

Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan
Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH)

Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe

Plan pour la mise en œuvre de projets de réhabilitation intégrée
Evaluation du patrimoine architectural et archéologique (IRPP/SAAH)

Programme régional pour le patrimoine culturel et naturel dans le Sud-Est de l'Europe



Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA)

**ROMULIANA
GAMZIGRAD
Zaječar
Serbia**

**INTEGRATED REHABILITATION PROJECT PLAN /
SURVEY OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
(IRPP/SAAH)**

**Regional Programme
for Cultural and Natural Heritage
in South East Europe
2003 - 2006**

**PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
HERITAGE IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE**

Document adopted by
The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia
on 29 January 2007

**ROMULIANA
GAMZIGRAD
Zaječar
Serbia**

FOREWORD

In the framework of the European Commission/Council of Europe Joint Programme on the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan /Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH), the present Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA) was prepared by the following local expert: Brana Stojković-Pavelka headed by Borislav Surdic, IRPP/SAAH Project Coordinator, in cooperation with the PTA expert group: Leader Dr. John Bold (United Kingdom); Experts: Ms. Emma Carmichael (United Kingdom), Mr. Giorgio Gianighian (Italy), Mr. Andreas Heymowski (Sweden), Mr. David Johnson (United Kingdom), Mr. Pedro Ponce de Leon (Spain), Mr. Alkis Prepis (Greece).

The Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA) was adopted by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, on 29 January 2007.

1. Introductory page



Site map



Gamzigrad-Romuliana
Zaječar

- 1.1 Country or territory:**
1.2 Name of organisation compiling information:
1.3 Contact name:
1.4 E-mail address:
1.5 Building/site name and address:
1.6 Inventory reference number(s):
1.7 Type of monument/building/site:
- 1.8 Main date(s):**
- 1.9 Current use(s):**

Serbia and Montenegro, Republic of Serbia
 Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia
 Brana Stojković Pavelka, architect
 brana.stojkovic@yuheritage.com
 Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Zaječar
 AN 40, 1979.
 Archaeological site in the phase of research, protection and presentation.
 297-311, the time of the Roman emperor Galerius, from the time of the Tetrarchy, when most of the objects visible on the site were built
 Archaeological park as a part of the National Museum in Zaječar

2. Executive summary: The site and its management

Gamzigrad-Romuliana is a fortified palace and a memorial complex of the Roman emperor from the time of the Tetrarchy, Gaius Valerius Galerius Maximianus. It was built between 297 and 311, and intended to be the residence of the emperor after the *vincenalia* and his withdrawal from the throne. The ceremony of *vincenalia* was a part of the ideological programme of the Tetrarchy that anticipated the emperor's withdrawal from the throne after his twenty-year reign. This ceremony is therefore connected to their building this outstanding complex of objects surrounded by a monumental fortification intended for the imperial rituals.

The double fortification was built in a short period of time and it comprises numerous buildings for public, presentation and private use. The fortification area is divided by the main street–*decumanus*, the northern part intended for the ceremony and the emperor's residence, and the southern part, for public use.

The memorial complex on the adjacent hill is comprised of the mausoleum and the consecrated monuments erected for the purposes of the apotheosis of the emperor and his mother.

Thus, the fortified imperial palace with the memorial complex is a unique example of an ideologically-defined building programme from the time of the late Roman Empire.

Conservation and restoration activities have been accompanying archaeological research since it started. The presentation of the excavated archaeological remains led to the formation of an archaeological park.

The local community has directly, by funding and through the representatives of the National Museum in Zajecar, taken part in the research, compiling and publishing the documentation, as well as in the popularisation of the archaeological site of Gamzigrad-Romuliana.

The condition of the architecture within the archaeological site varies according to the type of objects, the extent of their preservation, building techniques and the conducted conservation work.

It is necessary to establish a team of experts in different fields (a multidisciplinary team) that would assume an attitude to the level of interventions on Romuliana – whether it should be completely conserved, completely restored or whether the level of interventions should depend on the phase we wish to present. The attitude the team agree on will be the basis for the attitude adopted for the presentation of the object.

Romuliana is one of the assets included in the "Cultural Route of the Roman emperors" – a pilot project for preservation that should connect all the places belonging to the rich antique heritage. It should be used as a resource for the development of cultural tourism. The "Cultural Route of the Roman emperors" is a programme of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia that treats the cultural and natural heritage of Serbia as a resource for sustainable development.

