the existing</p>	

<p>trunk road at the "Gradiste" locality to the planned weekend settlement "Krivul", total length of about 600 m;</p> <p>1.11 The construction of a local road from the traffic circle to the Gamzigrad Spa on the existing trunk road, across the bridge to the dam of the planned upper hydro-accumulation, to the planned youth and children's complex as well as the local road from the existing hydroelectric power plant "Gamzigrad" to the intersection with the planned local road passing in front of the youth and children's complex total length of about 1 700 m;</p> <p>1.12 The construction of the following public parking lots: at the western parking lot -terminus for 100 passenger vehicles and 10 coaches; at the eastern parking-terminus for 50 passenger vehicles and 5 coaches; in front of the "Roman Quarry" for 25 passenger vehicles and two coaches; in the Gamzigrad Spa for 350 passenger vehicles and 20 coaches; in Gamzigrad for 30 passenger vehicles and 2 coaches; in Zvezdar for 50 passenger vehicles and 2 coaches; for the needs of the youth and children's complex for 20 passenger vehicles and 2 coaches; in the catering-trading ethno complex "Gradiste" for 35 passenger vehicles and 3 coaches; with public amenities of the weekend settlement "Krivul" and the residential-weekend settlement "Djula" each for 5 passenger vehicles making 10 in all – the grand total of 670 passenger vehicles and 47 buses;</p> <p>1.13 The reconstruction of the embankment of a disused narrow gauge railway into a tourist road in total length of about 7 500 and the construction of a new route of the tourist road via youth and children's complex, the Spa and the complex "Gradiste" with a leg to the western parking lot – terminal, total length of about 7 700 m;</p> <p>1.14 The construction of footpaths for pedestrians, horseback riders, mountain bikers and to some extent of all terrain vehicles (ridge, panoramic, radial, lowland jeeps), predominantly on the existing field roads and footpaths, across the whole area of the Plan and its</p>	<p>11 The construction of a local road from the existing hydroelectric power plant "Gamzigrad" to the youth and children's complex, total length of about 1 700 m;</p> <p>1.12 The construction of the following public parking lots: at the western parking lot -terminus for 100 passenger vehicles and 10 coaches; in the Gamzigrad Spa for 200 passenger vehicles and 10 buses; in Gamzigrad for 20 passenger vehicles and 2 coaches; in Zvezdar for 30 passenger vehicles and 3 coaches; in the catering-trading ethno complex "Gradiste" for 25 passenger vehicles and 3 coaches; in total 375 passenger vehicles and 28 buses;</p> <p>1.14 The construction of footpaths for pedestrians, horseback riders, mountain bikers and to some extent of all terrain vehicles (ridge, panoramic, radial, lowland jeeps), across the whole area of the Plan largely on the existing field roads and paths, total length of about 40</p>
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<p>immediate surroundings, in the total length of about 91.5 km:</p> <p>2. Water supply, channeling and waste water treatment, water regulation</p> <p>3. Electric power grid (part of the long – term program)</p> <p>3.1 Upgrading the existing transformer station 35/10 kV in Zvezdan from 5 MVA to 8 MVA</p> <p>3.2 Shifting the existing high-tension of TS 35/10 kV Zvezdan towards Begovina</p> <p>3.3 The reconstruction of 12 existing transformer stations 10/04 kV to larger power as well as the construction of 10 new transformer stations 10/04 kV – total of 22 TS 10/04 kV: 1 of 250 kVA by the royal palace and the western parking lot – terminal; 1 of 140 kVA by the eastern parking lot – terminal; 1 of 140 kVA by the point “Roman Quarry”; 5 of 630 kVA in the Gamzigrad Spa; 1 of 250 kVA by the youth’s complex and the upper hydro accumulation; 1 of 250 kVA by the complex “Gradiste”, 1 of 250 kVA by the weekend settlement “Krivul” and the lower hydro accumulation; 1 of 250 kVA by the residential and weekend settlement “Djula”.</p> <p>3.4 Putting up cables 10 kV (across zones of I and II.1 levels of protection) and high-tension cables 10 kV (on other territories) to new transformer stations 10/04 kV</p> <p>3.5 The construction of a new low-voltage grid and public lighting on the imperial palace and the Magura sites, in existing settlements and priority new complexes and points.</p> <p>4. Postal network and telecommunications (part of the long-term program)</p> <p>4.1 Construction/ reconstruction 1 post office with 1 post counter each in the Gamzigrad Spa, Gamzigrad and Zvezdan;</p>	<p>km.</p> <p>2. Water supply, channeling and waste water treatment, water regulation</p> <p>3. Electric power grid (part of the long – term program)</p> <p>3.1 Upgrading the existing transformer station 35/10 kV in Zvezdan from 5 MVA to 8 MVA</p> <p>3.2 Shifting the existing high-tension of TS 35/10 kV Zvezdan towards Begovina</p> <p>3.3 The reconstruction of existing transformer stations 10/04 kV to larger power as well as the construction of new transformer stations 10/04 kV – total of 12 TS 10/04 kV: 1 of 250 kVA by the royal palace and the western parking lot – terminal; 3 of 630 kVA plus 1 of 250 kVA in Zvezdan; 2 of 630 kVA in Gamzigrad; 3 of 630 kVA in the Gamzigrad Spa, 1 of 250 kVA by the youth complex and the upper hydro accumulation; 1 of 250 kVA by the complex “Gradiste”.</p> <p>3.4 Putting up cables 10 kV (across zones of I and II.1 levels of protection) and high-tension cables 10 kV (on other territories) to new transformer stations 10/04 kV</p> <p>3.5 The construction of a new low-voltage grid and public lighting on the imperial palace and the Magura sites, in existing settlements and priority new complexes and points</p> <p>4. Postal network and telecommunications (part of the medium-term program)</p> <p>4.1 Construction/ reconstruction 1 post office with 1 post counter each in the Gamzigrad Spa and Zvezdan;</p>
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<p>4.2 Laying down the trunk optical cable from the telephone exchange in Zvezdan via Gamzigrad to the Gamzigrad Spa;</p> <p>4.3 The reconstruction of the existing telephone exchange Zvezdan for the raising the capacity and the construction of end digital exchanges in Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa as well as laying down telephone cables from telephone centrals to users;</p> <p>4.4 Installing telephones: 13 in the imperial palace, 12 at the western parking lot – terminal, 8 at the east parking lot – terminal, 5 at the “Roman Quarry” point, 610 in Zvezdan, 240 in Gamzigrad, 483 in the Gamzigrad Spa, 33 in the youth’s complex and along the upper hydro accumulation, 12 in the complex “Gradiste”, 51 in the weekend settlement “Krivul” and along the lower hydro accumulation as well as 30 in the residential and weekend settlement “Djula” (1 495 in all, including the existing ones).</p> <p>5. Establishing public utility amenities (part of the long-term plan) – heating (wood and electrical power) in settlements, complexes and points; organized garbage collection; landscaping the existing and new graveyards in Zvezdan and Gamzigrad outside the zones of protection of the archeological site; organized maintenance of roads and green areas.</p>	<p>4.2 Laying down the trunk optical cable from the telephone exchange in Zvezdan via Gamzigrad to the Gamzigrad Spa;</p> <p>4.3 The reconstruction of the existing telephone exchange Zvezdan for the raising the capacity and the construction of end digital exchanges in Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa as well as laying down telephone cables from telephone centrals to users;</p> <p>4.4 Installing telephones: 13 in the imperial palace, 12 at the western parking lot – terminal, 400 in Zvezdan, 200 in Gamzigrad, 300 in the Gamzigrad Spa, 5 in the youth’s complex and along the upper hydro accumulation and 5 in the complex “Gradiste” (935 in all, including the existing ones).</p> <p>5. Establishing public utility amenities (part of the medium-term plan) – heating (wood and electrical power) in settlements, complexes and points; organized garbage collection; landscaping the existing and new graveyards in Zvezdan and Gamzigrad outside the zones of protection of the archeological site; organized maintenance of roads and green areas.</p>
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The summary of tourist beds, daily vacationers and employees in the cultural tourism (presentation of the archeological site), spa, sports-recreational and rural tourism for the first stage and the first phase of the realization of the Plan are displayed in the table 6

Table 6. The first stage and the first phase of the realization of the Plan - tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employed in the area of the archeological site

	First stage		First phase	
	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist beds. total	2385	100	1595	100
- existing	1254	52.58	1254	73.98
- planned	1131	47.42	441	26.02

Basic beds, total	560	23.48	430	25.37
- existing	394	16.52	394	23.24
- planned	166	6.96	36	2.12
Complementary beds, total	1825	76.52	1265	74.63
- existing	860	36.06	860	50.74
- planned	965	40.46	405	23.89
Health care, spa beds, total	250	10.48	250	14.75
- existing	214	8.97	214	12.62
- planned	36	1.51	36	2.12
Hotel and motel beds, total	250	10.48	180	10.62
- existing	180	7.55	180	10.62
- planned	70	2.93	-	-
Tourist suites, beds, total	60	2.52	-	-
- existing	-	-	-	-
- planned	60	2.52	-	-
Guesthouse beds, total	25	1.05	15	0.88
- existing	-	-	-	-
- planned	25	1.05	15	0.88
Resort hotel beds, total	200	8.38	100	5.90
- existing	100	4.19	100	5.90
- planned	100	4.19	-	-
Weekend houses, beds, total	950	39.83	750	44.25
- existing	700	29.35	700	41.30
- planned	250	10.48	50	2.95
Private accommodation beds, total	550	23.06	300	17.70
- existing	60	2.52	60	3.54
- planned	490	17.57	240	14.16
Camp site, beds, total	100	4.19	100	5.90
- existing	-	-	-	-
- planned	100	4.19	100	5.90
Daily visitors	3205		2270	
Employees	529	100	343	100
Permanent	304	57.47	194	56.56
Temporary	225	42.53	149	43.44

The summary of tourist beds, daily vacationers and employees in the first stage and the first phase of the realization of the Plan on the territory of the archeological site by zones of protection is displayed in the table 7

Table 7. The first stage and the first phase of the realization of the Plan - tourist beds, daily holidaymakers and the employed by the zones of protection in the area of the archeological site

	Tourist beds						Daily visitors		Employees	
	total		basic		complementary		I stage	I phase	I stage	I phase
	I stage	I phase	I stage	I phase	I stage	I phase				
I Level of protection zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	15	15
The zone with the transitional level of protection II.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	300	19	10
The zone with the transitional level of protection II.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-
III Level of protection zone	2385	1695	560	430	1825	1265	2055	1370	495	318
The area of the archeological site	2385	1695	560	430	1825	1265	3205	2270	529	343

In the implementation of the Plan priority was given to the functions, activities and amenities of common, public interest, serving national interest along with the socio-economic needs of a local community such as: the protection of cultural heritage, nature and natural environment, the construction and the reconstruction of the transport infrastructure and public utilities, the development of noncommercial public services (education, health care and social protection, culture and administration) as well as the planning regulations for the development and landscaping. These functions, activities and amenities have been laid out in the Plan in detail; their implementation is the obligation of Republic and local governments. All other activities contents have been treated by the plan only as inputs for the determination of the content and the extent of activities of public interest and their implementation is left to other regulation documents (to programs, bases and projects) as well as to the market. However, the execution and the sustainability of planned public functions, activities and contents, that is, the time period of the Plan, depends on the quality of the assumptions underpinning the activities and the objectives planned.

5.2 The Participants in the Implementation of the Spatial Plan

The main participants in the implementation of the Plan will be Republic administrative bodies (state level) as well as the municipal bodies (local level), with the jurisdiction over public functions and activities of national and local interest. State agencies which will take part in the implementation of the plan are the following: The Government of the Republic of Serbia, the Ministries of Urban Planning and Building Construction, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry for the Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment, the Ministries of Transport and Telecommunications, the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Management, the Ministry of Mining and Energy as well as the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments. On the local level, the following agencies will be involved: the Municipal Council of Zajecar, (with the cooperation of local councils of Zvezdan, Gamzigrad and the Gamzigrad Spa). The following agencies will also take part in the execution of the Plan: the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Services, the Ministry of Health, the Agency for Spatial Planning, the National Museum in Zajecar, the Organization of the Spatial Planners. The agencies will be organized along the lines of coordination, partnership and cooperation, with joint management and operational bodies, in compliance with the provisions of the Contract on the Implementation of the Plan.

Along with administrative bodies other stakeholders can be involved in the implementation of the Plan. After the area of the site has been registered on the List of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage, or any other manner of the internalization of the area, it is possible to set up an international level of non-governing agencies, primarily international cultural organizations as well as commercial operators. State agencies are authorized to take decisions concerning the involvement of international agencies.

Clear division of administrative powers will be established between the agencies involved. The Spatial plan of the Area of the Archeological Site as well as the Program for the Protection and Development are adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia while the documents concerning urban planning conditions and planning permissions for the construction and reconstruction of superstructure and infrastructure are issued by the Ministry of Urban Planning and Building Construction. The Municipal Council of Zajecar within whose jurisdiction falls the construction land developing issues urbanization plans and projects as well as branch development programs in accordance with planning documentation currently in force. The jurisdiction over land in the I level of protection zone of the archeological site, as well as over all structures of protected and registered immovable cultural goods belongs to the state through the Ministries of Culture and the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments.

5.3 Measures and Tools for the Implementation of the Spatial Plan

The management of the protection, development, landscaping and the use of the area of the archeological site in accordance with the provisions of the Plan will rest on: development management documentation (programs and plans), sources of financing, stimulating policies, institutional support, information, marketing, research as well as other types of support.

5.3.1 Development management documentation

- Planning documents in force

The high order planning document is the Law on Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (1996, articles concerning the protection of immovable cultural goods, the protection of the environment, tourist industry and other). The General Urbanization Plan of Zajecar (2002) which also covers a part of the area of the archeological site with the settlement of Zvezdan, is a municipal document in force. The provisions of the Spatial Plan of the Area of the Archeological Site will cause minor amendments of the current GUP of Zajecar concerning the correction of the limits of the GUP, thoroughfares, electric power infrastructure and other.

New documents

1. Foundations

1.1 Updated geodetic foundations of the archeological site, with the scales of 1 : 10 000; 1 : 5 000 and 1 : 2 500 (provided by the Republic Geodetic Institute)

1.2 Cadastre limits of the area of the archeological site and the zone of its protection (provided by the Republic Geodetic Institute)

2. Studies and Development Programs

2.1 Feasibility Study for the Protection and Development of the Area of the Archeological site (issued by the Republic of Serbia as the basis for the execution of the Contract on the Implementation of the Plan)

2.2 Medium-term program for the protection and the development of the area of the archeological site and its protective zone with the program/ scenario for the use of the site (issued by the Government of the republic of Serbia, implemented through yearly programs)

2.4 Medium term program for the development of the tourist trade in the area of the archeological site and its protective zone with the program of the risk of tourist presentation of the archeological site (adopted by the municipal council of Zajecar, implemented through yearly programs)

2.5 Medium term program for the development of the construction land in the area (adopted by the municipal council of Zajecar, implemented through yearly programs)

3. Urbanization Plans

3.1 General Urbanization Plan of the area of the I level of protection zone of the archeological site (adopted by the municipal council of Zajecar, financed from the Republic budget)

3.2 General Urbanization Plan of the Gamzigrad Spa (adopted by the municipal council of Zajecar, co-financed from the Republic budget)

3.3 General Development Plans for the existing settlements of Zvezdan and Gamzigrad (adopted by the municipal council of Zajecar, co-financed from the Republic budget)

3.4 Detailed Development Plans for the youth's complex and the ethno complex "Gradiste as well as for the upper hydro accumulation with club amenities (adopted by the municipal council of Zajecar)

4. Urbanization projects for parts of settlements and planned complexes according to the provisions of urban planning (adopted by MC of Zajecar with majority participation of interested investors)

All new documents in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 will be adopted in the first phase of the implementation of the Plan to the year 2007 (along with the part of the document under paragraph 4 when required. Detailed regulation plans for other complexes envisaged, settlements and the lower hydro accumulation with club amenities as well as urbanization projects according to the provisions of these plans will be developed in the first stage of the realization of the Plan to 2013 while the finances for their design will be provided by the municipality of Zajecar and investors interested.

5.3.2 Sources of financing of the protection and the development of the area of the archeological site

1. Direct sources

1.1 Fees for the use of thermo mineral water (all fees would be invested into the area)

1.2 Rates for the development and use of construction land in the existing and in the new settlements

1.3 Revenues from providing services of the presentation of archeological and monumental goods of the area, revenues for the use of authorized logo and the image of the site, profits from cultural events

2. Indirect sources

2.1 Regular programs and funds of competent agencies, administrations, other state agencies etc.

2.2 Part of tax revenues in the area (especially from the tourist companies with the headquarters in the municipality or outside it)

2.3 Credits from banks, funds etc.

2.4 Funds from special European and world programs of cultural heritage, donations and similar.

5.3.3 Stimulation policies for the development and protection of the area

For the protection and the performance of cultural functions of the archeological site, for the development of tourist industry, agriculture, small industries and other complementary activities of the area of the archeological site, the Government of the Republic of Serbia will, in the cooperation with the MC of Zajecar, establish the following stimulating policies: the financial policy (stimulations from the funds of the Republic for planning regulation, the construction of

infrastructure and noncommercial public amenities, especially of those in the function of the archeological site, as well as considerable selective relief for the investment into commercial amenities.); the credit policy (with subsidized interest rates, grace period and other for the construction of various facilities, the reconstruction and refurbishing of rural houses for tourist accommodation, purchase of farming machinery and primary cattle herds, planting orchards and putting up greenhouses as well as for purchasing machines and other equipment for small industries); the selective tax policy (tax exemption or tax relief at the beginning of operation in the tourist trade, for investment into the tourist industry, agriculture and small industry and in the medium term especially for handicrafts in rural tourism, for various facilities as well as for the landscaping and sanitation of rural household yards); organizing permanent agro veterinary support for the local agriculture within the system of consultative agricultural and veterinary service at the regional and at the republic level and other.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia and the municipality council of Zajecar will also establish a legal-regulatory system of compensations to the local population for the restraints on the development due to public interest of the protection of cultural and natural goods on the territory of the archeological site as a pilot-model for similar areas and similar situations in the Republic. The agency which executes the expropriation or places restraints on the use of land in order to change its purpose or the regime of its use shall reimburse the owner or the title holder of the land for the damage sustained as well as for the loss of profits. In the whole I level of protection zone the expropriation of the privately owned land will be phased in.

