

# 16 DEFENSIVE ARCHITECTURE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

Gjergji ISLAMI, Denada VEIZAJ (Eds.)





DEFENSIVE ARCHITECTURE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN  
Vol. XVI



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Editors  
Gjergji Islami, Denada Veizaj  
Universiteti Politeknik i Tiranës



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## Table of contents

Preface .....	XIII
<b>Contributions</b>	
<b>RESEARCH ON BUILT HERITAGE</b>	
Il rilievo delle tracce: il torrione di Nisida .....	5
<i>O. Zerlenga, R. Iaderosa, M. Cicala</i>	
L'Arce medievale di Nola. Tecniche difensive per una struttura urbana.....	13
<i>S. Carillo, M. C. Campone</i>	
Il sistema difensivo dello Stato Pontificio sul versante tirrenico. Nuovi aggiornamenti storici e architettonici per una conservazione compatibile .....	21
<i>M. G. Turco</i>	
I sistemi di difesa degli antichi borghi peninsulari pugliesi.....	29
<i>A. Diceglie</i>	
Il sistema difensivo delle casematte in Calabria negli anni quaranta del Novecento: i silenziosi avamposti del promontorio di Punta Alice.....	37
<i>M. R. Caniglia</i>	
Teorie urbane, ingegneria militare ed utopia nelle città mediterranee del XVI° secolo. I casi di Sabbioneta e della Medina di Tripoli. ....	45
<i>L. Micara</i>	
Castelli per tutte le stagioni. Castelforte di Puglia e la fortuna del neogotico in Italia.....	51
<i>L. Serafini, V. Schiavano</i>	
La Torre de Martil, Tetuán, Marruecos.....	59
<i>J. Calvo Serrano, C. Malagón Luesma, J. Bezares Batista, J. Rodríguez Bulnes, A. Martín Martín</i>	
La recuperación de los espacios abovedados del Castillo de Petrés (Valencia, España).....	67
<i>C. Mileto, F. Vegas López-Manzanares, S. Tomás Márquez</i>	
Estudio comparado de las garitas esquineras del Castell de Pallejà y Mas Cabanyes en el litoral de Barcelona .....	75
<i>E. Valdivieso Sánchez</i>	
Un ejemplo conservado de los recintos defensivos medievales representados en la primera mitad del siglo XVII en el manuscrito “Antigüedades del reino de Jaén”.....	83
<i>L. J. García-Pulido</i>	
Kilwa, the first European overseas’ fortification built in the East.....	91
<i>J. Campos</i>	

Fort Oštro and the first defensive line at the entrance to the Bay of Kotor - 19th century Austro-Hungarian military architecture.....	97
<i>D. Bilić, K. Majer Jurišić</i>	
Beyond the walls - The impact of urban sprawl on the fortifications in Albania.....	105
<i>M. Plyku Demaj, J. Mitrojorgji, K. Gjata</i>	
Perspectives on knowledge, conservation and assessment of patrimonial zones in Durres (Venetian Tower).....	113
<i>J. Meniku, D. Kortoçi, L. Çapeli</i>	
I castelli nei periodici illustrati del primo Ottocento in Italia .....	119
<i>P. Tunzi</i>	
Per un Atlante dell'Architettura Fortificata in Albania. I casi studio di Berat e Tepelene .....	125
<i>P. Perfido, G. Martines, E. Shehi, E. Caka, R. Ruka, C. S. Fioriello</i>	
Inheriting Tindjellet: nine hidden fortresses in the ancient Timimoun Sebkhaharbour, Gourara (Algerian Sahara).....	131
<i>I. Mahrouf</i>	
Guardians of Heritage: The Fortifications of the Moroccan Amazigh Atlas Region .....	139
<i>L. Tifawt</i>	
Il castello di Trikala in Grecia: conoscenza, conservazione e strategie di valorizzazione .....	145
<i>A. Trematerra</i>	
<i>Ortus aquarum</i> : il castello Piccolomini a Ortucchio nella conca del Fucino.....	153
<i>C. Palestini, S. Lolli</i>	
Da indicatori archeologici e del cantiere tracce di vicende costruttive “sconosciute” del Castello di Milano.....	161
<i>G. Pertot</i>	
La Cittadella di Mondovì (Cuneo): testimonianze superstiti e nuovi documenti.....	169
<i>M. V. Cattaneo</i>	
The Montalbano Fortress, an early report about a lost fortification in the Gulf of La Spezia .....	177
<i>G. Verdiani, L. Marinaro</i>	
Processual design: Torre Rinalda, Lecce, Italy (XVI cent.) .....	185
<i>A. Camiz, E. TanAtayurt, B. Baybaş, E. Can</i>	
La torre Belforti e il Sistema difensivo di Montecatini Val di Cecina.....	193
<i>R. Castiglia, L. Ceccarelli</i>	
La rocca di Staggia Senese: una metodologia applicata nell’ambito del recupero architettonico e funzionale.....	199
<i>D. Taddei, C. Calvani, A. Taddei, A. Martini</i>	
Il progetto della conoscenza per la conservazione e il restauro del castello aragonese di Piazza Armerina.....	207
<i>A. Versaci, A. Cardaci, L. R. Fauzia</i>	

