



University of Novi Sad

DANUBE RECTORS' CONFERENCE

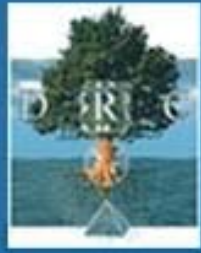


Report on Session on World Heritage

Prof. Dr. Ivana Teodorovic

University of Novi Sad Faculty of Sciences,
President of International Association for
Danube Research - IAD





Outline

- Brief overview of session presentations
- Key messages regarding the conservation of the World Heritage deriving from presentations
- Danube strategy and World Heritage
- Key messages on place and the role of Universities and DRC in World Heritage Conservation – reflections



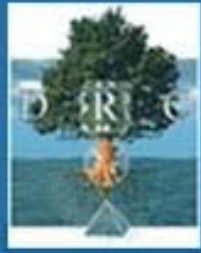
Joint Sessions: Heritage and Climate Change - programme

- Prof. Dr. Radmila Marinkovic Neducin, UNSFT: Introduction
- Dr Giorgio Adrian, UNESCO: Heritage: our legacy of the past, our challenge for the future
- Prof. Dr. Dragutim T. Mihailovic, UNSFA: World Heritage of the Danubian Region and its connection to the climate change through centuries
- William Infante, UNDP: Copehagen Accord
- Prof. Dr Mladen Franko, UNI Nova Gorica, Slovenia: Perspectives in Teaching Heritage Conservation
- Milan Dacic, RHMZ: Southeast European Climate Change Framework Action Plan for Addaptation – teh role of the Academic Communittees



World Heritage Session programme

- Prof. Dr. Milan Matavulj, UNSFS: Natural Heritage Conservation and Restauration as the bounding factor of the River Danube Basin Universities
- Prof. Dr Nadja Kurtovic Folic, UNSFTS: Cultural Heritage anf its Diversity – Danubian Region Development Potential
- Prof. Dr. Jonjaua Ranogajec, UNSFT: Materials and Technologies of historical buildings – case study of two Danube fortresses
- Prof. Dr. Olga Hadzic, UNSFS: Cooperation in the Danube region related to cultural routs
- Dr Gerhard Skoff, DTC, Vienna: World Heritage Sites along the Danube – integrating activities of the Danube Tourist Commission



Main drivers (1)

- Science and Technology in Society (STS) Forum, Kyoto, Japan, 2004
 - Progress in science and technology needed for sustainable development but requires proper control
- World Heritage Convention (UNESCO)
 - Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today and what we pass on to future generations
- Millenium Goals
- Danube Strategy



Main drivers (2)

- We strive towards a Europe where the diversity of cultures, the arts and the cultural and natural heritage are essential to the development of a genuine openness of mind and basic rights
- Europe's common heritage brings together ideas and people who interact and create a sense of multiple belonging

Council of Europe



Natural heritage conservation and restoration

Danube is not a corridor

It is not the river and a few
tens of km aside

Protected areas are not
the only concern

Danube River Basin is the
ecosystem we are trying to
protect, preserve from
further impairment and
restore

Main policy drivers:

WFD, Habitat Directive,
Brid Directive, NATURA





Loss of ecosystem goods and services

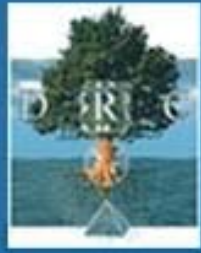
- Loss of floodplanes and lateral connectivity – remaining 25% of original – loss of wetlands
- Loss of longitudinal continuity – impact of sediment transport and disabled fish migrations
- Other hydromorphological alterations - loss of habitats
- Pollution: a problem which can be solved (organic, hazardous substances, diffuse / nutrients)
- Invasive species
- Overexploitation of resources





Areas of cooperation and joint activities

- Academic institution should keep providing scientific basis for sustainable water management, nature conservation and protection
- Interdisciplinary teams in ERA, EIA, SEA – especially in transboundary context and conflict of interest e.g. Navigation vs. Green Corridor conservation
- Constantly improve curriculum - flexibility
- New joint truly inter and multidisciplinary programmes covering various aspects of environmental sciences
- Foster Joint fundamental and applied research – FP and other – flagship projects eg Sturgeons



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ITS DIVERSITY – DANUBEAN REGION DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

- The built heritage, including archeological remnants and other distinguished signs, is still the most direct and sincere beholder of history.
- Eeternal problem: the economic development counterparts the preservation of the historical environment.
- Numerous Danube area cities have learnt to control it, but there is still no impression that the conscience is aroused in respect to the impact of these changes on the entity of Central and Eastern Europe.