3. Administrative information

3.1 Responsible authorities

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia;
The Archaeological Institute of the Serbian Sciences and Arts Academy, Belgrade;
The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia;
The National Museum in Zajecar;
The Municipality of Zajecar.

3.2 The building/site, name and address

Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Gamzigrad, Zajecar.

3.3 Geographic reference

Geodetic positions on the ellipsoid WGS84:

Latitude	Longitude	Ellipsoidal height (m)
43°53'57.5" N	22°11'10.0" E	240

Arc distance on the ellipsoid WGS84:

From the equator (km)	From the Greenwich meridian (km)
4.863	1.782

3.4 Type of monument

Archaeological site from the period of the Tetrarchy – late Roman Empire. The remains of the architecture of the fortified palace and memorial complex built in a rural area.

3.5 Ownership

State ownership

3.6 Statutory protection/restraint

The cultural property is safeguarded by:

- The Decision by the Institute for the Preservation and Scientific Examination of the Cultural Properties of the PR of Serbia No. 407/48 from 19 March 1948.
- By the Decision on the Identification of Immovable Cultural Properties 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).

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 property and its immediate surroundings were to be managed. The plan was put together in co-operation 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 examples 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 the 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 the land in the immediate vicinity of the archaeological site. It lists preservation measures and makes recommendations for the regulation of the infrastructure.

4. Summary of condition

4.1 Summary of physical condition: Physical condition ranges from very bad to good

1. Fortification:

- Younger fortification: western gate with towers, conservation work is completed – good condition. The rest of the ramparts and towers of the younger fortification were excavated during the archaeological research but not conserved – very bad condition;

- Older fortification: the western gate with towers – conserved. It is in good condition. The rest of the excavated ramparts and towers are in very bad condition
- 2. The Palace:
 - Architecture: conservation work is completed whereas restoration work is only partially done. It is in good condition;
 - Mosaics in the palace are conserved. Regular maintenance is necessary. They are in bad condition.
- 3. The small temple:
 - Restoration of the architecture has not been completed. It is in bad condition.
- 4. Jupiter's temple:
 - Only partially conserved. It is in very bad condition.
- 5. The thermae:
 - Final archaeological research, conservation, partial reconstruction and presentation are underway. They are in bad condition.
- 6. The mausoleums of the memorial complex:
 - They are archaeologically inspected but not conserved. Documentation for their reconstruction is incomplete. They are in very bad condition.
- 7. Tetrapylon:
 - Archaeologically inspected but not conserved. It is in very bad condition.

4.2. Condition risk assessment: A to H

1. Fortress: bad condition. Partial restoration of the towers and ramparts is possible. Large investments required.
2. The palace, architecture and mosaics: relatively good condition. Regular maintenance is needed.
3. The small temple: relatively good condition. Minor interventions on restoration and regular maintenance are needed.
4. Jupiter's temple: bad condition. Protection and presentation are complicated and require large investments due to the size of the object and special conditions for its presentation.
5. The thermae: bad condition. It is however possible to present floors and shelter the objects.
6. Memorial complex: bad condition. It is however possible to construct a shelter.

4.3. Priority of intervention: –high, medium, low

1. The fortification – high
2. The palace – low
3. The small temple – low
4. Jupiter's temple – medium
5. The thermae – high
6. The mausoleums – high
7. The tetrapylon – high

5. Existing information

5.1. Documentary sources

Archaeological documentation:

- Archaeological institute – Belgrade, good documentation, drawings are available;
- The National Museum Zajecar, poor documentation;
- Archaeological collection of the Faculty of Philosophy – Belgrade, mediocre documentation.

Technical documentation:

- Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Belgrade, good documentation, drawings are available;

Photo-documentation:

- Archaeological collection of the Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade, mediocre documentation
- Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia, mediocre documentation

Geodetic surveys:

- Available at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia,

5.2. Bibliography

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- Čanak-Medić M., *Spatial development of Romuliana within the Late Roman Court Architecture*, The Age of Tetrarchs, ed. Srejić D., Belgrade 1995.
- Srejić D., *Diva Romula, Divus Galerius, The Age of Tetrarchs*, ed. Srejić D., Belgrade 1995.

5.3. Previously conducted research

– *The fortification:*

The northern tower and the western gate of the younger fortification were conserved from 1967-73.

The southern tower of the western gate of the younger fortification was conserved from 1994-95.

The southern tower of the western gate of the younger fortification – in November 2004, it was suggested that the tower should be roofed.

The northern tower of the older fortification – suggestion for roofing and giving it the function of an information centre.