5.3.4 Institutional support to the implementation of the Plan

The optimal management of the area of the archeological site of the national and the international significance requires a unified management system bringing together all main activities of the area performed by the participants – signatories to the Contract on the Implementation of the Spatial Plan with their interests, powers and obligations. Such a management system will be realized in a new state agency in cooperation with state and local administration bodies and larger commercial partners (domestic and foreign).

This agency will institutionalize the execution and the monitoring of the programs, plans and policies for the protection, development, landscaping and the use of the area of the archeological site, from the initial investments and activities to the implementation and exploitation. The agency would coordinate the exploration, conservation and the restoration of the constructions in the site, scientific and professional training in the area of cultural heritage, organize presentation and cultural manifestations on the motifs of the site and other. It would also coordinate the design and the construction of the tourist recreational amenities as well as joint appearance of the area on the tourist trade market. The agency would, with appropriate legal safeguards, entrust the management of public and tourist amenities in the Spa, settlements, planned complexes, points and various facilities to mixed or privately owned specialized companies attaching the condition that their operation must be transparent. The establishment of this agency was not planned for the first stage of the implementation of the Plan; in this phase the function of the agency will be performed by the signatories of the Contract on the Implementation of the Spatial Plan and, to some extent, by the National Museum in Zajecar.

Village communal homes will be restored as well as associations of private producers in agriculture and small industry for improved cost-effectiveness, purchase of equipment and raw materials as well as the production, promotion and the sale of wares.

5.3.5 Informational, marketing and research support to the implementation of the Plan

The future state agency for the protection of the area will monitor the protection and the development of the area of the archeological site according to the Plan through a suitable information system which will simultaneously provide for the monitoring of tourist trade supply and demand, of complementary activities and agriculture as well as small industries providing continuous assessment of overall effects of the protection and the development of the area and offering information upon which planning documentation may need to be amended.

The state agency will continuously promote cultural and tourist attractiveness of the area and its individual settlements, complexes and points and perform uniform marketing services for the territory drawing the interest of domestic and international public in order to generate market demand for tourist attractions as well as for special products of agriculture and small industries in the area. Through the media it will continuously offer information to the local public as well as to potential investors and clients aiming to create demand for what the area offers, draw attention to its values as well as to the developmental potential of tourist industry, create models of cultural behavior and other.

Together with the state agency, the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts – the Archeology Department will organize research for the needs of the protection and the development of the area. The research will include: a detailed examination of the archeological site, registered cultural monuments and cultural – historical entities; detailed research of natural and man-made conditions, resources and potentials of the area; the study of potential for the use of the Timok as well as the use of thermal water springs in the Spa for recreation and other purposes; the assessment of the club organization of sports-recreational and cultural-recreational offer; the pilot-project involving compensation for the local population for losses sustained; creating a model for the tourist offer in private households; providing a model for the organization and the management of the development of the tourist industry, farming and small industries. The dynamics of the realization of the research will depend on state funding as well as on the interest displayed by various nongovernmental organizations as well as commercial sponsors and other agencies.

**INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL MONUMENTS OF
SERBIA**

Belgrade 2005



GAMZIGRAD – ROMULIANA

**Plan and Program for the management, resurch, protection and presentation of the
archeological site**

Expert team:

Gordana Karović, archeologist
Bran Stojković-Pavelka, arhitekt
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GAMZIGRAD – ROMULIANA, PALACE OF GALERIUS

Plan for the management, exploration, preservation and presentation of the archeological site
Gamzigrad- Romuliana

1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.....	2
2. HISTORY.....	2
3. LEGAL DOCUMENTATION.....	3
3.1. Legal status.....	3
3.2. The basis for the adoption of the documents concerning the preservation of the archeological site Gamzigrad.....	4
4. SPATIAL PLANNING.....	5
4.1. The existing planning documentation.....	5
4.2. The Program for the Adoption of Planning Documentation.....	5
4.3. The Limits of the Area under Protection and Guidelines for Development.....	6
4.4. Preventive Measures.....	7
4.5. Reconnaissance and archeological investigations.....	9
5. ARCHITECTURE.....	10
5.1. Conservation Work Completed.....	10
5.2. The Condition of Architectural structures.....	12
5.3. Requisite Preventive Measures.....	14
6. ARCHEOLOGY.....	16
6.1. An Overview of Previous Work.....	16
6.2. The Program of the Future Archeological Work.....	20
7. MOSAICS.....	21
7.1. Previous Conservation work.....	21
7.2. The Condition of the Mosaics.....	21
7.3. Required Preventive Measures.....	21
8. PHOTO DOCUMENTATION.....	22
9. TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION.....	22
10. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	26

1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Gamzigrad – Romuliana is located in Eastern Serbia in the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro, near the village bearing the same name in the Municipality of Zaječar.

It lies on a plateau surrounded on three sides by naturally undulating terrain forming a shallow valley.

The archeological site lies at latitude 43° 53' 58" and longitude 22° 11' 29".

2. HISTORY

The fortified palace Gamzigrad – Romuliana was built by the Roman Emperor Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus, the successor of Diocletian in the second tetrarchy, in late third and early fourth century AD.

The reason for the erection of the fortress lies in the program of the tetrarchy type of governance. According to this ideological program, the emperor was supposed to abdicate the throne after twenty years of rule and, having celebrated the vicennalia, retire. Galerius' rule was fashioned after that of his ideological father, the emperor of the preceding, first tetrarchy – Diocletian. This is why he laid down the plans for the construction of a palace surrounded by ramparts in the area of his origin where he intended to spend the rest of his life.

Galerius was able to devote himself to the construction of the fortress-palace only after the great victory he won over the Persian king Narses in 297. Holding the titles of the Caesar, the adopted son and the heir of Diocletian, he undertook his first construction in his place of origin in Dacia Ripensis, today Eastern Serbia. He named the fortress Romuliana after his mother Romula who was Dacian by birth. The inner rampart of the compound, the palace in the northwestern section and the small temple were erected in the first stage of the construction.

After the death of Constantius Chlorus in 306, Galerius became the most powerful man in the Roman Empire. Viewed from that position, the fortress appeared to be too humble. Construction underway was abandoned and work began on a far more monumental fortress encompassing the buildings already erected. In this stage a huge temple dedicated to Jupiter was erected in the south part of the compound. The new phase is characterized by even greater luxuriousness of decoration full of symbolic meaning, executed in various materials.

On the Magura hill Galerius built for himself and for his mother two mausoleums flanked by consecrative monuments in the shape of tumuli. The mausoleum and the consecration monument on the north side of the Magura hill were built for Romula, probably shortly before 306 AD, while the mausoleum and the consecration monument on the south side were put up for Galerius in 311 AD. The consecrative monuments are connected to the apotheosis – symbolic elevation to the status of god. Based on the archeological findings it has been established that the deceased were ritually cremated.

After Galerius' death in 311 the life in the palace went on, but without royal ceremonies. The palace and other buildings were redecorated and put to other uses. This quiet decline continued until the end of the fifth century when the throne hall of the palace was turned into a three-aisle basilica with the onset of Christianity. At the time, along the eastern facade of the palace, another building was put up with an atrium in the centre and an apse with a small marble basin, probably a font. Several towers of the defensive bulwark were turned into craft shops manufacturing items needed by the new inhabitants of the palace.

Archeological findings confirm that at the time Romuliana was an important village community where a court official might even have resided. Around the middle of the fifth century the compound sustained heavy damage and fire damage, probably connected with the invasion of the Huns. In the second half of the fifth and in the sixth century Romuliana was reconstructed but it never regained its former splendor. The new buildings were inferior both in size and in the construction.

During the reign of the Byzantine emperor Justinian some extensive construction was undertaken. Archeological sources testify to this, indicating that Romuliana was one of the cities which Justinian had reconstructed. In this period considerable architectural and spatial changes were effected. A monumental three-aisle basilica with a four-leaf font was erected in the palace compound overshadowing the existing building with its exceptionally beautiful mosaics. The east gateway was abandoned at this time and the west gate came to be used as the main entrance. Numerous fragments of architecturally decorative sculpture from Galerius' palace and temples were re-used as building material.

At the beginning of the seventh century, owing to frequent raids by the Avars and the Slavs, the population left and the compound fell into disuse. The remains of the former palace were again inhabited as late as the beginning of the ninth century when a small medieval settlement sprang up in the eastern part of the complex as testified by the discovery of a cemetery in the area of the eastern gateway.

3. LEGAL DOCUMENTATION

3.1. Legal Status

The fortress - imperial palace Gamzigrad – Romuliana was declared a public good on March 19th 1948 by decision number 407/48 while the supplementary decision number 90 (the date?) determined its limits as well as the land encompassed by the Roman fortress compound. The decision concerning the identification of immovable cultural goods of exceptional value (Official Gazette of the SRS 14/79), declared Gamzigrad to be an archeological site of outstanding importance for the Republic of Serbia.

The Archeological site Gamzigrad was entered into the Central Registry of Cultural Monuments of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia under the registry number AN 40.

In 1989 the Institute for the Environmental Protection of Serbia drew up a *Report on the Preservation of the Environment of the Archeological Site Gamzigrad* whose limits and

preservation measures were entered into the *Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area* from 2005.

3.2. The basis for the preservation of the Archeological site Gamzigrad

The basis for the adoption of the documentation concerning the preservation of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana is provided by: Constitutional provisions governing public goods under special protection which are to be used under the conditions and in the manner provided for by the law; the Law on Cultural Goods (Official Gazette 71/94), the Law on the Preservation of the Environment (official Gazette 66/91, 83/92, 53/93, 48/94 and 53/95), the Law on Urban and Spatial Planning (Official Gazette 44/95, 23/96, 16/97, 46/98) as well as the Law on the Spatial Planning of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette 13/96).

There are also numerous international agreements and other international regulations which serve as the basis for the system of the preservation of cultural and natural goods. The states signatory to these documents are required to bring their domestic legislation into line with the following international agreements, recommendations, charters, declarations and resolutions.

- The Convention on the Preservation of Cultural Goods (The Hague, 1954.)
- The International Charter on the Conservation and the Restoration of Monuments and Settlements (Venice, 1964 and Rome, 1971)
- The European Convention on the Preservation of Archeological Heritage (London, 1969)
- The Convention on the Measures for the Prohibition and Prevention of Illicit Import, Export and the Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Goods (Paris, 1970)
- The Convention on the Preservation of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972)
- The Recommendation on the Preservation and Revival of Folk Construction and Rural Settlements (Thessalonica, 1973)
- The European charter on Architectural Heritage (1975)
- The Amsterdam Declaration (1975)
- The Charter on Cultural Tourism (1976)
- The Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of Historical and Traditional Complexes and Their Role in Contemporary Life (Nairobi, 1976)
- The Charter on the Conservation of Settlements of Cultural Interest (Bura, 1981)
- The Convention on the Preservation of the Architectural Treasure of Europe (Granada 1985)
- The Lozano Charter on Architectural Heritage
- The Document on Authenticity (Nara 1994)
- The Second Protocol of the Hague Convention (The Hague 1999)

4. SPATIAL PLANNING

4.1. The Existing Planning Documentation

1. *Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia*, Belgrade, 1996.

Agency: The Institute for the Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia, Belgrade

- The archeological site Gamzigrad, as a grade I listed monument is the core of the classical heritage from the Roman period in the territory of the former Dacia Ripaensis.

2. *Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area, Belgrade 2005*.

Agency: The Institute for Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia, Belgrade

- The Spatial plan of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana was drawn up at the initiative of the Municipality of Zaječar. The plan sought to regulate the manner of the preservation and presentation of the archeological site as well as to define how this cultural good and the surrounding area are to be managed. The spatial plan was devised in cooperation with the relevant Ministries of Culture, Urban Planning and Construction, Tourism, Transport etc. The part concerning the direct preservation of the archeological site together with other registered archeological and architectural heritage was produced by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

The spatial plan of the special purpose area of the archeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana takes this monument to represent a developmental potential for the whole region. The realization of the Plan will provide for the planned management of the surroundings of the cultural good in the first preservation zone as well as for the controlled development and construction in the second zone.

3. *The Report on the Preservation of the Environment of the Archeological Site Gamzigrad*, Belgrade 1989.

Agency: The Institute for the Preservation of the Environment of Serbia, Belgrade

- Deals with the cadastre land holdings surrounding the archeological site.
- Lists preventive measures as well as the suggestions concerning infrastructure.

4.2. The Program for the Adoption of Planning Documentation

Initiatives have been launched for the Municipality of Zaječar to start formulating a *Plan for Detailed Regulation* which would provide a comprehensive definition of the possibility for the use and management of the protected area of the archeological site.

4.3. The Limits of the Area under Protection and Guidelines for Development

The First Zone

The first zone of preservation covers two square kilometers stretching along the horizontal axis connecting the imperial palace and the memorial complex on the Magura hill.

Only construction work directly connected with the immovable cultural good can be carried out in this zone. It includes the conservation and the restoration of the remains of the imperial palace and the memorial complex at the Magura for the purposes of preservation, maintenance and presentation of the archeological site.

A possibility is envisaged for the adaptation of the towers both of the earlier and the later ramparts for better functioning and presentation of the complex (exhibition halls, custodians' offices, research and education facilities). Where needed it is permitted to put up protective constructions for certain buildings of the palace or the memorial complex. Plans and construction reports for such work are drawn up by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia. All work is carried out on the basis of the research, conservation and preservation needs estimated and incorporated in the medium and long term plans for the presentation of the site. The Ministry of Culture sets down requirements concerning technical preservation and issues permission for the implementation of projects on the recommendation by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia. Potential work on the infrastructure (roads, gas and electricity mains, sewage system, telephone lines) can be carried out according to the projects for which a Decision on the Technical Preventive Measures has been approved by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia and under constant supervision by an archeologist during the whole construction period.

The second zone

The second zone of preservation covers a radius of about 1.5 km around the palace including nearby hilltops from which the site can be viewed as well as the surrounding area which can be seen from the site.

In the second zone of preservation it is necessary to secure the integrity of the cultural good and the immediate vicinity as a whole. For this reason, it is necessary to maintain and cultivate green areas – fields, meadows and coppices; putting up new residential and industrial buildings is therefore forbidden here. Only appurtenances to the archeological site (ticket offices, car and bus parking lots, toilets for visitors and restaurants) are allowed to be built at locations which cannot be viewed from the site itself. New buildings can have only one storey. The existing residential and economic buildings as well as the landholdings bearing crops must be kept in good order. New road routes can be planned in accordance with the Decision on the Technical Preventive Measures set forth by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

The third zone

The third zone of preservation stretches across a three-kilometer radius from the centre of the imperial palace including the villages of Zvezdan, Gamzigrad and Gamzigrad Spa.

Tourist facilities in connection with the immovable cultural good Romuliana should be located in this zone (hotels, motels, larger restaurants, summer schools, workshops or artists retreats). A certain amount of freedom is allowed in this zone concerning spatial and architectural planning as well as the introduction of new facilities since they do not put at risk the integrity of the compound in any manner.

No industrial facilities of any kind are allowed in the area. The existing plants such as the electric power plant "Gamzigrad" on the Crni Timok near the Gamzigrad Spa, which is operational and constitutes a cultural good, must be kept in good repair.

Natural environment in the area stretching to the foothills of the mountains surrounding the cadastre municipalities of Zvezdan and Gamzigrad must be protected and the tourist trade improved through the introduction of various tourist attractions, especially those concerning Gamzigrad Spa and its tourist complex.

4.4. Preventive measures

4.4.1. General Measures within the Limits of the Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area

- Technical preventive measures and other work on the archeological site can be carried out under the conditions and in the manner set forth by the Law on the Preservation of Cultural Goods.
- Digging, demolition, reconstruction, rebuilding and any construction work that could put in danger the intrinsic features of the archeological site are forbidden.
- The visual identity and the name of the monument cannot be used for purposes not in keeping with their original use and significance or which can cause it damage.
- Archeological artifacts which constitute a part of the archeological site cannot be taken away.
- If, in the course of agricultural, construction or other work, material artifacts are found which are protected by the Law on the Preservation of Cultural Goods or by the Law on the Preservation of the Environment, the work must be abandoned and the Republic Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Monuments or the Institute for the Preservation of the Environment must be notified. After the valorization of such a good the manner of the use of that and the surrounding plots of land can be changed.
- It is also forbidden to put up industrial, mining, power generation and other economic purpose buildings, including cattle and poultry farms, infrastructure and other facilities whose size, shape and the manner of use can put the cultural good at any risk, that is, which can degrade or inflict damage to the aesthetics or other features of its surroundings that are under protection.

- Reconstruction and the accompanying works are allowed in keeping with special conditions and expert opinion by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia and the Institute for the Preservation of the Environment as well as with detailed instructions concerning the location prepared and issued by the competent agency of the Municipality of Zaječar.
- Air high-tension electric cables are not allowed and the existing installations are to be gradually replaced.
- Waste disposal is prohibited.
- It is prohibited to emit any type of wastewater into the watercourses. The minimal requirement imposed is the construction of waterproof septic tanks.
- All intervention is prohibited which can significantly change the morphology of the terrain and especially the use of the material from watercourses, opening up new quarries and similar. The existing gravel pits can be used as planned, exclusively for the needs of the conservation of the site.
- It is forbidden to plow fields, grazing land and other uncultivated land as well as to clear forests.
- The regulation of riverbanks and any regulation of watercourses must be made to look as natural as possible. Only natural materials are to be used on riverbanks.
- Buildings put up in places and in the manner which compromises the presentation of the monument as well as the aesthetic features of the landscape are to be removed or screened with adequate belts of greenery.
- The existing residential buildings and the accompanying economic facilities within the second zone can remain. Their reconstruction and rebuilding or the construction of new buildings on the same plots of land must be performed in accordance with the requirements set forth by the institutions dealing with the preservation of cultural monuments.
- Horticultural works at the archeological site and its immediate surroundings as well as the forestation and rehabilitation of degraded land surfaces must be performed in accordance with the conditions set forth by the Institute for the Preservation of the Environment.
- If landholdings are merged, the existing vegetation must be preserved and the protective belts must be created.