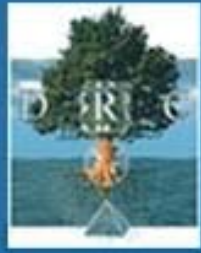


- The Danube territory - one of the most significant historic regions with the Danube impersonating a thread uniting in two ways: synchronously and diachronously.
- Passing across the Danube area - not only the drift of miscellaneous landscapes and sites - it is a pilgrimage through time, societies, cities and areas with different traditions and habits, different phases of industrialization and urbanization.
- A passage through the Danube area is actually a passage through the history of Europe. The historic landscape of the Danube upholds a remarkable temporal and regional diversity, incorporating an array of common cultural characteristics.



Today's" Danube area - the final product of chain of various "yesterdays"





The strategy of protection, management and sustainable exploitation of cultural heritage: triple-level system:

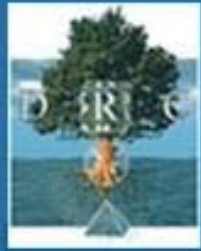
- Doctrine of conservation, accepted on the national level, is the first level of protecting system of cultural heritage;
- The second level is organization of institutions, finances, laws, education, and development of social conscience of cultural heritage;
- Governmental system and political modern culture, economy growth, well-being of the society, are the third level in the spatial development, concerning the cultural heritage.

Materials and technologies of historical buildings

Race against time.

- Protection (conservation) - trying to slow down or minimize the probability of weathering process of the exposed historical materials.
- When damaged historical masonry needs to be restored with a new material – good characterization of both, new and old materials, has to be done.





Strategy → Creating an interdisciplinary team

The cultural heritage objects

National identity and spirit

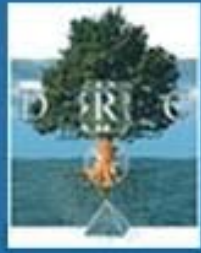
Examination of historical materials

Historical data

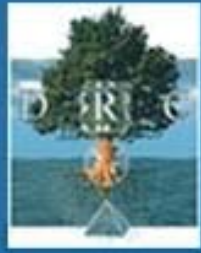
- Materials composition and properties
- Area of application
- Mechanisms and causes of degradation

- Multidisciplinary approach
- Including a large number of experts

- Long-term research Projects

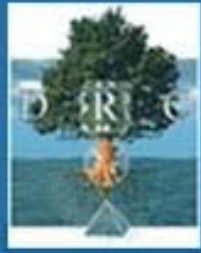


- Fortifications and castles in European cities are the most popular tourist destinations earning their respective local communities hefty revenues.
- New programs with multidisciplinary approach to this matter will prove highly beneficial for Serbian culture and economy.
- The future network of experts should cooperate (at local, national and regional levels) in pursuing the protection and creative development of cultural landscapes of historical, technological and environmental significance.



Cooperation in the Danube region related to cultural routes

- World Tourism Organisation: cultural tourism accounts for 37 % of world travel, growing at the rate of 15 % a year.
- Cultural Routes - historic paths involve various countries - international cooperation essential for research, assessment and preservation of the assets that make up international Cultural Routes.



Cooperation:

- To establish the basic principles and methods of research specific to the category of Cultural Route as they relate to other previously established and studied categories of cultural heritage assets.
- To propose the basic mechanisms for the development of knowledge about, evaluation, protection, preservation, management and conservation of Cultural Routes.