The western towers – the Ministry of Culture suggested that urgent interventions on the façades should be taken up.

The eastern gate – conservation work was completed between 2000-03.

– *The Palace:*

From 1962-71, conservation and restoration work on the architecture and mosaics were done. The condition of the palace must be surveyed and maintained regularly.

– *The small temple:*

Conserved and partially restored between 1973-79. The restoration work has to be completed.

– *Jupiter's temple:*

Partially conserved between 1986-88. The conservation work must be completed and the presentation prepared.

– *The thermae:*

Conservation activities have been ongoing since 2003. An appropriate shelter must be designed.

– *The memorial complex:*

Restoration activities on tombs are under way. Projects for protective structures over the mausoleums have to be designed.

5.4. Projects in progress

– The realisation of the conservation project is in progress, as well as the presentation of the architecture of the thermae that started in 2003. The project is being carried out in phases and the realisation depends on additional archaeological activities on the object.

5.5. Projects already planned

- The project for adaptation and roofing of the northern tower of the older fortification is under way.
- A project for the presentation of the thermae is planned.

5.6. Financial estimates

– The project for the general spatial organisation of the site –	€23 000
– The project for a multimedia presentation of the mosaics –	€28 000
– The project for the restoration of tombs and preparation of the project documentation for the protective structure over the mausoleums and Tetrapylon –	€39 000
– The project for conservation and restoration of the floors in the thermae and its realisation –	€42 000.
– Preparation of the project for the presentation of the Jupiter temple and realisation of the conservation work –	€45 000

6. Scope of the PTA

6.1. Extent/nature of the assessment

The expert team:

1. Borislav Šurdić, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia
2. Brana Stojković-Pavelka, architect – Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia
3. M.A. Sofija Petković, archaeologist – Archaeological Institute, Belgrade
4. PhD Ulrike Wolf-Rheidt, architect – DAI, Nemačka

The PTA was prepared by the expert team of Brana Stojković-Pavelka in April 2006.

6.2. Limitations of the study

None

7. PTA

7.1. Background

7.1.1. Summary of description of building/site with components of urban and rural context if any

Gamzigrad-Romuliana is an archaeological site located near the town of Zaječar in East Serbia. It is the remains of a memorial complex and fortified palace, inspired and built by the Roman emperor Galerius.

7.1.2. Summary of historical development and evolution of buildings and the site

Gamzigrad-Romuliana, as the residence of emperor Galerius, was built between 297-311 AD. After Galerius's death, the complex lost its primary function as a palace for imperial ceremonies and was inhabited by common people. During the 4th and 5th centuries most of the objects were transformed and converted. In the 6th century, at the time of Justinian, Romuliana was spoken of as an inhabited place that the emperor had renovated. Basilica, which was built within the ramparts, dates back to this time. Being exposed to numerous attacks of the Avars and the Slavs in the 7th century, the fortification was abandoned. According to the archaeological data, Romuliana was last settled in the 9th century and then abandoned. The site was noted by travellers in the 19th century. Conservation activities have accompanied systematic archaeological explorations ever since they started in 1953.

7.2. Significance

7.2.1. Summary statement of significance /historical and heritage importance

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

The programme was followed through the construction of a momentous fortification comprising an ensemble of buildings serving various purposes. The constructions within the ramparts are grouped spatially and thematically in relation to the emperor Galerius and his mother Romula. This composition of the fortification and the buildings which serve both 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. (Therefore, Felix Romuliana is of high

international significance and is present in every survey of late Roman art and architecture.)

This cultural property is exceptional as it is 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 due to its strong symbolism, carried out consistently through the 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 centres 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's 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 about life here in late Roman times.

7.2.2. Checklist of categories which may be considered in the evaluation

– Historical	International
– Artistic/aesthetic	International
– Technological	–
– Religious/spiritual	–
– Symbolic/identity	–
– Scientific/research	International
– Social	Regional
– Natural	–
– Economic	Regional

7.3. Vulnerability/risk assessment

The present-day condition of the archaeological site is the consequence of the lack of co-ordination between research and conservation work, that is, the presentation of the architectural remains.

Archaeological research carried out in the 1990s revealed large surfaces of the façades of towers and ramparts. A lack of resources for conservation of the excavated remains of the fortification increased the risk of jeopardising the preservation of the important data that tell us about the original appearance of the fortification.