In the course of all permitted activities – the construction of infrastructure, communications, various buildings, the use of natural resources and similar work, care must be taken that their size, manner of construction, the magnitude and the depth of certain interventions, the obtrusiveness and unnatural appearance of buildings in relation to the visual characteristics of the monument and its natural surroundings do not compromise its essential features.

The implementation of these measures is direct because, in the preservation of the architectural and natural heritage, they have been made a necessary requirement in all planning documentation regulating the development and the use of the locality.

The system as well as the individual preventive measures can only be changed by formal amendment of the legal regulations.

Works and measures out of line with the regime for the preservation of the cultural monument and its natural surroundings can only be carried out to improve the safety of certain elements of the cultural good and only with permission from the authorized institution.

All planning documentation and programs must be in line with the protective measures.

4.4.2. Special measures

There are special measures in place concerning individual structures on the Gamzigrad archeological site, regulating the conservation and restoration of the remains of the imperial palace and the memorial complex on the Magura for the preservation, maintenance and presentation of the memorial complex.

The protective measures stem from the expert analysis of the architectural remains, comprehensive research and detailed technical documentation as well as from cooperation with the relevant scientific institutions.

Decisions concerning the technical preservation of individual structures are to be issued by the Ministry of Culture on the recommendation of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

The plans and specifications required for construction are to be produced by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia on the basis of a Decision on Measures of Technical Preservation. These plans must take into account the assessed needs for research and conservation and presentation of this listed cultural good of exceptional importance for the Republic of Serbia, as set forth in the medium and long-term plans approved by the competent Ministry.

The creation of Regulatory Plan for the area is recommended, in order to improve use of the immediate surroundings of the archeological site Gamzigrad.

4.5. Reconnaissance and archeological investigation

The area covered by the Plan has been archeologically surveyed for the purpose of the creation of the Preservation Proposal for the Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area. It has been reported that significant Neolithic artifacts from several phases have been found in the area, proving that the site was inhabited long before the construction of the late-Roman fortress.

The investigation of the surrounding terrain uncovered indications that older remains might lie beneath the present site. The verification of this can be expected after systematic archeological excavation has been performed in the area of the fortress and its immediate surroundings.

5. ARCHITECTURE

5.1. Conservation Work Completed

From 1953 to 1986 the conservation work on the archeological site was managed by Milka Čanak-Medić Ph.D., an architect conservationist with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia. Since 1987 the work has been managed by Brana Stojković-Pavelka, an architect conservationist with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

Work on the preservation and presentation of the archeological site has progressed hand in hand with the archeological excavations since they began in 1953. Conservation work was interrupted only on a few occasions, due to a lack of funding.

The archeological research began with initial investigation followed by systematic excavations in the northwestern part of the inner space. By 1963 a palace with mosaic floors, and atriums with fallen portico pillars were uncovered. As soon as the remains were brought to light the conservation of the walls began. The tops of partially demolished walls were covered with a protective layer and the joints were re-pointed where the walls were less well preserved. The vaults of the vestibule and the triclinium were restored. In the main atrium the anastyles of the fallen marble pillars was carried out. Several more pillars were cast and put up in their original places in order to improve the appearance. The fountain in the main atrium, which was uncovered in fragments, was reassembled and placed in its designated spot. The paving on the atrium floor was restored.

The mosaics of the main hall were lifted for conservation. The foundation was changed and stabilized and then the mosaics were put back. Mosaics uncovered in smaller fragments were also lifted, replaced on the new foundation and edged.

In the year 1965 the exploration of the western gate and the northern polygonal tower began. Upon the completion of the exploration the facade of the western gateway was restored both on the inside and on the outside up to the height of the preserved core of the wall. On the outer facade the arch above the entrance was restored as well as the two niches on the sides. This restoration was underpinned by sufficient archaeological data. The north polygonal tower was restored on the inside and on the outside. More work had to be performed on the outside while the inside part was better preserved. New bricks manufactured in the original size were used in the restoration, together with stone from the local quarry which had been used for the original construction. Compo mortar was used as a binder – a mixture of lime, cement and sand with addition of breccia.

After the reconstruction of the walls and the floor of the tower it was covered with a light construction with transparent roofing to protect the interior from atmospheric precipitation. The newly formed space is used for the presentation of the reconstructed architectural elements belonging to the western gateway and for exhibiting other fragments of architectural decorative sculpture.

Conservation and restoration work on the palace, the northern tower of the west gate and the west gate itself ran in parallel and lasted until 1974.

By the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, the remains of a temple with a sacrificial altar were uncovered in the north part of the palace. As sufficient number of elements were found to identify the size and the shape of the foot of the temple, by 1976 the reconstruction of the stereobate and the staircase was completed. Stone from the local quarry, which was used for the original work, was used for the reconstruction as well.

In 1977 the exploration of the large temple of Jupiter in the south part of the fortress began. A detailed survey was carried out of the remains of the temple and of pieces of architectural decorative sculpture, followed by the plan for its reconstruction. The actual conservation of the temple of Jupiter began in 1987. Two crypts within the stereobate, the staircases leading to them and the windows were reconstructed. Visible proof existed for all the construction work performed. The walls of the *celle* were restored up to the height of the preserved core of the wall.

From 1989 to 1993 buildings of the memorial complex on the Magura hill were uncovered. Only the ring of Romula's tumulus has been restored so far (in 2001).

From 1990 to 1993 the eastern gate was uncovered under layers of rubble and earth. The façade of the gate was restored from 2000 to 2003. The restoration of the face wall with door frames of the gate, the cornice and the niches was carried out only up to the height of the preserved core of the wall. The reconstruction of the arch above the gate was not undertaken since this would be the repetition of the presentation of the west gate which is identical in size and shape. In 2002 began the reconstruction of the walls of the *thermae* and the work is still in progress. The restoration of the floors will be undertaken after the archeological work has been completed.

From 1994 to 1996 conservation work was carried out on the outer part of the south polygonal tower of the western gate. From 1997 to 1998 the inner wall face of the rampart at the polygonal tower was conserved together with two flights of stairs leading to the rampart walkway.

5.1.1. The Principles of Conservation

On the whole authentic material found during excavation was re-used for brickwork. If this was not available, new bricks were manufactured matching the original ones in dimensions, composition and color.

In the seventies material with required characteristics could not be obtained. At that time bricks were manufactured from other materials imitating the appearance of the original ones; however, it was clearly stated that the material was different and that the shape was a reconstruction. A deposit of high quality clay has recently been found near the archeological site. Judging by the configuration of the surrounding terrain it can be concluded that it is an old mining pit. The manufacture of bricks in the traditional manner is planned, specifically for the needs of the restoration work at archeological sites.

As for the stone used for the construction of the fortifications and other structures, it has been determined that three types were most frequently used. The first is gray green sandstone from a quarry two kilometers away from the palace. The quarry is still operational

and has not been used up. Limestone with traces of shells has been traced to a quarry about 60 kilometers away from the palace. Building blocks were carved out of these two types of stone which were also used for decorative architectural sculpture: cornices, capitals, pillars.

The third type of stone is clay marlstone which splits easily into the desired shape. Owing to its poor quality, this stone was used only for building walls which were later plastered.

The kind of stone which matches the original was used for restoration.

Compo mortar was mostly used for binding in the ratio 2: 1: 5 – two parts lime, one part cement and five parts of washed sand. Cement was added to improve the durability of the mortar since it was used for walls and copings which are constantly exposed to precipitation. White cement or breccia were occasionally added to the mortar in order to match the original appearance as closely as possible.

In addition to the project for the revival of brick manufacture there is also an idea concerning the reintroduction of the use of slaked lime as well as the use of caustic lime for masonry as was the practice in the classical period.

As for the degree of restoration carried out on the architecture of the archeological site, it was done only on the basis of thoroughly checked data and to the extent for which there is irrefutable proof. Since the faces of walls were most often damaged, restoration was only carried out up to the height of the preserved core of the wall. As for the walls whose faces escaped damage, the mortar in the joints was replaced or lime emulsion was injected. Upper surfaces of fallen walls were reinforced in stone and strong mortar to prevent further damage by atmospheric precipitation.

5.2. The Condition of the Architectural Structures

Ramparts and Towers

In addition to the two towers of the western gate, which were conserved, another ten towers were discovered on the outer part of the fortress. A further eight towers still lie beneath the rubble and earth, covered in vegetation. The ten towers uncovered are at high risk. The wall faces are built of stone alternating with courses of brick. Since the walls are partially demolished, under the influence of atmospheric conditions, they occasionally collapse, leaving the core of the wall bare. All tower and rampart facades need to be restored and stone coping with strong mortar needs to be put in place to prevent rapid decay.

The palace in the northwestern part

The remains of the palace walls are in good repair. However, their condition needs to be monitored so that action can be taken if any damage is observed.

The mortar floor of the portico atrium with the fountain is seriously damaged in part. In addition, in the same atrium, the paving of the colonnade socle was exwened with the

wrong stone on an inappropriate foundation. Instead of original slabs of white marble with grey and pink veining, which were impossible to find at the time of the restoration, slabs of yellowish sinter were used. They are also thinner than required for an outdoor pavement and have cracked and been dislodged in places.

The Small Temple

The restored stereobate of the small temple with the staircases is well preserved. However, the sacrificial altar, which has not been conserved, requires intervention. The original mortar binding together the blocks of the altar has fallen out and the blocks have cracked apart letting precipitation in.

The Temple of Jupiter

Restoration work on the vaults and the windows of the crypts of Jupiter's temple as well as on the *cella* walls are holding on well.

The core of the stereobate made of broken stone bound together with a large mass of lime mortar has not been conserved. No intervention has been attempted since a large amount of data concerning the appearance of the stone sheeting that once covered it may have been lost. The core of the stereobate is still in good condition despite the lack of conservation.

The remains of the supporting structure of the large staircase connecting the level of the surrounding terrain with the level of the *cella* are still decrepit despite the underpinning.

Thermae

The walls of the thermae were restored in 2005. The restoration of the part of the hypocaust in front of the furnace has not been completed. The work was interrupted around the end of October because the cold weather interfered with the delicate restoration work. Parts of the construction that have not been restored are under temporary protection until the work can continue.

The floors of the thermae have not been conserved because some more archeological work is to be done; however, they have also been protected. The remains of the mosaics discovered were lifted and taken to the workshop for further conservation.

The Memorial Complex

The memorial complex is at the greatest risk of all the buildings at the archeological site. The Mausoleums which were in rather poor condition when discovered are exposed to decay. The stone blocks that sheathed the walls disappeared over time, exposing the core of the walls, made of broken stone bound with lime mortar.

The masonry ring of Romula's tumulus has been restored while that of Galerius' is heavily damaged. Only short stumps of the tetrapylon pillars remain up to the height of the

soe constructed of limestone blocks. Since they were not conserved, the mortar between blocks has washed away, earth has found its way in and the blocks have split apart.

5.3. Requisite Preventive Measures

Landscaping

Guidelines for landscaping are set forth in the Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area for the Archeological Site Gamzigrad – Romuliana. The signing of the contract concerning the implementation of the Plan is underway between the relevant Ministries and the institutions in charge of the supervision of the implementation of the plan.

Transport, Energy and other infrastructure envisaged by the Plan as well as tourist attractions in connection with the presentation of the archeological site need to be realized. It is also necessary to work at the level of the local community to ensure that private land be kept in order so that the general appearance of the surroundings is improved. To this end the waste dump lying on a piece of communal land has already been removed in cooperation with the local authorities.

Ramparts and Towers

Rehabilitation of ramparts and towers needs to begin as soon as possible in order to prevent further dissipation or theft of material. For this, wall tops need to be cleaned of dirt, vegetation and decayed material. Preserved parts of facades need to be pointed with lime mortar with the addition of broken brick, similar in the appearance to the original. The bared cores of the walls need to be sprayed with limewater and lime mortar to improve the compactness of the mortar and prevent crumbling.

A large supply of stone from the original quarry needs to be prepared for the restoration. Blocks should be carved with hand tools of original size. A large supply of bricks in classical dimensions is also needed.

The inner facade of the south tower needs to be restored in line with the original manner of construction. After the restoration of the walls and the floor of the tower it is possible to plan a protective roof construction, identical to the one on the north tower of the western gate. This would form another space for the exhibition of the archeological artifacts.

The other archeologically unexplored towers can also be turned into useful space with various uses after they have been studied and restored.

Already conserved walls of the west gate towers need to be monitored so that all potential light damage can be dealt with in time.

The Palace

Due to large areas of the mosaic conserved *in situ* it is necessary to consider building a protective construction over the palace or a part of it. Inside the protective construction the

architecture and the mosaics would be viewed from raised catwalks, without direct contact. In this manner the walls and the mosaics, which were supposed to be sheltered by a roof, would be better preserved.

The mortar floor of the portico atrium with the fountain which formerly served as the base for a mosaic needs to be mended. In the same atrium the current floor slabs inside the soecle of the colonnade need to be replaced. In color and dimension the new slabs need to match the original ones. They also need to rest on a stable, firm foundation to avoid subsidence and cracking.

The condition of the conserved parts of the architecture needs to be monitored; potential damage should be dealt with efficiently.

The Small Temple

In order to present the small temple better, the restoration of the entrance portal, parts of which were uncovered in the excavation, should be considered. Other elements of architectural sculpture uncovered can also be reassembled and returned to their original places. All this requires appropriate procedure to guarantee the authenticity.

Parts of the sacrificial altar need to be conserved and the whole should be restored as far as possible.

Temple of Jupiter

The stereobate core of the temple of Jupiter needs to be strengthened by spraying with limewater and lime mortar. A roof construction would provide a long-term solution, sheltering the remains of the temple from atmospheric precipitation. It is necessary to consider the restoration of certain parts of the temple on the basis of the existing architectural elements.

Thermae

Restoration of the thermae walls and heating installations will probably be completed in 2006. After the completion of the archeological examination inside the thermae the floors will be restored and the mosaics put back.

The Memorial Complex

Protective constructions need to be planned for Romula's and Galerius' mausoleums with as little conservation work as possible for structural consolidation.

The round ring of Galerius' tumulus needs restoration and an earth mound covered with grass should be piled above it.

The remains of the tetrapylon pillars can be conserved. All remaining stone blocks belonging in the plinths should be returned and set with lime mortar.

6. ARCHEOLOGY

6.1. An Overview of Previous Work

Systematic archeological exploration at the archeological site Gamzigrad -- Romuliana has, from the outset, been entrusted to the Archeological Institute in Belgrade. The work began in 1953 and up to 1957 Prof. Djordje Mano-Zisi was in charge of it. From 1957 to 1963 Djordje Stričević Ph.D. managed the excavation and Prof. Dragoslav Srejšović from 1970 to 1996. As of 1997 Miloje Vasić Ph. D., director of the Archeological Institute has been in charge of the excavations and Maja Zivić M.A., an archeologist with the National Museum in Zaječar is the site supervisor.

1953. The beginning of systematic archeological work in the northwestern quarter on the remains of a building, later registered as Palace I.

1957-1963. The examination of the Palace I continued. Another hall was discovered on the west side as well as a spacious yard with a fountain on the north side.

1962. and 1963. The examination of the fortification on the west side. The walls and the remains of the inner (older) and the outer (more recent) fortification. In the inner ramparts the west gate was discovered, flanked by octagonal towers, a part of the rampart to the north with a single rectangular tower and a portico while another two rectangular towers on the north side were partially explored. A large door was found, flanked with polygonal towers and a part of a rampart with a portico on the inside.

1969. A reception hall in the northern part of the Palace I with the floor mosaic at the entrance representing Dionysius was partially uncovered.

1970-1974. The whole northeastern tract of the Palace I was excavated.

1972. The remains of the temple were explored with a monumental sacrificial altar and a fence around the sacral part in the eastern part of the settlement.

1976-1979. Exploration of another, far larger temple in the south part of Gamzigrad.

1979-1980. Archeological research of the area to the north of the fortress. Outside the ramparts in the immediate vicinity of the western door, the remains of a rectangular building dating from the 5th or 6th century were found. A little further on, at the Malo Gradiste locality first investigations were carried out on a large, solidly built construction, probably a barn, put up at the same time as the more recent Gamzigrad bulwark.

1980. The remains of a large building with a corridor in the northeastern part, south of the Palace II were partially explored.

1980-1982. An building with a portico, to the south of the large temple was partially explored

1981. Partially explored were: buildings in the south part of Gamzigrad, one of the buildings of the country estate (villa rustica) dating from the middle of the 3rd century, the building in the northeastern part – Palace II and the five-aisled edifice in the southwestern part opposite to the Palace I.

1984. In the southwestern quarter the remains of a construction with cruciform ground plan were excavated, set apart from other architectural structures by a special fence. At the time a stone block was found bearing the inscription Felix Romuliana (in the room VII).

1985-1986. Excavations began in three sectors: in front of the large castle (I), in the southeastern quarter (II) and in front of the eastern gate of the more recent bulwark (III). In sector I, an area of 600 m² was systematically explored and the remains of a building dating from the 6th century and a smallish house from the 11th century were found. In sector II an area of 1200 m² was found and the remains of two public buildings were partially uncovered. In sector III the parts of the main (eastern) gateway of Romuliana were excavated, flanked with polygonal towers, like the west gate.

1989. Tower 19: Three posts of the inner construction were found. On the Magura hill Romula's mausoleum was partially explored (the highest part of the remaining construction is 3.0 m).

The eastern gate: the towers flanking the gate were completely uncovered from the outer side; 8 graves dating from the 11th century were found near to the tower. The area between the sacrificial altar of the large temple and the building with the corridor were explored.

1990. Areas to the east and to the north of the large temple were explored: to the east of the temple a house built in the dry-stone wall technique and dating from the 12th century was found, a part of the residential quarter of a Slav settlement. To the north of the temple an edifice with a corridor and an entrance in the south wall was found.