Cultural routes:

- Neolithic Cultural Route
- Cultural Routes of Roman Emperors
- Cultural Route of Fortresses
- Wine Tour
- Einstein's Cultural Route
- Cultural Route of Textile and Crafts – (Homemade Products)
- Cultural Route of Ethno Houses
- Gastronomy Cultural Route
- Cultural Routes of National Minorities
- Salash's Cultural Routes





Example of cultural routes: fortresses

Тврђаве на Дунаву

„Тврђаве на Дунаву“ је нова туристичка рута у Србији коју финансира Министарство културе Републике Србије у сарадњи са локалним самоуправама. Рута укључује пет историјских тврђава које су се развиле у различитим историјским и географским условима, али су све биле важне у одбрани и контроли Дунава. Овај туристички пут са себи носи и различите културне наслеђа, архитектуре, историје и традиције. Рута је намењена за одржавање туристичке активности, али и за промоцију историјског наслеђа.

Тврђаве на Дунаву су обележје и најзначајнији историјски споменици Србије. Њихова развојна историја и свака употреба тврђава значајно су допринели развоју наше државе, културе, традиције и религиозног живота. Остаци тврђава - историјско-културно наслеђе - представљају симбол наше културног идентитета - обележја је целог друштва, а посебно државе. Остаци наше тврђаве на Дунаву су велики развојни ресурс Србије и Јужне Европе.

Петроварадинска тврђава

Једна од најважнијих историјских тврђава у Србији, често називана „Либратар на Дунаву“.

Смедеревска тврђава

Једна од најважнијих историјских тврђава у Србији, што је чини јединственом у српској средњовековној архитектури.

Тврђава Фетислам

ФЕХТ-УЛ-ИСЛАМ - Капија Мира била је употрешена за одржавање турске преваласти у Србији.

Тврђава Бач

Смештена на издигнутом терену малог острва настало од „мандравањег“ меандра реке Мостове.

Београдска тврђава

Тврђава је од била од белог камена који је бележио са свог уздигнутог положаја.

Тврђава Рам

Наје познато када је прво утврђење подигнуто, али сматра се јединим од најстаријим на овим просторима.

Голубачка тврђава

се уздиже на неприступачном стеновитом терену десне обале Дунава, на самом улазу у Београдску клисуру.

DRC Novi Sad 4 - 6 February 2010

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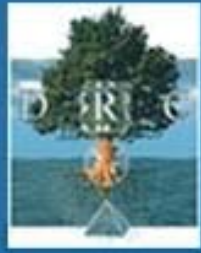
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UNESCO World Heritage Route





- Tourism – most important sector of today's and future economy – sustainable tourism?
- To strengthen existing institutions rather than creating new ones
- Security
- Marketing
- Making better use of GIS and other IT (e.g. Alarm systems)



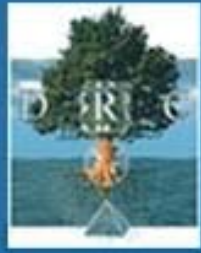
Heritage in Danube Strategy

- appropriate and highly welcomed that the Strategy is open to all the Participating States of the Danube Co-operation Process, in which all countries which are part of the Danube River Basin are represented
- common ecological /environmental issue should be seen as separate pillar of the “Danube Strategy” - importance in the development of functional and harmonious European Danube Region should be stressed



Key messages

- **Social responsibility of Universities**
- **Importance to raise overall awareness of the value of the heritage – cultural and natural**
- **Academic community should take the proactive approach in order to influence policy and decision making processes and shaping public perception**
- **Closer cooperation with other stakeholders – e.g. civil sector, local communities**
- **Encourage public participation**
- **International efforts as a prerequisite**
- **Different approach needed: expert knowledge vs. alternative approach**
- **Epistemological questions: global (planet) ecology vs. ecology of mind**
- **Critical thinking**



Practical proposals

- Joint educational programmes at MSc and PhD level - Inter and multi disciplinary approach – cross-cutting issues
- Flexible curricula – to educate new generation with different approach and skills: integrative thinking, problem-solving oriented, applicable knowledge
- Capacity building is a top priority – mostly in terms of knowledge
- Research projects: fundamental / applied – outcome should be more problem-solving than problem identification or at least scientifically based support for problem solving