Should the restoration start, we would face the problem of the need for purchasing large quantities of building materials, bricks, stone and bindings – all with special features. Following the principles of conservation that suggest the application of authentic materials and technologies in construction, we would say that the bricks must be in a special format that would resemble the authentic one. The technology of its production must also resemble the one applied in antique times. The stone extracted from the local mine, which was used in ancient times, must be shaped in an appropriate manner. Large quantities of mature lime plaster must also be produced in the same way. A large quantity of such a special material requires specially trained and skilled craftsmen and a large amount of money.

To reduce the risk of the progressive deterioration of the excavated archaeological remains, it is necessary to carry out research in the places where architectural remains are not expected to be found, so that we can positively survey conservation work during the next middle-term period.

7.4. Technical condition

The unconserved remains of the fortification are exposed to the risk of deterioration.

All the conserved remains of the architecture, the western and eastern gate, western entrance towers, conserved parts of the ramparts and the palace are under the risk of further deterioration due to the lack of maintenance and natural threats.

7.5. Outline summary of required repairs

– For the memorial complex, a project for the protective structures over the mausoleums has to be created. The project would include the part which would refer to the presentation of the whole site.

Protection and presentation of the memorial complex – €39 000

– It is necessary to conserve and present the excavated remains of the fortification and complete the ongoing work on the presentation of the big temple and the bath within the fortification.

– Repair of the excavated towers and ramparts of the older and younger fortification (in phases – two towers and a rampart per each phase – five phases – €17 000 per phase) – €85 000

– Completion of the work on the big temple and the thermae (I phase- conservation work, approximately €30 000; II phase-spatial organisation – €15 000)

The possibility of covering the whole palace in order to protect and present the mosaics has to be considered.

7.6. Conservation/rehabilitation policy and proposals

7.6.1. Summary of the vision for the site

The aim is to present the archaeological site of Gamzigrad-Romuliana to the general public in the best possible way. This can be achieved through regular maintenance of the already-conserved and presented architectural remains and the mosaics, as well as through the completion of the ongoing conservation activities on other objects.

The excavated and archaeologically examined objects – fortification, palace, temples, thermae, memorial complex – with their diversity and spatial concept – within the fortification and on the adjacent hill – give a clear picture of the original appearance of this unique imperial complex.

The number of visitors during the last three years, has shown that there is a constant increase in the number of those who are interested in visiting the site as well as the possibility of an increase in income.

7.6.2. Conservation philosophy

Examination of each of the excavated objects tells what the former architectural shape was like. It also reveals the phases of building (where there were some) and the techniques and materials used when building.

The principle aim of the planning and carrying out of the conservation activities is to preserve the authentic building structure, as well as the architectural forms belonging to the predominant phase in building.

To restore the architectural elements, we use the stone from mines known since ancient times. Either we use authentic bricks in the quantity that can still be found, or we produce new ones following the model of ancient formats. We make exceptions with binders, contemporary materials to strengthen the resistance are used, since the walls are exposed to atmospheric conditions, whereas in the past, they were roofed and plastered.

It is necessary to establish a team of experts in different fields (a multidisciplinary team) that would assume an attitude to the level of interventions on Romuliana – whether it should be completely conserved, completely restored or whether the level of interventions depends on the phase we wish to present. The attitude the team agree on will be the basis for the attitude adopted for the presentation of the object.

7.6.3. Level of interventions

Restoration of the architectural forms is carried out only to the level for which there is irrefutable data. This principle was observed throughout the process of conservation and restoration of the entire excavated object on the site of Gamzigrad-Romuliana.

We have not planned direct restoration activities on the severely damaged architectural forms, such as the remains of the mausoleums and the memorial complex. Although these objects are important and inseparable parts of the complex, there are not reliable data for their reconstruction. Therefore, we have anticipated the construction of protective structures, within which the archaeological remains will be presented.

7.6.4. Preliminary proposals for appropriate uses

Appropriate uses for the archaeological site of Gamzigrad-Romuliana should revolve around its use as an archaeological park. However, certain parts of the site, particularly the architectural remains, may be used as part of the scenography for plays, concerts or lectures.

A lot of the archaeological material, both movable and immovable, as well as the outstanding mosaics demand the creation of an information centre within which, through a multidisciplinary approach, the problems concerning the conservation and presentation of the excavated archaeological items would be solved. Such a centre could be placed in any of the excavated or the currently unexcavated towers of the younger fortification.