The northwest tract of the palace: The archeological investigation determined its outline, there is an atrium in the central part (10.30 m north-south and 16.50 m east-west); there is a porch around the atrium (2.00 m wide along the north and the south sides and 3.5 m wide along the west and the east side); between corner pillars on the north and the south side there are three masonry pillars while on the east and on the west side there is only one on each side. In front of the triclinium of the palace, in the northern part of the atrium IV and along its south wall, there are three rooms. From the south they are defined by the north wall of great hall of the palace (the dimensions of the rooms from east to west are 4.90 x 10.22 m, 4.90 x 4.40 m and 4.90 x 5.01 m); there are communicating doors between the porch and these rooms while there is no communication between the rooms themselves. The north porch of the atrium IV communicates with two rooms leaning against the north wall of the porch. A row of rooms starting from the middle of the western wall of the atrium was uncovered: the excavation also brought to light 6 graves from the 11 – 12th century in the same place (gr. 39-44);

The northern and the western ramparts of the older fortification: On the western rampart, the area between the rectangular tower and the north wall of the atrium II was explored (to determine the relation between the fortification and the palace); tower 19 in the western rampart was explored (construction rubble without findings).

Magura: Galerius' and Romula's mausoleums (by Romula's mausoleum during the cleaning of the wall footing of the southwestern corner of the building, at the depth of 0.1 m a hoard of 99 solidi was discovered) were completely excavated while the tumuli were uncovered only from the outer side. The Tetrapylon: the north facade was uncovered – the remains of two pylons while the space between the pylons has not been explored.

Apart from archeological examination, the company "Fotogrametrija" from Belgrade also performed stereophotogrammetric scanning of the architectural objects, the architectural sculpture from the gallery of the east gate of the newer fortification as well as the palace mosaics.

1991. The area to the east of the large temple: Thermae (construction E): The room I with the marble floor and brickwork edges under which the original mosaic floor was found: two half-circular niches were found on the western wall of the room; the staircase leading into the pool was dug up as well.

Tower 19: rubble was cleaned from inside the tower.

The northern ramparts of the newer fortification: Construction machinery was used to clean away the rubble from previous excavation; to the north of the triclinium were discovered the pillars of the portico of the north ramparts of the newer fortification (built from brick and building blocks carved from tuff, as well as the pillars on the western rampart);

Magura: The following were explored: a) Galerius' tomb (orientation west-east, inside dimensions 2.23 m x 0.96 m); b) the northern tumulus: in the central part the area of the fire altar, 1.2 m in diameter where 14 coins, fragments of silver kitchenware, a large number of silver and bronze granules as well as amorphous pieces of silver vessels; in the western segment of the tumulus, in its northwestern part a circular stone construction was found with two ceramic urns in the centre (one of the graves belonging to the Bronze Age necropolis); v) the south tumulus: investigations were made in the southwest and northwest segments where part of the Bronze Age necropolis was found; g) the tetrapylon: cleaning completed: near to the northwestern pillar, at the depth of 0.8m a grave with a cremated body was found dating from the middle iron age. "Fotogrametrija" from Belgrade continued with stereophotogrammetric scanning.

1992. In Tower 19 and thermae work continued.

Towers of the western and the southern ramparts of the newer fortification were cleaned up from the outside.

A part of the eastern rampart was uncovered on the inner side.

An investigation was conducted of the classical building to the east of Romuliana, located during the construction of the road to Magura.

Magura: Galerius' tumulus was completely explored and backfilled; Romula's tumulus was examined; the examination of the area between the north and the south tumulus began.

1993. Tower 19: A layer of rubble was removed without findings.

The northeastern ramparts of the newer fortification: construction machinery was used to remove rubble from the inside.

The sacrificial altar and the portico of the large temple: the sacrificial altar was cleaned from the eastern part of the temple; the pillars of the portico on the south side were cleaned and the house in the northwestern part was removed.

Thermae: a porphyry head was found – a part of the emperor Galerius' statue as well as a part of marble relief depicting Ariadne.

To the south of the rampart: buildings discovered during the construction of the road to Magura were examined; walls and parts of brick buildings were found (late classical period); it was determined that one of the structures of the horea greaches towards the rampart.

Magura: Investigation in the area between the north and the south tumulus was completed; several more grave constructions with urns were discovered.

1995

Work was carried out in the area between southern towers of the eastern gates of the older and the younger fortification, on the southern tower of the western gate of the younger fortification, in the thermae sector in the southeastern part of the palace, outside southern and eastern ramparts of the younger fortification; on the Magura site in the sector between the northern and the southern tumuli where several grave constructions were found with urns.

1996

Work continued in the thermae sector in the southeastern part of the palace

1997

Further work in the thermae sector and the examination of the inside of the southern tower of the western gate of the younger fortification (tower 19).

1998

In the thermae work continued in the sector along the eastern façade and in the southwestern corner while several probes were put inside the building as well. Exploration continued in the southern tower of the western gate of the younger fortification

1999

No archeological exploration was carried out in this year

2000

In the southeastern part of the palace exploration continued in the area along the southern and the eastern façade of the thermae. The inside of the thermae as well as the terrain around the building were cleaned thoroughly. Parts of an older building were uncovered. On the Magura site parts of the prehistoric necropolis were examined aiming to determine its eastern limit.

2001

Further work in the sector of the thermae in the southeastern part of the palace: in the space around the southern and the eastern façade of the building; the southeastern corner of the building was examined in detail.

2002

Work in the area of the therme continued. Apoditerium I was examined in detail. It was determined that the oldest building, constructed by the end of the 3rd century was oriented differently from later thermae. In the south tower of the western gate of the younger fortification (tower 19) the area which had not been examined in the earlier period from 1996-1998 was explored in detail and the tower was prepared for presentation. The archeological data indicates that in the late Roman period various craft and metalworking activities were carried out in the area of the tower.

2003

No exploration work was carried out.

2004

In the southeastern part of the palace, the exploration continued of the area along the southern and the eastern façade as well as along the southeastern corner of the thermae. During the exploration of protective character, carried out in the northwestern part of the palace, a part of the main palace water duct was uncovered. In this year the remains of economic buildings of great significance were examined – a metalworking shop uncovered in the thermae sector deserving special notice.

2005

Exploration along the southern façade were finished while those along the eastern façade of the thermae were continued. The dig gradually spreads to the eastern ramparts in accordance with the long-term plan that for the purposes of presentation the terrain on the whole southeastern sector should be brought down to the level at which it was in Galerius' time

6.2. The Program of Future Archeological Work

In recent years conservation work has been lagging far behind the archeological work. For this reason it has been suggested that effort should be focused on the areas where architectural objects are not expected to be found. This initiative has been accepted since other material remains can be examined which are necessary for historical studies of the archeological site.

Archeological excavations will be continued in the southeastern part of the fortification. The examination will focus on determining the contours of the terrain at the time when the palace was built.

In addition, it is necessary to define the surroundings of the thermae and to locate the infrastructure. A part of a lead water pipe and a waste water duct have been uncovered so far.

In the following mid-term period the area towards the eastern ramparts and the small gate will be examined.

7. MOSAICS

7.1. Previous Conservation work

From 1958 to 1966 conservation work on the mosaics was under the management of Rajko Sikimić, a mosaic painter-conservator with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia and from 1966 to 1993 by Milorad Medić, also a painter mosaic conservator with the National Museum in Belgrade. From 1993 the position has been occupied by Vladimir Rašić, a mosaic painter-conservator with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

The excavated mosaics of the archaeological site Gamzigrad – Romuliana have mostly been conserved.

The largest preserved piece of mosaic is in the entrance hall of the palace. It was found during archaeological excavation in the period from 1958 to 1963. The mosaic was somewhat damaged and pieces were missing. When discovered, the foundation of the mosaic was uneven due to subsidence as well as decayed. The binding between the pieces was mostly missing. For the purposes of conservation the mosaic was glued to jute fabric and rolled up. After thorough cleaning the mosaic was re-laid on a new, firm foundation of mortar made from lime, breccia and appropriate aggregate matching in appearance and characteristic to the original Roman mortar. The other mosaics kept *in situ* have been consolidated in a similar manner.

Some of the mosaics have been lifted up and conserved; at present they are kept in the Museum in Zaječar. They are: a fragment of the mosaic depicting venatores fighting with leopards and fragments of borders with parts of animal figures (which were once in the throne room of the palace); a piece of mosaic depicting Dionisius on the throne with a leopard, the scene from the entrance to the triclinium and the picture of labyrinth (one of the central motives of the mosaic in the entrance hall).

7.2 The Condition of the Mosaics

The mosaics of the palace which have undergone conservation are stable; they have been covered with a thick layer of sand for protection. Unfortunately, this type of protection does not allow the mosaics to be seen.

The fragments of the mosaics which were lifted, conserved and put on display in the National Museum in Zaječar are stable. The exception is the mosaic depicting Dionisius: its foundation is decaying.

7.3. Required Preventive Measures

For better storage and display of the mosaics it has been planned to put up a roof over the palace or its part which would shelter the mosaics and the architectural remains from the sun and precipitation. Catwalks for visitors would save the mosaics from being stepped on as well as from any other direct contact.

The fragments of the mosaics from the thermae, which have been lifted up, will be conserved during 2006. They will be displayed in their original place, for the presentation of floors, after a roof has been put up above the thermae.

The mosaic depicting Dionisius, displayed in the National Museum in Zaječar, requires substantial conservation work concerning the change of the foundation.

8. PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

The Photographic library of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia holds 51 color slides (Laica format and 6x6 format) as well as around 1.250 black and white photographs – about 950 photographs 6x6 and around 140 in 6x7 format).

The exploration and the examination works were systematically photographed in the nineteen-seventies and eighties, while general photographs of the site and of individual objects were taken sporadically, mostly at the beginning of the 1990s and systematically in 2003.

- General (1965; 1980; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 2001, 2003)
- Excavation and conservation works (1958; 1960; 1962-1967; 1971-1973; 1975-1979; 1991)

Photo-documentation of examination and conservation work during the 1980s and the 1990s is missing.

In 2003 detailed photographing of the archeological site was undertaken for obtaining high quality slides for publication and the promotion of the cultural property.

9. TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

GAMZIGRAD – ROMULIANA, PALACE OF GALERIUS
drawings in the planning archives of the Institute for protection of cultural monuments of Serbia

situation: registry number: 1139, 1140, 3733, 3735-3736, 3753, 4367-4368, 4372-4374,
the layout of the complex – settlement, reg. no. 1141, 1142, 3734, 3737-3738, 3740-3741,
3751-3752, 3757, 4287-4288, 4371
basilica: base 3742, 3771, cross-section 3743
younger basilica: 6775-6779
mosaic, hall C: 4369
vestibule: 6780-6784
east sector: floor plans: 1143, 1144, 4375, cross-sections: 1145-1153
northeastern thmae: floor plans: 1154, 4285
eastern thermae: cross-sections: 1155, 1156, 4286

palace: 6785-6792, 6796, 4376-4377
 tertiary apse: 6797-6799
 octagonal room: 6800-6802
 pagan temple: floor plan: 1157-1160, 1167, cross-sections: 1168, 3779, views: 1164-1166
 large pagan temple: cross-sections: 1161-1163
 small temple: 3746-3748, 4247, 4259-4261
 the room with half-circular niche: 6795, 6803, 6804
 rustic constructions to the south of the temple: floor plans and cross-sections: 1169-1171
 palace in the northwestern insula: 1172
 western sector: 1173
 western palace: 1174-1175
 tower doorway: 1176,
 western city doorway: 4252, 4256, 3769
 atrium H: 1177-1181, 4290
 atrium F: 3773-3774
 atrium I: 4272-4273
 porta decumana: 3775-3778
 civilian construction: 3745
 central tower: 3749-3750
 side views: 3754-3756
 the remains of edging walls and towers: 3761,
 polygonal tower: 3762-3764, 4378
 rectangular tower: 3765-3766, 4262-4270
 north polygonal tower: 4250, 4253-4255
 south polygonal tower: 4251, 4257-4258
 polygonal tower: 4274-4278
 octagonal tower: 4281,
 rectangular tower: 4282-4284
 the gate of the younger fortification: 3767-3768,
 younger fortification, later extension: 6813-6814
 younger fortification pillars: 6813-6814
 gates of the older fortification: 4247-4249, 4279-4280
 entrance towers of the older fortification: 4238-4246
 ramparts and the entrance gate: 3772
 plastics: 3780-3876
 brick elements: 3877-3881
 copings, fragments, capitals: 3882-3886, 6805-6812, 6815
 the map of the Roman province: 3731-3732
 perspective, reconstruction: 3758-3760
 blueprint for parking: 4289
 sacrificial altar: 4271
 north wall between the font and the space with baths: 3744

GAMZIGRAD – ROMULIANA. PALACE OF GALERIUS

Other technical documentation

1975 (248/1) The completion of the conservation of the pagan temple, the conservation of the walls of its temenos, continuation of work on the polygonal tower and the sculptural grouping of the two galleries from the façade of its fortification (M. Canak)

1976 (109/5) work on the buildings uncovered: continuation of work on conservation and partial reconstruction of the pagan temple and the preparation of fragments of sculptural décor for presentation: laying down the floor in the polygonal tower and a part of the atrium l/ work on mosaics (M. Canak and M. Medic)

1977 (194/4) continuation of work on conservation and partial reconstruction of the pagan temple, conservation of buildings and walls in the eastern sector: further preparation of fragments of sculptural décor for presentation: continuation of the work on the floor of the central part of the atrium l, work on mosaics (M. Canak and M. Medic)

1977 (194/195) The proposal for 1978 – continuation of work from 1977 (M. Canak and M. Medic)

1979 (443/1) Repairing the palace walls in the north-western insula, the work on the rectangular tower and architectural fragments, continuation of work on the small pagan temple, beginning work on the large pagan temple, conservation of the eastern thermae walls the continuation of the work on the mosaics (M. Canak and M. Medic)

1980 (397/1) Continuation of work on uncovered buildings and mosaics (M. Canak and M. Medic)

1981 (352/1) the report on work performed in 1980 and the purchase of material (Roman bricks) for the reconstruction of the large pagan temple and the continuation of the work on the mosaics (M. C. M. and M. Medic)

1985 (396/2) Conservation work in 1984 and the proposal for further work (M. Canak)

1986 (10/16) Conservation and exploration in 1985 and the proposal for further work (M. Canak)

1987 (93/7) Conservation and exploration in 1986 and the proposal for further work (M. Canak)

1988 (12/6) Conservation and exploration in 1987 and the proposal for further work (B. Stojkovic Pavelka)

1988 (40/5) The mosaic from Gamzigrad “VENATORES” – HUNTERS (V. Rasic)

1990 (153/6) Conservation and exploration in 1989 and the proposal for further work (B. Stojkovic Pavelka)

1995 (121/30) The report on archeological exploration in 1994 (SANU and National Museum Zajecar)

1995 (193/11) The thermae, apoditerium. mosaic no. 1 – completion of conservation work (B. Rasic)

1997 The report on archeological excavation in 1977 (the National Museum Zajecar and the Institute for Archeology)

1998 (118/11) The Report on work in 1997 and the proposal for further work (B Stojkovic)

1998 The report on the archeological excavation in the tower 19 in 1998 (the National Museum Zajecar and the Institute for Archeology)

1998 (118/2) The proposal for work on the mosaics of the thermae, apoditerium. mosaic no. 1 (V. Rasic)

2000 The report on the archeological excavation and examination in 2000 (the National Museum Zajecar and the Institute for Archeology)

2001 The report on archeological excavation and examination during 2001 and the excavation log (the National Museum Zajecar and the Institute Nis, the Faculty of Philosophy)

2002 The report on archeological excavation and examination during 2001 and the excavation log (the National Museum Zajecar and the Institute Nis, the Faculty of Philosophy)

2002 (66/16) The study for the completion of conservation and restoration work on the architecture and the mosaics (B. Stojkovic Pavelka)

2002 the report with specification for the Ministry

2002 (66/18) The Spatial Plan for the Special Purpose Area of the Archeological Site Gamzigrad – Romuliana, the analysis of protective measures for construction fund and the review of recorded archeological sites (the Republic Institute and Faculty of Philosophy – the Center for Archeological Exploration)

2003 The Spatial Plan for the Area of the Archeological Site Gamzigrad – Romuliana, Proposal (the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning)

2004 (28/41) the Project for Japanese foundation.

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Gamzigrad-Romuliana (Serbia)

No 1253

Official name as proposed

by the State Party: Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius

Location: Eastern Serbia

Brief description:

The archaeological site of Gamzigrad is a Late Roman fortified palace compound with a memorial complex on the adjoining hill. It was built in the late 3rd and early 4th century. The construction was commissioned by the Emperor Galerius Maximianus (the successor of Diocletian). The complex was named *Felix Romuliana* after his mother, who was Dacian by birth.

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a site.

1. BASIC DATA

Included in the Tentative List: 18 March 2002

International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund for preparing the Nomination: No

Date received by the World Heritage Centre: 26 January 2006

Background: This is a new nomination.

Consultations: ICOMOS has consulted its International Scientific Committees on Fortifications and Military Heritage and on Archaeological Heritage Management.

Literature consulted (selection):

The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites, W. L. Mac Donald, R. Stillwell, M. H. Macallister, eds, Princeton university press, 1976.

The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Constantine, N. Lenski, ed., 2006.

Technical Evaluation Mission: 22-26 August 2006

Additional information requested and received from the State Party: None

Date of ICOMOS approval of this report: 21 January 2007

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

Gamzigrad is a Late Roman fortified palace compound with a memorial complex on the adjoining hill. It was built in the late 3rd and early 4th century CE. On the basis of archaeological findings and written sources it has been established that the complex was commissioned by the Roman Emperor Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus and was known as *Felix Romuliana*.

The nominated property consists of the following:

- *The Fortified Imperial Palace Complex*, itself consisting of:
 - Fortifications
 - The palace in the north-western part of the complex
 - Basilicas
 - Temples
 - Thermae
- *The memorial complex*
- *Tetrapylon*

These are considered in turn:

- *The Fortified Imperial Palace Complex*

During archaeological exploration of the site the remains of two fortifications were found. Within their walls a palace was located on the north-western side, along with two temples, baths and numerous other structures. Both the fortifications and the buildings associated with them were constructed in about ten years, from 297 to 311.

The area inside the ramparts is divided by a road that was probably the main thoroughfare (*decumanus*) connecting the eastern and the western gates. The northern part of the area is occupied by the imperial palace complex, with its public and private rooms and a small temple with a sacrificial altar. In the southern part there are public rooms (a large temple, *thermae*) and service areas (a *horreum* and a single-aisled building with a portico).

From the first half of the 4th century to the middle of the 6th century the appearance and function of the fortified palace underwent substantial changes. As early as the second half of the 4th century the palace fell into disrepair, and after the invasion of the Goths and the Huns into the Balkan Peninsula it became a small Byzantine settlement, which appeared under the same name in the list of settlements restored by Justinian in the 6th century. Gamzigrad was revived for the last time as a fortified Slav settlement in the 11th century.

Systematic archaeological excavation at the property has been carried out since 1953, with associated conservation and restoration of the architecture, mosaics, and architectural sculpture.

- Fortifications

The Gamzigrad fortress covers a rhomboid shaped area of about 4ha with visible remains of ramparts and towers in places up to 15m high. Archaeological excavation has uncovered two parallel fortification systems.

The inner fortification is the older of the two. It consists of 16 towers connected with ramparts. In the east and the west of the fortress, octagonal towers flank gateways while rectangular towers are lined between them. The older fortifications are mostly brick-built; the state of preservation is uneven.

The outer, later fortification comprises twenty towers connected by ramparts. The fortifications were constructed using *opus mixtum* (several courses of stone alternating with three rows in brick). The later fortifications are in a better state of repair than the earlier.

Two monumental gates give access into the fortress. The lower part of the western gate is built from sandstone blocks, followed with moulding in worked sandstone and facing in *opus mixtum*. Examination of the eastern gate found it to be in a somewhat worse condition than the western but similar to it in building technique and decorative elements. A number of smaller gates and posterns have also been discovered.

- The palace in the north-western part of the complex

Systematic research has uncovered the remains of an edifice with many rooms, halls, and atriums. The spatial plan of the building and the rich floor and wall decorations have revealed that this must have been a large palace.

The main entrance is on the eastern side and leads into the first entrance hall, the floor of which was covered by a mosaic with abstract motifs and a central representation of a labyrinth. From here a wide, horizontal hallway led to a hall with a raised apse on the south side, most probably the throne room. This also had a mosaic floor with geometrical and hunting motifs.

The throne room led to the atrium, where numerous fragments of a fountain were recovered. The hall with the apse to the north of the atrium was identified as a *triclinium*. The central part of the room was raised and covered in marble slabs of various colours in *opus sectile* technique.

In addition to these and other public rooms, numerous smaller accompanying rooms of unknown purpose have been revealed. All the palace buildings were constructed in brick and marlstone and were most likely plastered.

- Basilicas

Two basilicas were built in this area in the 4th and 6th centuries, one above the other, and were partially destroyed at that time. For the outer load-bearing walls the first basilica used the walls of the throne hall. The later one is far larger and was probably constructed at the time of Justinian's restoration of Gamzigrad. It is a three-aisled building with a four-leaf font room on the southern side.

- Temples

Within the palace complex are to be found the remains of a small temple with a sacrificial altar facing the entrance. It has been determined that the temple belonged to the tetrastyle *prostylos* type, with four pillars at the entrance.

Around the middle of the 19th century, excavations revealed the remains of a much larger structure in the central part of the southern segment of the fortress. These were identified as parts of the podium and the staircase of a monumental temple.

- Thermae

This building is a classical Roman baths with characteristic elements – changing room, cold bath, warm bath, and hot bath.

- *The memorial complex*

About 1km to the east of the main gate of the palace, on the Magura hill, stands a complex of memorial buildings. Archaeological investigations have uncovered on the levelled top of the hill two mausoleums devoted to Galerius and his mother Romula, as well as two circular tumuli for consecration purposes. To the north-east, alongside the road leading to the fortress, the remains of a monumental *tetrapylon* were found.

The first building to be discovered was the mausoleum devoted to Romula, erected in 305. It is in a damaged condition, but sufficient survived for its impressive size and form to be recognised. A giant circular tumulus adjoins this mausoleum. It is a monument for consecration purposes, put up at the same time as the mausoleum.

The nearby mausoleum of Galerius, erected in 311, is better preserved, and it has been possible to discern its original size and form. Like that of his mother, the tomb of Galerius is accompanied by a consecration monument, erected at the same time as the mausoleum. It is a masonry ring 39m in diameter filled with earth in the shape of a cone.

- *Tetrapylon*

Found a short distance to the north-east of the memorial complex were the lower parts of four pillars identified as belonging to a monumental *tetrapylon*.

The relation between the two spatial ensembles is stressed by the location of the *tetrapylon* on the crossroads between the worldly fortification with the palace and the other-worldly mausoleums and consecration monuments.

History and development

The Gamzigrad fortified palace was built by the Roman Emperor Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus, the successor of Diocletian in the Second Tetrarchy, at the end of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th century CE. This was substantiated by the discovery of a sculpted head in the Emperor's likeness during excavation of the baths.

The tetrarchy form of governance required the Emperor to abdicate after twenty years of rule and, having celebrated the *vicennalia*, to retire. Galerius followed the model of his ideological father, Diocletian, and made plans for the

construction of a palace, surrounded by ramparts, in the area of his origin where he intended to spend the rest of his life.

Galerius was not able to devote himself to the construction of the fortress-palace until after his victory over the Persian king Narses in 297. With the title of Caesar and as the adopted son and heir of Diocletian, he began the work in his place of origin in *Dacia Ripensis*, today Eastern Serbia. He named the fortress *Romuliana* after his Dacian mother Romula. A fragment of an archivolte found in the excavations bears the inscription *Felix Romuliana* circled with a laurel wreath. The inner fortifications of the compound, the palace in the north-western part, and the small temple were erected in this first stage.

After the death of Constantius Chlorus in 306, Galerius became the most powerful man in the Roman Empire. Viewed from that lofty position, the fortress appeared to be too humble. Work then under way was abandoned to concentrate on a more monumental fortress encompassing the buildings already erected. A huge temple dedicated to Jupiter was erected in the south part of the compound. The new phase is characterised by even greater lavishness of decoration full of symbolic meaning, executed in various materials.

On the hill to the east of the fortified palace, Galerius built mausoleums for himself and for his mother flanked by consecrational monuments in the shape of tumuli. The latter are connected with the *apotheosis* – the symbolic elevation to the status of god.

As Caesar, Galerius was identified with Hercules and later, when he had been raised to the status of Augustus, with Jupiter. Connecting rulers with the divine hierarchy was one of the characteristics of tetrarchy. As a divine personification Galerius wanted to provide for his mother a place among the gods, and through the act of *apotheosis* he secured divine immortality for Romula.

The *tetrapylon* which marked a crossroads was erected above the intersection of the Roman road leading to Romuliana and the road to the memorial complex to mark the intersection of earthly and heavenly roads.

The main role in the construction of all the buildings was played by the V Macedonian Legion which followed Galerius in the battles he fought in the East and which served as construction labour in periods of peace.

After the Emperor's death in 311 life in the palace went on, but without royal ceremonies. The palace and other buildings were redecorated and put to other uses. This quiet decline continued until the end of the 5th century when the throne hall was converted into a three-aisle Christian basilica. At the time, along the eastern facade of the palace, another building was put up with an atrium in the centre and an apse with a small marble basin, probably a font. Several towers of the defensive bulwark were turned into craft shops manufacturing items needed by the new inhabitants.

At this time Romuliana was an important village community where a court official might have resided. Around the mid 5th century the compound sustained heavy damage and was burned, probably following the invasion

of the Huns. In the second half of the 5th and the 6th century Romuliana was reconstructed, but it never regained its former splendour. The new buildings were inferior both in size and in the manner of construction.

During the reign of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian some extensive construction was undertaken. In this period considerable architectural and spatial changes were carried out. A monumental three-aisle basilica with a four-leaf font was erected in the palace compound, overshadowing the existing building with its exceptionally beautiful mosaics. The east gateway was abandoned and the west gate became the main entrance. Architectural decorative sculptural elements from the palace and temples of Galerius were reused as building material.

At the beginning of the 7th century, owing to frequent raids by the Avars and the Slavs, the site was abandoned. The remains of the former palace were reoccupied, as late as the beginning of the 9th century, when a small medieval settlement developed in the eastern part of the compound.

3. OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE, INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

Integrity and Authenticity

The fortified palace of Galerius is representative of the Late Roman concept of Imperial symbolism. The all-embracing ideological programme of rule, created in the era of the Tetrarchy, connected the manner of construction with Imperial rituals during the period of rule as well as the period after the abdication. The glorification of the Emperor as the all-powerful master and a god underlies this concept of construction.

The connection with divine rituals is especially clear in the construction of buildings intended for the Emperor's residence after abdication. All construction symbolises Roman gods and the preparation of the Emperor to become a divinity himself upon death. This ideological programme reached the peak of its materialisation in Galerius's unique fortified palace and the memorial complex.

The integrity and authenticity of Gamzigrad-Romuliana are clearly demonstrated. Relatively few excavations have been carried out to date and there has been no attempt to reconstruct the much degraded remains. There are no plans for reconstruction beyond what is needed for conservation and can be substantiated through research, as these would diminish the level of authenticity.

The major threat to the integrity of the property is constituted by archaeological excavation because, even when needed, this is by nature destructive. Before any further excavation is conducted, ICOMOS considers that it would be advisable to carry out a detailed analysis of all the data from previous excavations and to continue with an intensive programme of exploration by geophysical and other non-destructive means. Subsequently, excavation could be limited to 'surgical incisions' at precisely targeted places in order to solve specific research questions and to avoid creating conservation problems.

ICOMOS considers that the conditions of integrity and authenticity are met. It recommends that priority be given

to the analysis of the data from previous excavations and that new investigations be conducted using preferably non-destructive means and targeted surgical incisions.

Comparative analysis

The fortified palace of Galerius and its decoration can be directly compared with other constructions of the period.

The remains of Galerius's imperial residence in Thessaloniki lie for the most part underneath the contemporary city and detailed examination of the buildings is not possible.

More suitable elements for comparative analysis are to be found in Diocletian's Palace in Split (which is already on the World Heritage List). The context of the construction of both palaces gives rise to comparison, since both were commissioned by Tetrarchy Emperors as parts of the ideological programme of rule, relating specifically to the period after their abdication. Both palaces were designed to be representative Imperial residences housing Emperors who renounced power but retained its symbols. Within magnificent ramparts with watchtowers and gates, they possessed palaces, temples and ancillary buildings.

However, the differences between the two palaces stem from the practical realisation of the same ideological scheme. The fortification of Diocletian's palace complex is of regular, almost quadrangular shape. Polygonal towers emphasise the entrances into the compound while quadrangular towers stand at the corners and along the ramparts. A similar design can be identified in the earlier fortification of Galerius's construction. However, owing to the terrain, the fortification ended up of irregular shape. The later fortification, which embraced and incorporated the older one, also had to follow the lie of the land.

Although, like Diocletian, Galerius rose from the military ranks to the status of Emperor, the concept of an army stronghold, which was strictly followed for Diocletian's palace, was rejected here.

The later fortification, constructed after Galerius had become Emperor, greatly surpasses that of Diocletian's palace in grandeur and decoration. All its towers are polygonal, protrude from the ramparts, and take up much space. The gates and the ramparts above them are decorated by decorative niches in several levels with distinctly symbolical architectural decoration connected to the Emperor's person and the Tetrarchy system of rule.

Substantial differences can also be found in the interior layout of the two palaces. In Diocletian's palace, two thoroughfares set at right angles divide the space into four segments, reminiscent of Roman army camps. In Galerius's palace, however, a single thoroughfare connects the western and the eastern gates, dividing the space into southern and northern parts; the division seeks to emphasise the duality of the space.

There are numerous other ways in which the two palaces are significantly different. The architecture and layouts highlight the often contrasting aspirations and achievements of the two Tetrarch Emperors.

There is another Imperial palace of the same period in Sicily, the Villa Romana del Casale at Piazza Armerina, which is also on the World Heritage List. This differs strikingly from either of the Balkan examples. The design principles are fundamentally similar, but the Sicilian palace vividly demonstrates the cultural differences that had evolved between the western and eastern parts of the Roman Empire.

The individual characteristics of the palace of Galerius are of sufficient intrinsic quality and significantly distinct from the other two Roman Imperial palaces that are already on the World Heritage List. ICOMOS therefore considers that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of this property for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Justification of the Outstanding Universal Value

The State Party considers that the property is of Outstanding Universal Value for the following:

Gamzigrad is a single architectural and spatial ensemble constructed according to a complex ideological and cult programme which resulted from a specific concept of the Imperial rule embodied in the person of an Emperor and his connection with the Roman gods. The programme was given material form through the construction of an imposing fortification comprising an ensemble of buildings with various purposes. The constructions within the ramparts are grouped spatially and thematically in relation to the Emperor Galerius and his mother Romula. Such a composition of the fortifications and the buildings with residential and cult purposes is a unique example of Roman architecture. The memorial complex on the nearby hill, although spatially set apart, is an indivisible part of the fortified palace.

This cultural property is also exceptional in so far as it is the only example of a construction of this kind from the Second Tetrarchy. It is fundamentally different from a comparable construction dating back to the First Tetrarchy, Diocletian's Palace in Split, or the example from the western part of the Empire at Piazza Armerina. By virtue of the artistic merit of its mosaics and decorative architectural elements, it ranks among the supreme works of the Late Roman period. The complex is distinguished for its strong symbolism, carried out consistently through architectural design and decoration.

The position of the Palace on the territory of former *Dacia Ripensis* demonstrates the importance once attached to this area within the Roman Empire. In the Late Roman period, the centres of power shifted from west to east; this area was under both western and eastern creative influences, which is reflected in the architectural freedom in general as well as in the design of particular constructions.

Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The property is nominated on the basis of criteria i, ii, iii, iv, and vi.

Criterion i: The State Party justifies this criterion on the basis that Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus commissioned this architectural complex for his residence after his abdication from the Imperial throne; it is the only one built for such a purpose for the needs of an Emperor of

the Second Tetrarchy. The realisation of a complex ideological programme here was enriched with the idea of the spatial separation of the fortified palace and the memorial area.

All the architectural objects of the complex are deeply symbolic of the ruling programme of the Tetrarchy and the relationship between the Emperor and the divinities of the Roman pantheon.

The sheer size of the fortification by far surpasses the functional requirements of protection. The ideological programme of the Tetrarchy, enriched with the emphasised symbolism concerning Roman gods and their connection with the Emperors was carried out in the construction of the fortified palace and the memorial complex. The idea and its material realisation present the apex of the spiritual and material creativity of the late Roman period and by the end of the age of Roman civilisation.

ICOMOS does not consider that this property sufficiently represents a masterpiece of human creative genius. The Palace of Diocletian in Split is not inscribed on the basis of this criterion and there is no case to be made for Gamzigrad being superior in this regard. The Villa Romana del Casale was inscribed on the basis of this criterion due to the exceptional quality of its mosaics.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

Criterion ii: The State Party justifies this criterion on the basis that this complex represents the highest point of the idea of glorification of an Emperor in the Late Roman period.

The V Macedonian Legion, the military unit at whose head Galerius had won a great victory over the Persians, was the main labour force in the construction of the complex. Galerius and his army had learnt about the architecture of the Near East and Asia Minor when fighting there. This is reflected primarily in the form of the Temple of Jupiter, which is atypical of the rest of the Roman Empire.

The mixture of eastern and western influences, acquired all over the Roman Empire, gives spontaneity and freedom to the architecture of the fortification, the palace, and the other buildings. The complex also indicates how much importance was attached to the province of *Dacia Ripensis* in Late Roman times as well as its unity with the cultural area of the rest of the Empire.

Although the property is of unquestionable cultural value, ICOMOS does not consider that the property exhibits an important interchange of human values in an exceptional way.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

Criterion iii: According to the State Party, the fortified palace of Galerius indicates the development of the Imperial rule programme of the Second Tetrarchy. The idea underpinning the programme was that the Emperor abandoned the throne after twenty years of rule. He would

build himself a suitable residential palace where he could retire in his birthplace.

The idea that the palace should be fortified comes from the fact that the Tetrarchy Emperors were all senior military leaders and so the residences were to allude to military strongholds. However, the magnitude and the decoration of Gamzigrad surpass those of a military fortress.

The fortification, the palace, and the memorial complex are unique testimony of the Roman construction tradition penetrated by the ideological programme of the Second Tetrarchy and Galerius himself as their builder. ICOMOS is in full agreement with this analysis of the historical significance of the site.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

Criterion iv: According to the State Party, the group of buildings comprising the architectural complex of the Emperor Galerius is unique in the way that it interweaves the ceremonial and the memorial programme. This idea is reflected in the spatial and visual correlation of the fortified palace and the memorial complex. The palace and all the buildings within the compound are oriented towards the hill where the mausoleums of the Emperor and his mother are located, as well as the tumuli for the *apotheosis*. ICOMOS is in full agreement with this analysis of the architectural and structural significance of the site.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion is justified.

Criterion vi: According to the State Party, Galerius's fortified palace is the only example of a specific manner of construction from the Second Tetrarchy period. It is also unusual that during the archaeological exploration supporting evidence was found for the name of the complex as well as the name of the person who had commissioned it.

However, Gamzigrad-Romuliana cannot be judged to be superior in any way to the Split Imperial villa, which is not inscribed on the List on the basis of criterion (vi), and so ICOMOS considers that it would be invidious and illogical to apply this criterion in the present case.

ICOMOS considers that this criterion has not been justified.

ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value has been demonstrated and the nominated property meets criteria iii and iv.

4. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

The nomination dossier includes an identification of the following factors:

Development Pressures

The immediate surroundings of the property are agricultural in character. The use of farming machinery such as tractors, which move on the existing roads, but also make new routes, can compromise the presentation of the archaeological site by damaging its visual setting and

causing noises and vibrations. About 30km to the north of the property lies the Bor copper mining and metalworking complex, but this is sufficiently remote to minimise the threat to the property.

A constant though infrequent threat is posed by unofficial diggers using metal detectors and other instruments in the hope of finding valuable movable artefacts. This illegal exploration is fuelled by popular legends about underground halls and tunnels with buried treasure.

Environmental Pressures

The archaeological and architectural remains are constantly exposed to precipitation, with the mosaics at special risk. Under certain weather conditions, fumes from the Bor plant can reach the property, and acid rain is also possible.

Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The property does not lie in an earthquake zone and threats of this kind are not expected. Even at the highest recorded water level, the watercourse along the eastern rampart of the fortification offers no threat to the property.

Visitor/tourism pressures

Visitors to the property can be divided into two categories. The first, smaller category comprises individual visitors, about 6,800 a year, who, weather permitting, visit all year round. Most come from the surrounding towns, but there are others from further afield, even from abroad. These visitors do not constitute a threat.

Tourist groups coming by coach form the second category. They mostly come in spring and autumn. Older visitors do not present a problem to the preservation of the property, but school visitors (some 23,000 annually) do pose certain problems, since they move around the property without restraint, causing damage. For this reason, only one busload (c 50 people) is allowed on the property at a time. Tourism has increased in recent years – c 30,000 at the property itself and c 8,000 at the museum).

ICOMOS considers that there are no serious threats to the property, although serious consideration must be given by the State Party to the potential impact of increased visitor numbers.

5. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The exact definition of the boundaries of the nominated property is to some extent arbitrary because the precise area that was used in the past has not yet been explored in detail, but this does not imply they are unfounded or that they need any correction.

The proposed boundaries make sense from a landscape perspective and from archaeological experience. They probably encompass the most important features of the ensemble constituted by the palace/fortress and its surrounding elements.

The buffer zone encompasses an area that from a landscape point of view is part of the nominated territory. It ensures that no development takes place within the valley and that views from and to the centrally located palace remain intact. The valley as such is a valuable cultural landscape – a virtually untouched rural area.

ICOMOS considers that the boundaries of the core and buffer zone are adequate.

Ownership

The Gamzigrad–Romuliana archaeological site is state property. The land on which it lies is the property of the National Museum in Zaječar.

Protection

The property is protected by:

- The Decision by the Institute for the Preservation and Scientific Examination of the Cultural Goods of the PR of Serbia No 407/48, 19 March 1948.
- The Decision on the Identification of Immovable Cultural Goods of Outstanding and of Great Importance (Official Gazette 14/79): the remains of the Roman city of Gamzigrad were awarded the status of a cultural monument of outstanding importance.
- The Cultural Properties Law, *The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia*, No 71/94 (the law in force governing the preservation of cultural properties).

Legal regulations are binding for the Institution for the Protection of Cultural Property, which is required to plan, specify, and carry out technical protection of the monument, to issue decisions on protective measures, to collect and retain the required documentation concerning the monument, to monitor its protection and use, to prevent unplanned demolition, reconstruction, and rebuilding of a cultural property and its protected surroundings. Penalties for breaches of regulations are provided for by:

- the Cultural Properties Law;
- the Law on Building Construction;
- the Penal Law of the Republic of Serbia.

A third level of protection is provided by the *Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area of the Archaeological Site Gamzigrad-Romuliana*, developed at the initiative of the Municipality of Zaječar and officially adopted in 2004. The regulations in this plan are adequate and allow further development outside the nominated property and its buffer zone and in a controlled way.

ICOMOS considers that the protective measures for the property are adequate.

Conservation

History and Current State of Conservation

Of the older fortifications, work is in progress on clearing and conserving three towers, but a considerable part is awaiting clearance on archaeological examination. Work is needed urgently on some facades, which are deteriorating rapidly. The situation on the later fortifications is similar.

The palace and the basilicas have been well conserved, and work is in progress on the temples and the baths. No conservation work has been carried out on the two mausoleums, awaiting a decision regarding the construction of cover structures, but the two consecration buildings are in the process of restoration.

On the whole, it can be said that the conservation of the remains is satisfactory, though it could be much improved by sufficient finances. The available expert staff is well qualified and fully capable, qualified workmen are hired locally, and technical solutions are available. All that is missing is sufficient funding, and this has recently been increased.

ICOMOS considers that the state of conservation is adequate, although could be much improved through increased financial resources.

Active Conservation measures

Great care is taken to improve general conservation conditions. Recent additional funding by the Ministry of Culture (a grant of 600,000 euros) has helped to improve the presentation and conservation.

The condition of the built structures is carefully monitored, but although every effort is made to stabilise walls and floors, the available means are just barely sufficient to keep up with the ongoing degradation processes, mainly caused by winter conditions. Protection of the floors with mosaics *in situ* is effective.

Some parts of the property, such as the west gate, have been restored in an appropriate manner, and great care has been taken to limit restoration to parts for which solid archaeological evidence is available.

ICOMOS considers that the state of conservation of the remains is adequate, although it would benefit greatly from increased funding.

Management

Management structures and processes, including traditional management processes

The property is managed at the level of the Republic of Serbia by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia. The Institute has produced a *Plan for the Management, Exploration, Protection and Presentation of the Archaeological Site Gamzigrad* (June 2005) defining necessary legal and technical protection measures and listing activities for the conservation, restoration and presentation of the site.

The National Museum in Zaječar is in charge of the maintenance and the promotion of the site. Its obligations are set out in an annual plan.

According to the Law on the Activities of Public Interest in the Area of Culture and the Law on Cultural Goods, funds for preservation are provided from the budget of the Republic of Serbia through the Ministry of Culture.

An effort is being put forward to secure donations from international funds dealing with the preservation of cultural properties.

Management plans and arrangements, including visitor management and presentation

There is as yet no complete management plan for the property, although there is a management system in place.

On-site management is responsibility of the branch of the National Museum in Zaječar, which has a professional director and an archaeologist on the site. Decisions that may have an impact on the site or its buffer zone are taken by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Belgrade, which is the management authority for all conservation issues relating to the immovable heritage. Decisions relating to the conservation of movable heritage on the site are taken by a commission at the Ministry of Culture, on which the National Museum and the Archaeological Institute in Belgrade are represented.

Involvement of local communities

The Municipality of Zaječar as a local government authority takes an interest in the maintenance of the property and co-finances preservation work through the National Museum in Zaječar. The Museum has a close and effective relationship with the Municipality and with the local population.

ICOMOS considers that the present management structure for the property is minimal and recommends that it be further developed and formalised within the minimum delay, and backed by adequate financial resources.

6. MONITORING

The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia is in charge of the monitoring of the conservation condition of the architecture and the mosaics of the site. It submits an annual condition report to the Ministry of Culture. An effective system of key indicators is in place and there is a five-year review.

The Ministry monitors the archaeological investigations, the conservation of buildings and mosaics, the development of the site, and its presentation and popularisation.

ICOMOS considers that the monitoring measures for the property are adequate.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Gamzigrad-Romuliana, the Palace of the Roman Emperor Galerius, possesses outstanding universal value in terms of political and cultural history in classical antiquity. ICOMOS is satisfied with the authenticity and integrity of the nominated property. The core zone proposed by the State Party includes the essential elements of this remarkable monumental complex and the buffer zone encompasses an area which ensures that no development takes place within the valley and that views from and to the centrally located palace remain intact. The valley as such is a valuable cultural landscape – a virtually untouched rural area.

Recommendations with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that Gamzigrad–Romuliana, the Palace of Galerius, Serbia, be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of ***criteria iii and iv***.

Recommended Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Gamzigrad-Romuliana is a Late Roman palace and memorial complex built in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries, commissioned by the Emperor Galerius Maximianus. The strong fortifications of the palace are an allusion to the fact that the Tetrarchy Emperors were all senior military leaders. The spatial and visual relationships between the palace and the memorial complex, where the mausoleums of the Emperor and his mother Romula are located, are a unique one.

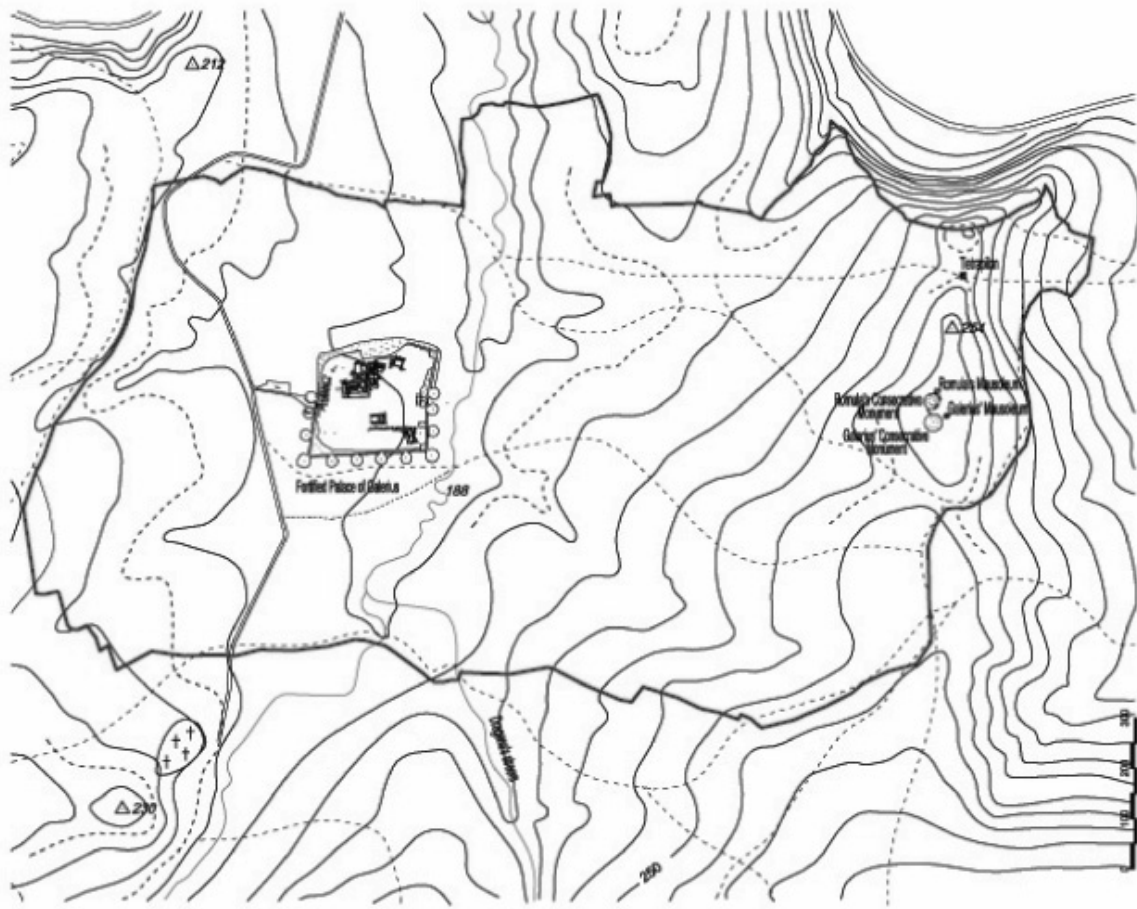
Criterion iii: The fortifications, the palace, and the memorial complex are a unique testimony of the Roman construction tradition pervaded by the ideological programme of the Second Tetrarchy and Galerius himself as their builder.

Criterion iv: The group of buildings comprising the architectural complex of the Emperor Galerius is unique in the fashion that it intertwines the ceremonial and the memorial programme. The relation between two spatial ensembles is stressed by placing the *Tetrapylon* on the crossroads between the worldly fortification with the palace and the other-worldly mausoleums and consecration monuments.

ICOMOS recommends that the State Party be requested to further develop its management system and allocate sufficient resources to its implementation.

ICOMOS further recommends that the State Party immediately give consideration to the following:

- Give priority to the analysis of the data from previous excavations and conduct any new investigations using non-destructive means and targeted surgical incisions.
- Adopt measures to avoid any negative impact of increased visitor numbers on the property.



Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



Aerial south-east view



Atrium with well



Remains of the great temple



Remains of older fortification

Gamzigrad-Romuliana (Serbie)

No 1253

Nom officiel du bien tel que

proposé par l'État partie : Gamzigrad-Romuliana,
palais de Galère

Lieu : Serbie orientale

Brève description :

Le site archéologique de Gamzigrad est un palais fortifié de l'époque romaine tardive, associé à un mémorial sur la colline adjacente. Il fut édifié à la fin du III^e siècle et au début du IV^e siècle, sur ordre de l'empereur Galerius Maximianus (successeur de Dioclétien). L'ensemble fut baptisé *Felix Romuliana*, du nom de sa mère, originaire de la Dacie.

Catégorie de bien :

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *site*.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Inclus dans la liste indicative : 18 mars 2002

Assistance internationale au titre du Fonds du patrimoine mondial pour la préparation de la proposition d'inscription : Non

Date de réception par le

Centre du patrimoine mondial : 26 janvier 2006

Antécédents : Il s'agit d'une nouvelle proposition d'inscription.

Consultations : L'ICOMOS a consulté ses Comités scientifiques internationaux sur les fortifications et le patrimoine militaire et sur la gestion du patrimoine archéologique.

Littérature consultée (sélection) :

The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites, W. L. MacDonald, R. Stillwell, M. H. Macallister, eds, Princeton university press, 1976.

The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Constantine, N. Lenski, ed., 2006.

Mission d'évaluation technique : 22-26 août 2006

Information complémentaire demandée et reçue de l'État partie : Aucune

Date de l'approbation de l'évaluation par l'ICOMOS :
21 janvier 2007

2. LE BIEN

Description

Gamzigrad est un palais fortifié de l'époque romaine tardive, associé à un mémorial sur la colline adjacente. Il fut édifié à la fin du III^e siècle et au début du IV^e siècle. Les découvertes archéologiques et les sources écrites montrent que sa construction fut ordonnée par l'empereur romain Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus, qui le baptisa *Felix Romuliana*.

Le bien proposé pour inscription se compose des éléments suivants :

- *L'ensemble du palais impérial fortifié*, regroupant lui-même :
 - Fortifications
 - Palais dans la partie nord-ouest de l'ensemble
 - Basiliques
 - Temples
 - Thermes
- *Ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs*
- *Tetrapylon*

Ceux-ci sont envisagés tour à tour :

- *L'ensemble du palais impérial fortifié*

Les fouilles archéologiques du site ont révélé les vestiges de deux ensembles de fortifications, avec, dans l'enceinte de leurs murs, un palais qui se dressait du côté nord-ouest, avec deux temples, des thermes et de nombreuses autres structures. Les fortifications et les édifices qui leur sont associés ont été construits sur une dizaine d'années, entre 297 et 311.

Une voie reliant la porte orientale à la porte occidentale divise l'enceinte des remparts ; il s'agissait probablement de l'artère principale (*decumanus*). La partie nord de la zone est occupée par l'ensemble du palais impérial, avec ses salles publiques et privées et un petit temple pourvu d'un autel sacrificiel. Dans la partie sud, des salles publiques (un grand temple, des *thermae*) et les quartiers de service (un *horreum* et un bâtiment comportant une seule allée et un portique).

De la première moitié du IV^e siècle au milieu du VI^e siècle, l'aspect et les fonctions du palais fortifié ont considérablement évolué. Dès la deuxième moitié du IV^e siècle, le palais tomba en ruines et, après l'invasion de la péninsule des Balkans par les Goths et les Huns, il devint un petit peuplement byzantin, apparaissant sous le même nom dans la liste des peuplements restaurés par Justinien au VI^e siècle. Gamzigrad reprit vie pour la dernière fois au XI^e siècle, en tant que peuplement slave fortifié.

Depuis 1953, le bien fait l'objet de fouilles archéologiques systématiques, assorties de travaux de conservation et de restauration de l'architecture, des mosaïques et des sculptures architecturales.

- Fortifications

La forteresse de Gamzigrad recouvre une aire de forme rhomboïdale de 4 hectares environ, avec des vestiges visibles de remparts et de tours atteignant jusqu'à 15 m de haut. Les fouilles archéologiques ont dévoilé deux systèmes de fortifications parallèles.

Des deux, les fortifications intérieures sont les plus anciennes. Elles se composent de seize tours reliées par des remparts. À l'est et à l'ouest de la forteresse, des tours octogonales flanquent les portes, tandis que des tours rectangulaires sont alignées entre elles. Les anciennes fortifications sont essentiellement construites en brique ; l'état de conservation est inégal.

Les fortifications extérieures, plus récentes, comprennent vingt tours reliées par des remparts. Les fortifications sont construites d'après la technique de l'*opus mixtum* (plusieurs assises de pierre, alternant avec trois rangées de briques). Les fortifications plus récentes sont en meilleur état que les anciennes.

Deux portes monumentales donnent accès à la forteresse. La partie inférieure de la porte occidentale, construite en blocs de grès, est surmontée de moulures en grès ouvragé, avec un parement en *opus mixtum*. À l'examen, la porte orientale s'est révélée en un peu moins bon état que la porte occidentale, mais la technique de construction et les éléments décoratifs sont similaires. Plusieurs portes et poternes ont aussi été découvertes.

- Palais dans la partie nord-ouest de l'ensemble

Les recherches systématiques ont révélé les vestiges d'un édifice comportant de nombreuses pièces, halls et atriums. L'organisation spatiale du bâtiment et les riches décorations au sol et aux murs laissent penser qu'il s'agissait d'un grand palais.

L'entrée principale se trouve du côté est et conduit au premier vestibule, dont le sol était couvert d'une mosaïque abstraite, avec au centre la représentation d'un labyrinthe. De là, un large couloir horizontal menait à une salle avec une abside surélevée au sud, probablement la salle du trône. On y trouvait aussi une mosaïque au sol, avec des motifs géométriques et des scènes de chasse.

La salle du trône conduisait à l'atrium, où l'on a retrouvé de nombreux fragments d'une fontaine. La salle avec l'abside au nord de l'atrium a été identifiée comme un *triclinium*. La partie centrale de la salle était surélevée et couverte de dalles en marbre de couleurs variées, suivant la technique de l'*opus sectile*.