7.6.5. Opportunities for social uses and sustainable development

Having been given the function of a tourist attraction, the archaeological site Gamzigrad-Romuliana offered new job opportunities for people to work on the information and in the museums (preparation of the informative material, publications): for example, museum custodians and tourist guides, maintenance and security workers, souvenir manufacturers.

7.6.6. Consolidation, maintenance, restoration priorities

Object	I phase	II phase	III phase	IV phase
Memorial complex	Restoration of tombs and the project for protective structures over the mausoleums and tetrapylon	Building the protective structures	Spatial organisation	
Fortification	Conservation of one of the towers and a rampart	Further conservation work on one of the towers and ramparts every year	Further conservation work on one of the towers and ramparts every year	Further conservation work on one of the towers and ramparts every year
Jupiter's temple	Devising the plan for protection and presentation	Conservation work	Building the protective constructions	Organisation of the area around the temple
The thermae	Devising the plan for protection and presentation	Restoration of the floors	Erecting the shelter	
The project for general spatial organisation	Formation of the expert team and compiling the documentation	Drawing up the project		
The project for multimedia Presentation of the mosaic	Compiling the documentation	Drawing up the project		

7.6.7. Public access

The archaeological site of Gamzigrad is open for visitors from 1 May to 1 November. During this period, the tourist guide agency is in operation and it is possible to get all necessary information.

7.6.8. Other benefits

The archaeological site of Gamzigrad-Romuliana has been used as a background on oratory days. It has also been used for concerts in co-operation with fraternised Italian cities within the *Nel suoni dell luogo* project. The site offers opportunities to host events such as artistic exhibitions which require open-air space or subject exhibitions concerning history.

Romuliana is one of the assets included in the "Cultural Route of the Roman emperors" – a pilot project for preservation that should connect all the places belonging to the rich antique heritage. It should be used as a resource for development of cultural tourism. The "Cultural Route of the Roman emperors" is a programme of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia that treats the cultural and natural heritage of Serbia as a resource for sustainable development.

7.7. Finance

7.7.1. Broad assessment of budgetary needs and phasing

Object	I phase	II phase	III phase	IV phase
Memorial complex	€20 000		19 000	
Fortification	€17 000	€17 000	€17 000	€17 000
Jupiter's temple	€10 000	€25 000		€10 000
The thermae	€8 000	€19 000	€15 000	
The project for general spatial organisation	€5 000	€18 000		
The project for multimedia presentation of the mosaic	€18 000	€20 000		

7.7.2. Assessment of possibilities for attracting investments

Some of the analyses carried out in the tourist office in Zaječar, have not been completed yet. The archaeological site of Gamzigrad-Romuliana was however presented during the tourist fair in Belgrade in 2006.

7.7.3. Assessment of possibilities for recovering investments

The profit gained during the last two years from admissions and souvenirs, shows a considerable increase in the income and may enable the self-sustainability of the site. However, financial resources for the conservation and presentation of the excavated architectural forms are insufficient. Therefore extra finances are required.

7.7.4. Have you already tried to raise funds for the site or monument?

Conservation work on the archaeological site of Gamzigrad-Romuliana is being financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

Application for the donation from the Japanese government for 2007 is under way.

7.7.5. Have you already received funds for the site or monument?

In 2005 the amount of €35 000 was approved and spent.

The money was spent on the restoration of walls on the thermae, the examination of the mosaics and the replacement of the protective layer of sand, the current maintenance of the rest of the architecture within the archaeological site and the repair of the objects for the accommodation of the expert team of archaeologists and conservators engaged in the field work.

7.8. Management

The Archaeological Institute from Belgrade is in charge of the research project and it is now co-operating with the DAI representatives from Germany.

The Institute for The Protection of Cultural Monuments manages the conservation project.

The National Museum in Zaječara is responsible for the maintenance.

Representatives of the museum from Zajecar, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, the Ministry of Tourism and the Archaeological Institute should comprise a team for the management of the site.

8. Documentation

Available on CD

9. Feasibility studies

The feasibility study should include:

- a programme for undertaking urgent works to stop further deterioration of the excavated remains of the fortification and other parts of the site;
- a programme for further archaeological excavations that include parallel preventive conservation of the excavated objects;
- adoption of an attitude to the levels of interventions and the way in which the site would be presented, as well as the establishment of a management team;
- active incorporation of the site into the “cultural route”.

Preliminary Technical Assessment prepared by:

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Signed and Dated: 20 April 2006.

A joint initiative of the European Commission
and the Council of Europe

Une initiative conjointe de la Commission européenne
et du Conseil de l'Europe



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