En sus de celles-ci et des autres salles publiques, on a découvert beaucoup de salles plus petites à l'usage inconnu. Tous les bâtiments du palais ont été construits en brique et en marnes, et très probablement enduits de plâtre.

- Basiliques

Deux basiliques ont été construites dans cette zone au IV^e siècle et au VI^e siècle, l'une au-dessus de l'autre, et partiellement détruites à l'époque. Pour les murs extérieurs porteurs, la première basilique utilisait ceux de la salle du trône. La plus récente est bien plus grande et fut probablement bâtie à l'époque de la restauration de Gamzigrad sous Justinien. C'est un édifice à trois nefs, avec une salle des fonts baptismaux à quatre-feuilles au sud.

- Temples

On trouve dans l'ensemble palatial les vestiges d'un petit temple, avec un autel sacrificiel face à l'entrée. Le temple était de type tétrastyle *prostylos*, avec quatre colonnes à l'entrée.

Vers le milieu du XIX^e siècle, des fouilles ont révélé les vestiges d'une structure bien plus grande au centre du segment sud de la forteresse, vestiges que l'on a identifiés comme des parties du podium et de l'escalier d'un temple monumental.

- Thermes

Il s'agit de thermes romains classiques, avec tous leurs éléments caractéristiques : vestiaires, bains froids, bains tièdes et bains chauds.

• Ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs

À 1 km à l'est environ de la porte principale du palais, sur la colline de Magura, se dresse un ensemble de bâtiments commémoratifs. Les fouilles archéologiques ont révélé sur le sommet, égalisé, de la colline deux mausolées consacrés à Galère et à sa mère Romula, ainsi que deux tumuli circulaires servant à la consécration. Au nord-est, le long de la route conduisant à la forteresse, on a retrouvé les vestiges d'un *tetrapylon* monumental.

Le premier édifice découvert fut le mausolée consacré à Romula, érigé en 305. Il est en assez piteux état, mais ce qui subsiste témoigne suffisamment de ses dimensions et de sa forme impressionnantes pour le rendre reconnaissable. Un tumulus circulaire géant jouxte ce mausolée. Il s'agit d'un monument utilisé pour les consécration et contemporain du mausolée.

À proximité, le mausolée de Galère, érigé en 311, est en meilleur état de conservation et on peut discerner ses dimensions et sa forme d'origine. Tout comme celui de sa mère, le tombeau de Galère est flanqué d'un monument de consécration érigé en même temps. Il s'agit un anneau de maçonnerie de 39 m de diamètre, rempli de terre, en forme de cône.

• Tetrapylon

Non loin du mémorial, au nord-est, on trouve les tronçons inférieurs de quatre colonnes, identifiées comme appartenant à un *tetrapylon* monumental.

La relation entre les deux ensembles spatiaux est soulignée par l'emplacement du *tetrapylon* au carrefour entre les fortifications et le palais, appartenant au monde temporel, et les mausolées et monuments de consécration, qui relèvent du spirituel.

Histoire et développement

Le palais fortifié de Gamzigrad fut édifié par l'empereur romain Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus, successeur de Dioclétien dans la seconde tétrarchie, à la fin du III^e siècle et au début du IV^e siècle après J.-C., ce qui a été établi grâce à la découverte, lors des fouilles menées dans les thermes, d'une tête sculptée à l'effigie de l'empereur. La tétrarchie était une forme de gouvernement imposant à l'empereur d'abdiquer après vingt ans de règne et de se retirer après la célébration du *vicennalia*. Galère suivit l'exemple de Dioclétien, dont il était le fils spirituel, et projeta la construction d'un palais encerclé de remparts, dans sa région d'origine où il avait l'intention de passer le reste de sa vie.

Galère ne put se consacrer à la construction de son palais fortifié qu'après sa victoire sur le roi perse Narses en 297. Désormais César, ce fils adoptif et héritier de Dioclétien commença les travaux dans sa région natale, *Dacia Ripensis*, la Serbie orientale aujourd'hui. Il baptisa la forteresse *Romuliana* en l'honneur de sa mère Romula, une Dace. Un fragment d'archivolte découvert lors des fouilles porte l'inscription *Felix Romuliana* encerclée d'une couronne de laurier. Les fortifications intérieures de l'ensemble, le palais au nord-ouest et le petit temple furent érigés pendant cette première phase.

Après la mort de Constance Chlore en 306, Galère devint l'homme le plus puissant de l'Empire romain et, vu de cette haute position, la forteresse lui sembla trop humble. Les travaux alors en cours furent abandonnés pour se consacrer à une forteresse plus monumentale incorporant les édifices déjà érigés. Un gigantesque temple dédié à Jupiter fut bâti au sud du complexe. Cette nouvelle phase se caractérise par une profusion décorative encore plus grande, chargée de sens symbolique et exécutée dans des matériaux variés.

Sur la colline à l'est du palais fortifié, Galère construisit des mausolées pour lui-même et pour sa mère, flanqués de monuments de consécration en forme de tumuli. Ces derniers étaient reliés à l'*apotheosis*, l'élévation symbolique au rang de dieu.

En tant que César, Galère était identifié à Hercule, et plus tard, quand il fut élevé au rang d'Auguste, à Jupiter. Associer les dirigeants et la hiérarchie divine était l'une des caractéristiques de la tétrarchie. En tant qu'incarnation divine, Galère voulut offrir à sa mère une place parmi les dieux ; avec l'*apotheosis*, il assurait à Romula l'immortalité divine.

Le *tetrapylon* qui marquait un carrefour fut dressé à l'intersection de la voie romaine conduisant à Romuliana et de la route jusqu'à l'ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs, pour marquer le croisement entre les chemins terrestres et spirituels.

La Ve Légion macédonienne joua un rôle primordial dans la construction de tous ces édifices : suivant Galère dans ses batailles en Orient, elle servait en temps de paix de main-d'œuvre pour la construction.

Après la mort de l'empereur en 311, la vie s'écoula au palais, mais sans cérémonies royales. Le palais et les autres

édifices furent redécorés et affectés à d'autres usages. Ce tranquille déclin se poursuivit jusqu'à la fin du Ve siècle, quand la salle du trône fut convertie en basilique chrétienne à trois nefs. À l'époque, le long de la façade orientale du palais, un autre bâtiment fut dressé avec un atrium au centre et une abside dotée d'un petit bassin en marbre, probablement des fonts baptismaux. Plusieurs tours du rempart défensif furent transformées en ateliers d'artisans, fabriquant les articles dont avaient besoin les nouveaux habitants.

Romuliana était alors une importante communauté villageoise, où un dignitaire de la cour aurait pu résider. Vers le milieu du Ve siècle, l'ensemble subit de lourds dégâts et fut incendié, probablement à la suite de l'invasion des Huns. Dans la seconde moitié du Ve siècle et au VI^e siècle, Romuliana fut reconstruite, mais sans jamais retrouver sa splendeur d'antan. Les nouveaux édifices n'égalèrent leurs prédécesseurs ni en taille ni dans la manière de construire.

Pendant le règne de l'empereur byzantin Justinien, d'importants travaux de construction furent entrepris. À cette époque s'opèrent de considérables changements d'ordre architectural et spatial. Une monumentale basilique à trois nefs, avec des fonts baptismaux à quatre-feuilles, fut érigée dans l'ensemble palatial, éclipsant l'édifice existant avec ses mosaïques d'une exceptionnelle beauté. La porte orientale fut abandonnée et la porte occidentale devint l'entrée principale. Les éléments architecturaux, décoratifs et sculpturaux du palais et des temples de Galère furent réutilisés comme matériaux de construction.

Au début du VII^e siècle, du fait des fréquents raids des Avars et des Slaves, le site fut abandonné. Les vestiges de l'ancien palais furent réoccupés jusqu'au début du IX^e siècle, époque à laquelle un petit peuplement médiéval se développa dans la partie orientale de l'ensemble.

3. VALEUR UNIVERSELLE EXCEPTIONNELLE, INTÉGRITÉ ET AUTHENTICITÉ

Intégrité et authenticité

Le palais fortifié de Galère est typique de la conception romaine tardive de symbolisme impérial. Le programme idéologique d'une autorité s'exerçant sur toute chose, créé à l'époque de la tétrarchie, associait mode de construction et rituels impériaux pendant le règne mais aussi après l'abdication. La glorification de l'empereur comme maître tout-puissant et comme dieu sous-tend ce concept de construction.

Le lien avec les rituels divins est particulièrement évident dans la construction des bâtiments destinés à servir de résidence à l'empereur après son abdication. Toute la construction symbolise en effet les dieux romains et la préparation de l'empereur pour devenir lui-même une divinité après la mort. Jamais ce programme idéologique ne se matérialisa avec autant de clarté que dans le palais fortifié de Galère et son ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs.

L'intégrité et l'authenticité de Gamzigrad-Romuliana sont clairement démontrées. Relativement peu de fouilles ont été conduites à ce jour et il n'y a eu aucune tentative de

reconstruction des vestiges très dégradés. Il n'existe aucun plan de reconstruction au-delà de ce qui est nécessaire pour la conservation et de ce que la recherche peut fonder, puisque cela diminuerait le degré d'authenticité.

Les fouilles archéologiques constituent la plus lourde menace pesant sur le bien, car, même nécessaires, elles sont par nature destructrices. Avant que toute nouvelle campagne ne soit menée, l'ICOMOS considère qu'il serait souhaitable de procéder à une analyse détaillée de toutes les informations tirées des précédentes et de poursuivre par un programme intensif d'exploration par des moyens géophysiques et autres moyens non destructifs. Par la suite, les fouilles pourraient être limitées à des « incisions chirurgicales » en des endroits ciblés, dans l'idée d'apporter des réponses à des questions qui intéressent spécialement la recherche et d'éviter de créer des problèmes de conservation.

L'ICOMOS considère que le bien remplit de façon appropriée les conditions d'intégrité et d'authenticité. Il recommande que la priorité soit accordée à l'analyse des données tirées des précédentes fouilles et que les prochaines investigations soient de préférence conduites par des moyens non destructifs et dans le cadre d'incisions chirurgicales ciblées.

Analyse comparative

Le palais fortifié de Galère et sa décoration peuvent être directement comparés à d'autres constructions de l'époque. Les vestiges de la résidence impériale de Galère à Thessalonique sont dans leur majorité recouverts par la ville contemporaine et l'examen détaillé des bâtiments est impossible.

On trouve dans le palais de Dioclétien à Split (déjà inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial) des éléments plus adaptés pour une analyse comparative. Le contexte de la construction des deux palais fait naître la comparaison, puisque tous deux furent commandés par des empereurs de la tétrarchie, comme parties intégrantes de leur programme idéologique d'exercice de l'autorité, et ce spécialement en ce qui concerne la période suivant leur abdication. Les deux ensembles furent conçus comme des résidences impériales représentatives, destinées à accueillir des empereurs ayant renoncé au pouvoir mais pas à ses symboles. Au sein de magnifiques remparts pourvus de tours de guet et de portes, ils possédaient des palais, des temples et des bâtiments annexes.

Cependant, les deux palais se différencient par la réalisation concrète d'un schéma idéologique pourtant identique. Les fortifications de l'ensemble palatial de Dioclétien sont régulières, presque quadrangulaires. Des tours polygonales soulignent les entrées l'ensemble, tandis que des tours quadrangulaires se dressent aux coins et le long des remparts. On peut identifier un schéma similaire dans les fortifications les plus anciennes de la construction de Galère. Cependant, à cause du terrain, les fortifications finirent par prendre une forme irrégulière. Les fortifications plus récentes, qui incorporaient les anciennes, durent elles aussi s'adapter à la configuration du terrain.

Bien que, comme Dioclétien, Galère soit sorti des rangs militaires pour se hisser au statut d'empereur, le concept

d'une forteresse militaire, strictement suivi pour le palais de Dioclétien, fut ici rejeté.

Les fortifications les plus récentes, construites une fois Galère devenu empereur, surpassent de loin celles du palais de Dioclétien, en grandeur et en décoration. Toutes les tours sont polygonales, saillent hors des remparts et occupent beaucoup d'espace. Les portes et les remparts qui les surmontent sont décorés de niches ornementales sur plusieurs niveaux, avec des décorations architecturales nettement symboliques en lien avec la personne de l'empereur et le système de gouvernement de la tétrarchie.

On trouve aussi des différences notables dans la disposition intérieure des deux palais. Dans le palais de Dioclétien, deux voies publiques placées à angle droit divisent l'espace en quatre segments, qui rappellent les camps militaires romains. Dans le palais de Galère, en revanche, une seule voie relie les portes occidentale et orientale, divisant l'espace en une partie sud et une partie nord ; cette division cherche à souligner la dualité de l'espace.

Les deux palais diffèrent sensiblement en de nombreuses autres manières. L'architecture et la disposition soulignent les aspirations et les réalisations souvent opposées des deux empereurs de la tétrarchie.

Il existe un autre palais impérial de la même période en Sicile, la villa romaine du Casale à Piazza Armerina, également inscrite sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, et qui offre un contraste frappant avec les deux exemples des Balkans. Les principes du dessin sont fondamentalement similaires, mais le palais sicilien illustre magnifiquement les différences culturelles qui s'étaient développées entre les régions occidentales et orientales de l'Empire romain.

Les caractéristiques individuelles du palais de Galère sont d'une qualité intrinsèque suffisante et nettement distincte des deux autres palais impériaux romains déjà inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. L'ICOMOS considère donc que l'analyse comparative justifie d'envisager l'inscription de ce bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

Justification de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle

L'État partie considère que le bien a une valeur universelle exceptionnelle pour les raisons suivantes :

Gamzigrad est un ensemble architectural et spatial unique construit d'après un programme idéologique et rituel complexe, né du concept particulier de l'autorité impériale incarnée dans la personne de l'empereur et son lien aux dieux romains. Le programme s'est traduit sous une forme matérielle par la construction d'imposantes fortifications comprenant un ensemble de monuments érigés à des fins diverses. Les constructions enclousées dans les remparts sont regroupées sur un plan spatial et thématique en rapport avec l'empereur Galère et sa mère Romula. Une telle composition des fortifications et des bâtiments à usage résidentiel et culturel est un exemple unique d'architecture romaine. L'ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs sur la colline voisine, bien que séparé dans l'espace, est un élément indivisible du palais fortifié.

Le bien culturel est aussi exceptionnel dans la mesure où il s'agit du seul exemple d'une construction de ce genre

datant de la seconde tétrarchie. Il est fondamentalement différent d'une construction comparable datant de la première tétrarchie, le palais de Dioclétien à Split, ou de l'exemple dans la partie occidentale de l'empire, à Piazza Armerina. Au vu de la qualité artistique de ses mosaïques et de ses éléments architecturaux décoratifs, il se classe parmi les grands chefs-d'œuvre de la période romaine tardive. Cet ensemble se démarque par son symbolisme fort, qui s'exprime avec cohérence dans la conception architecturale et la décoration.

La position du palais sur le territoire de l'ancienne *Dacia Ripensis* démontre l'importance que possédait jadis cette région au sein de l'Empire romain. Pendant la période romaine tardive, les centres de pouvoir se déplacèrent de l'ouest à l'est ; la région était alors sous l'influence créatrice à la fois de l'Occident et de l'Orient, ce qui se reflète dans la liberté architecturale en général ainsi que dans le dessin de constructions particulières.

Critères selon lesquels l'inscription est proposée

Le bien est proposé pour inscription sur la base des critères i, ii, iii, iv, et vi.

Critère i : L'État partie justifie ce critère au motif que Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus commanda cet ensemble architectural pour en faire sa résidence après son abdication du trône impérial ; c'est le seul construit à cette fin pour les besoins d'un empereur de la seconde tétrarchie. La réalisation d'un programme idéologique complexe fut ici également enrichie par l'idée de la séparation spatiale entre le palais fortifié et la zone du mémorial.

Tous les objets architecturaux symbolisent profondément le programme d'exercice de l'autorité de la tétrarchie et de la relation entre l'empereur et les divinités du panthéon romain.

La taille des fortifications dépasse de loin ce qu'exigent ses fonctions de protection. Le programme idéologique de la tétrarchie, enrichi par le symbolisme appuyé concernant les dieux romains et leur lien avec les empereurs, s'est exprimé dans la construction du palais fortifié et de l'ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs. L'idée et sa réalisation matérielle représentent l'apogée de la créativité spirituelle et matérielle de la période romaine tardive et de la fin de l'ère de la civilisation romaine.

L'ICOMOS ne considère pas que ce bien représente suffisamment un chef-d'œuvre du génie créateur de l'homme. Le palais de Dioclétien à Split n'est pas inscrit sur la base de ce critère et aucun argument ne plaide pour une supériorité de Gamzigrad de ce point de vue. La villa romaine du Casale est pour sa part inscrite sur la base de ce critère en raison de la qualité exceptionnelle de ses mosaïques.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère n'a pas été justifié.

Critère ii : L'État partie justifie ce critère au motif que cet ensemble représente le point culminant de l'idée de glorification de l'empereur pendant la période romaine tardive.

La Ve Légion macédonienne, l'unité militaire à la tête de laquelle Galère remporta une grande victoire sur les Perses,

fut la main-d'œuvre principale pour la construction de l'ensemble. Galère et son armée avaient découvert l'architecture du Proche-Orient et de l'Asie Mineure en y combattant, comme l'atteste surtout la forme du temple de Jupiter, atypique par rapport au reste de l'Empire romain.

Le mélange d'influences orientales et occidentales, acquises aux quatre coins de l'Empire romain, confère spontanéité et liberté à l'architecture des fortifications, du palais et des autres édifices. L'ensemble manifeste aussi la grande importance accordée à l'époque romaine tardive à la province de *Dacia Ripensis*, ainsi que l'unité culturelle qu'elle forme avec le reste de l'Empire.

Même si le bien présente une valeur culturelle incontestable, l'ICOMOS ne considère pas qu'il représente un échange de valeurs humaines d'une manière exceptionnelle.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère n'a pas été justifié.

Critère iii : Selon l'État partie, le palais fortifié de Galère illustre le développement du programme de l'autorité impériale sous la seconde tétrarchie, l'idée qui le sous-tendait étant que l'empereur abandonne le trône après vingt années de règne, et qu'il se fasse construire un palais résidentiel digne de son rang pour pouvoir se retirer et finir ses jours dans sa contrée natale.

L'idée que le palais devait être fortifié vient du fait que les empereurs de la tétrarchie étaient tous des chefs militaires de haut rang : leurs résidences devaient donc évoquer des forteresses militaires. Toutefois, l'ampleur et la décoration de Gamzigrad surpassent de loin celles d'une forteresse militaire.

Les fortifications, le palais et l'ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs sont un témoignage unique de la tradition de la construction romaine façonnée par le programme idéologiques de la seconde tétrarchie et par Galère lui-même, leur fondateur.

L'ICOMOS est parfaitement d'accord avec cette analyse de l'importance historique du site.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère est justifié.

Critère iv : Selon l'État partie, le groupe d'édifices composant l'ensemble architectural de l'empereur Galère est unique en ce qu'il entremêle les programmes cérémonial et mémorial. Cette idée se reflète dans la corrélation spatiale et visuelle du palais fortifié et de l'ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs. Le palais et tous les édifices au sein du complexe sont en effet orientés vers la colline où se trouvaient les mausolées de l'empereur et de sa mère, ainsi que les tumuli pour l'*apotheosis*.

L'ICOMOS est parfaitement d'accord avec cette analyse de l'importance architecturale et structurelle du site.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère est justifié.

Critère vi : Selon l'État partie, le palais fortifié de Galère est le seul exemple du mode de construction propre à la période de la seconde tétrarchie. Autre aspect inhabituel, durant l'exploration archéologique, on a trouvé des preuves

du nom de l'ensemble ainsi que du nom de son commanditaire. Cependant, Gamzigrad-Romuliana ne peut être jugé supérieur en quelque manière que ce soit à la villa impériale de Split, qui n'est pas inscrite sur la Liste sur la base du critère vi, et l'ICOMOS considère donc qu'il serait désobligeant et illogique d'appliquer ce critère dans le cas présent.

L'ICOMOS considère que ce critère n'a pas été justifié.-

L'ICOMOS considère que la valeur universelle exceptionnelle a été démontrée et que le bien proposé pour inscription répond aux critères iii et iv.

4. FACTEURS AFFECTANT LE BIEN

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription identifie les facteurs suivants :

Pressions liées au développement

Le voisinage immédiat du bien est de caractère agricole. L'utilisation de machines agricoles telles que des tracteurs, empruntant les routes existantes mais en traçant aussi de nouvelles, peut compromettre la présentation du site archéologique en endommageant son cadre visuel et en produisant du bruit et des vibrations. À environ 30 km au nord du bien se trouvent la mine de cuivre et le complexe métallurgique de Bor, mais ils sont suffisamment éloignés pour que la menace sur le bien demeure minime.

Les chercheurs de trésor non autorisés utilisant des détecteurs de métaux et autres instruments dans l'espoir de trouver des artefacts mobiliers précieux représentent une menace constante, bien que peu fréquente. Cette exploration illégale est alimentée par des légendes populaires sur des salles souterraines et des tunnels abritant des trésors enfouis.

Pressions environnementales

Les vestiges archéologiques et architecturaux sont constamment exposés aux précipitations, et les mosaïques sont tout particulièrement en péril. Dans certaines conditions météorologiques, les gaz émanant du site de Bor peuvent atteindre le bien, et des pluies acides sont également possibles.

Catastrophes naturelles et préparation aux risques

Le bien ne se situe pas dans une zone de risques sismiques et on ne prévoit aucune menace de ce genre. Même au plus haut niveau d'eau enregistré, le cours d'eau le long du rempart oriental des fortifications ne présente aucun risque pour le bien.

Pressions liées aux visiteurs et au tourisme

Les visiteurs du bien se divisent en deux catégories. Pour la première et plus petite catégorie, il s'agit de particuliers qui, lorsque le temps le permet, visitent le site toute l'année (environ 6 800 visiteurs par an). La plupart viennent des villes environnantes, mais d'autres arrivent de plus loin, parfois même de l'étranger. Ces visiteurs ne constituent pas un danger.

Les groupes de touristes arrivant en autocars forment la seconde catégorie. Ils viennent surtout au printemps et en automne. Les visiteurs âgés ne posent pas de problème pour la conservation du bien, mais il n'en va pas de même pour les groupes scolaires (environ 23 000 visiteurs chaque année), car ils se déplacent dans le bien sans restriction, occasionnant des dégâts. C'est pourquoi le bien ne peut accueillir la visite que d'un seul autocar à la fois (une cinquantaine de personnes). Le tourisme a augmenté ces dernières années (environ 30 000 personnes sur le bien lui-même et 8 000 visiteurs pour le musée, approximativement).

L'ICOMOS considère qu'aucune menace grave ne pèse sur le bien, quoique l'État partie doit prendre sérieusement en considération l'impact potentiel d'un nombre de visiteurs accru.

5. PROTECTION, CONSERVATION, ET GESTION

Délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription et de la zone tampon

La définition exacte des délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription est dans une certaine mesure arbitraire car la zone précise occupée jadis n'a pas encore été explorée en détail, mais cela n'implique pas qu'elles soient infondées ou qu'elles aient besoin de corrections.

Les délimitations proposées sont raisonnables du point de vue du paysage et de l'expérience archéologique. Elles comprennent probablement les plus importants traits de l'ensemble constitué par le palais-forteresse et ses éléments environnants.

La zone tampon comprend une zone qui, du point de vue du paysage, fait partie du territoire proposé pour inscription. Elle garantit que le développement n'ait pas lieu dans la vallée et que les vues depuis et vers le palais central restent intactes. La vallée est en tant que telle un paysage culturel précieux, une zone rurale quasiment intouchée.

L'ICOMOS considère que les délimitations de la zone principale et de la zone tampon sont appropriées.

Droit de propriété

Le site archéologique de Gamzigrad-Romuliana appartient à l'État, la terre sur laquelle se trouve le bien au musée national de Zaječar.

Protection

Le bien est protégé par :

- L'arrêté de l'Institut pour la préservation et l'étude scientifique des biens culturels de la RP de Serbie n° 407/48, 19 mars 1948.
- L'arrêté sur l'identification des biens culturels immobiliers d'importance exceptionnelle et de grande importance (*Journal officiel* 14/79) ; les vestiges de la ville romaine de Gamzigrad se sont

vu attribuer le statut de monument culturel d'une importance exceptionnelle.

- La loi sur les biens culturels, *Journal officiel de la république de la Serbie*, n° 71/94 (la loi en vigueur régissant la préservation de biens culturels).

Les réglementations légales sont exécutoires pour l'Institut pour la protection des biens culturels, qui doit planifier, spécifier et exécuter la protection technique du monument, émettre les décisions sur les mesures de protection, recueillir et conserver la documentation requise concernant le monument pour suivre sa protection et son utilisation, prévenir les démolitions et reconstructions intempestives, et reconstruire sur le bien culturel et ses alentours protégés. Les sanctions des violations de la réglementation sont assurées par :

- la loi sur les biens culturels ;
- la loi sur la construction ;
- le droit pénal de la république de Serbie.

Un troisième niveau de protection est fourni par le *plan spatial de la zone à usage spécial du site archéologique de Gamzigrad-Romuliana*, élaboré à l'initiative de la municipalité de Zaječar et officiellement adopté en 2004. Les réglementations exprimées dans ce plan sont appropriées et permettent un développement contrôlé à l'extérieur du bien proposé pour inscription et de sa zone tampon.

L'ICOMOS considère que les mesures de protection du bien sont appropriées.

Conservation

Historique et état actuel de la conservation

Sur les anciennes fortifications, des travaux de nettoyage et de conservation de trois tours sont en cours, mais une partie considérable est en attente en raison des études archéologiques. Des travaux s'imposent de toute urgence sur certaines façades, qui se détériorent à grande vitesse. La situation sur les fortifications plus récentes est similaire.

Le palais et les basiliques ont été bien conservés, et des travaux sont en cours pour les temples et les thermes. Aucun travail de conservation n'a été réalisé sur les deux mausolées, en attente d'une décision concernant la construction des structures de couverture, mais les deux bâtiments de consécration sont en cours de restauration.

Globalement, on peut dire que la conservation des vestiges est satisfaisante, même si elle pourrait être grandement améliorée par un financement suffisant. Le personnel expert disponible est qualifié et pleinement capable, des ouvriers qualifiés sont embauchés localement et des solutions techniques sont disponibles. Tout ce qui manque, c'est un financement suffisant, mais les fonds ont récemment été augmentés.

L'ICOMOS considère que l'état de conservation est approprié, mais pourrait cependant être grandement amélioré par un accroissement des ressources financières.

Mesures de conservation actives

Un grand soin est porté à améliorer des conditions générales de la conservation. Une récente augmentation du financement accordée par le ministère de la Culture (sous la forme d'une subvention de 600 000 euros) a aidé à améliorer la présentation et la conservation.

L'état des structures bâties fait l'objet d'un suivi attentif mais, même si tous les efforts sont faits pour stabiliser les murs et les sols, les moyens disponibles sont tout juste suffisants pour contenir le processus de dégradation permanent, essentiellement provoqué par les conditions climatiques hivernales. La protection des sols ornés de mosaïques *in situ* est efficace.

Certaines parties du bien, comme la porte occidentale, ont été restaurées de manière appropriée, et on a pris grand soin de limiter la restauration aux parties pour lesquelles des témoignages archéologiques solides sont disponibles.

L'ICOMOS considère que l'état de conservation est approprié, même s'il bénéficierait grandement d'un financement accru.

Gestion

Structures et processus de gestion, y compris les processus de gestion traditionnelle

Le bien est géré au niveau de la république de Serbie par l'Institut pour la protection des monuments culturels de Serbie. L'institut a produit un *plan de gestion, d'exploration, de protection et de présentation du site archéologique de Gamzigrad* (juin 2005) définissant les mesures de protection juridiques et techniques nécessaires et les activités de classement pour la conservation, la restauration et la présentation du site.

Le musée national de Zaječar est chargé de l'entretien et de la promotion du site. Ses obligations sont exposées dans un plan annuel.

Conformément à la loi sur les activités d'intérêt public dans le domaine culturel et à la loi sur les biens culturels, les fonds alloués à la conservation viennent du budget de la république de Serbie, via le ministère de la Culture.

Des efforts sont faits pour obtenir des donations des fonds internationaux chargés de la conservation des biens culturels.

Plans de gestion et dispositions, y compris la gestion des visiteurs et la présentation

Il n'existe encore aucun plan de gestion complet pour le bien, bien qu'il existe un système de gestion en place.

La gestion du site est sous la responsabilité du bureau du musée national établi à Zaječar, avec un directeur professionnel et un archéologue détachés sur le site. Les décisions susceptibles d'avoir un impact sur le site ou sa zone tampon sont prises par l'Institut pour la protection des monuments culturels à Belgrade, autorité de gestion pour toutes les questions de conservation relatives au patrimoine immobilier. Les décisions relatives à la conservation du

patrimoine mobilier du site sont prises par une commission du ministère de la Culture, où siègent des représentants du musée national et de l'institut archéologique de Belgrade.

Implication des communautés locales

La municipalité de Zaječar, en tant qu'autorité gouvernementale locale, prend part à l'entretien du bien et cofinance les travaux de conservation par l'intermédiaire du musée national de Zaječar. Le musée entretient une relation étroite et efficace avec la municipalité et avec la population locale.

L'ICOMOS considère que la structure de gestion actuelle est minimale et recommande qu'elle soit développée et formalisée dans les plus brefs délais, et soutenue par des ressources financières appropriées.

6. SUIVI

L'Institut pour la protection des monuments culturels de Serbie est en charge du suivi de l'état de conservation de l'architecture et des mosaïques du site. Il soumet un rapport annuel au ministère de la Culture. Un système efficace d'indicateurs clés est en place, avec une révision tous les cinq ans.

Le ministère suit les fouilles archéologiques, la conservation des bâtiments et des mosaïques, le développement du site, sa présentation et sa vulgarisation.

L'ICOMOS considère que les mesures de suivi du bien sont appropriées.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Gamzigrad-Romuliana, le palais de l'empereur romain Galère, a une valeur universelle exceptionnelle en termes d'histoire politique et culturelle de l'Antiquité classique. L'ICOMOS est satisfait de l'authenticité et de l'intégrité du palais proposé pour inscription. La zone principale proposée par l'État partie inclut les éléments essentiels de cet ensemble monumental remarquable et la zone tampon couvre une surface qui garantit que le développement ne se produise pas dans la vallée et que les vues depuis et vers le palais central restent intactes. La vallée en tant que telle est un paysage culturel précieux, une zone rurale quasiment intouchée.

Recommandations concernant l'inscription

L'ICOMOS recommande que Gamzigrad-Romuliana, le palais de Galère, Serbie, soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des **critères iii et iv**.

Déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle recommandée

Gamzigrad-Romuliana est un ensemble palatial et commémoratif de la période romaine tardive, construit à la fin du IIIe et au début du IVe siècle à la demande de l'empereur Galerius Maximianus. Les fortifications massives du palais sont une référence au fait que les empereurs de la tétrarchie étaient tous des chefs militaires de haut rang. Les relations spatiales et visuelles entre le

palais et l'ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs, où se trouvent les mausolées de l'empereur et de sa mère Romula, sont uniques.

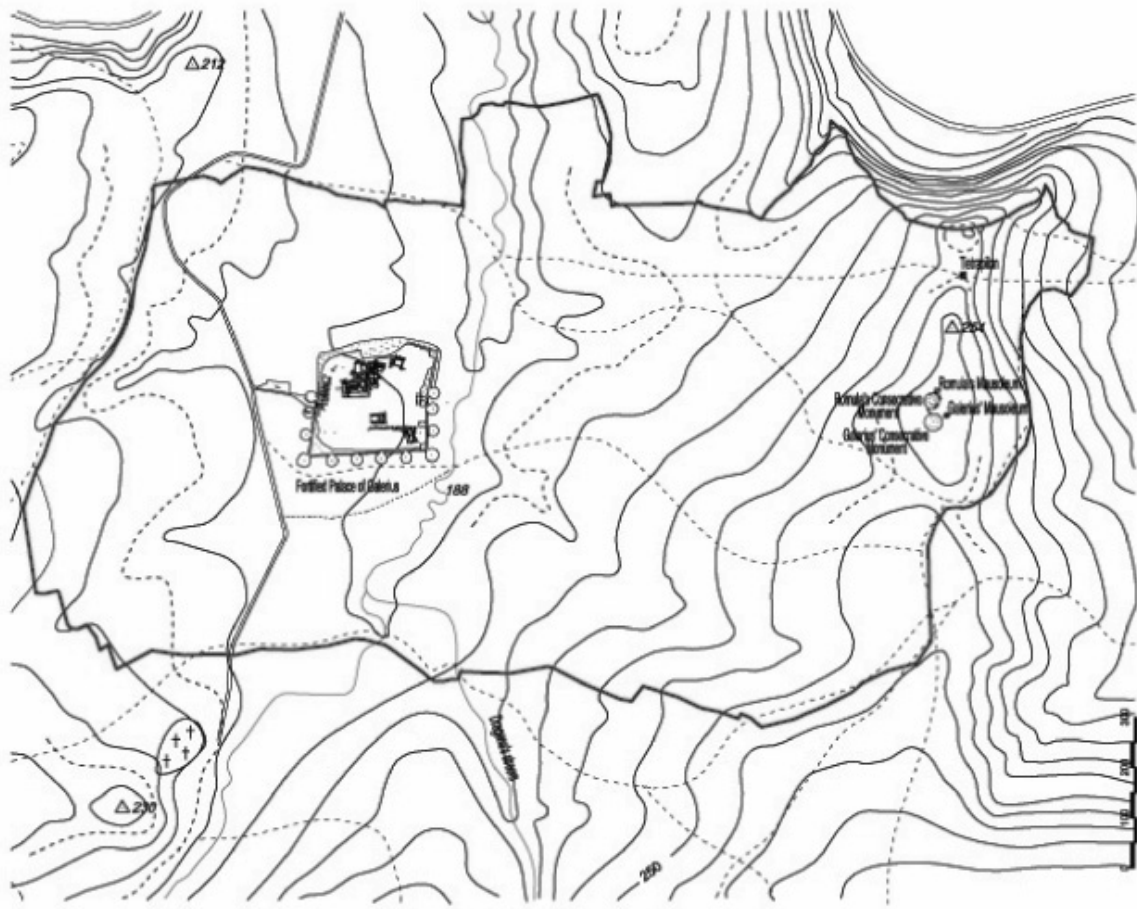
Critère iii : Les fortifications, le palais et l'ensemble d'édifices commémoratifs sont un témoignage unique de la tradition de la construction romaine façonnée par le programme idéologique de la seconde tétrarchie et par Galère lui-même, leur fondateur.

Critère iv : Le groupe d'édifices composant l'ensemble architectural de l'empereur Galère est unique en ce qu'il entremêle les programmes à caractère cérémoniel et commémoratif. La relation entre les deux ensembles spatiaux est soulignée par l'emplacement du *tetrapylon* au carrefour entre les fortifications et le palais, le temporel, et les mausolées et monuments de consécration, le spirituel.

L'ICOMOS recommande de demander à l'État partie de développer le système de gestion et d'allouer des ressources suffisantes à sa mise en œuvre.

De plus, l'ICOMOS recommande que l'État partie prenne immédiatement en considération ce qui suit :

- Accorder la priorité à l'analyse des données des précédentes fouilles et conduire toute nouvelle investigation en utilisant des moyens non destructifs et des incisions chirurgicales ciblées.
- Adopter des mesures pour éviter l'impact négatif d'un nombre de visiteurs accru sur le bien.



Plan indiquant les délimitations du bien proposé pour inscription



Vue aérienne du sud-est



Atrium avec un puits



Vestiges du grand temple



Vestiges des fortifications anciennes