Protection and Presentation of Cultural Landscape in the Case of Maglič Town .....	215
<i>M. Nikolić, Jelena Šćekić</i>	
Il castello di San Pio delle Camere .....	223
<i>L. Vespasiano</i>	
Studi sul castello di Firmum nelle Marche, antica fortezza adriatica .....	231
<i>E. Petrucci</i>	
Resoconto sul primo cantiere di restauro conservativo delle murature dei bastioni settentrionali del castello dei Paleologi a Casale Monferrato (Alessandria).....	239
<i>G. Gentilini</i>	
Obra en Patrimonio Público Español. Una experiencia profesional.....	247
<i>F. Olmedilla Lacasa, Y. Huertas de Maya, P. Barraca de Ramos</i>	
Livorno città d'acqua e di cultura. Riqualificazione e recupero dell'area del Forte San Pietro d'Alcantara e del Depuratore Rivellino.....	255
<i>E. Princiotta, L. Simonelli, L. Santini, C. Calvani</i>	
The pyramid as a primary form of mediterranean fortification. Symbolic, functional and ideological character. Threats, messages and contents. ....	263
<i>P. Ponce de León</i>	
 CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT	
Analysis of cultural management models in medieval castles in the province of Alicante (Spain) and the Pomeranian voivodeship (Poland).....	273
<i>J. A. Mira Rico, A. Kowalska</i>	
Il contesto pluristratificato di Torre Cintola a Monopoli (BA): dall'approdo lungo la via Appia-Traiana alla torre costiera fortificata .....	281
<i>C. Annese, G. Cacudi, A. Quartulli</i>	
Il castello di Marmilla (Las Plassas, Sardegna) e il Museo MudA: una proficua esperienza di valorizzazione e le sue criticità .....	289
<i>G. Serreli</i>	
The Strongoli Castle in Calabria (Italy). An opportunity for cultural tourism and historic center regeneration .....	297
<i>C. Gattuso, D. Gattuso</i>	
Preserving Cultural Heritage, Enhancing Social Development, and Fostering Sustainable Tourism: The Role of Architecture in Himara's Ancient Castle .....	307
<i>G. Milio</i>	
Conoscere il passato nella contemporaneità-Riqualificazione della Fortezza di Scutari .....	315
<i>F. Fabbrizzi, F. Shllaku</i>	
Ports, castles and ruins: A narrative for the cultural landscape of Ulcinj and Shkodra .....	323
<i>D. Dalladaku, K. Kraja</i>	
The Pentagon as the Constructed Form of the City.....	329
<i>C. Simoncini</i>	



## Preface

“Defensive Architecture of the Mediterranean” (volumes XVI and XVII) is the continuation of a series of publications that highlight the latest research on the fortifications of the Mediterranean region. These contributions were gathered in the seventh edition of the international conference Fortifications of the Mediterranean Coast, FORTMED 2024, hosted by Universiteti Politeknik i Tiranës in Tirana, Albania on April 18, 19, and 20, 2024.

The series 'Defensive Architecture of the Mediterranean' aims to share knowledge about the historical and current state of military architecture along the Mediterranean coast, including structures built overseas that are related to or influenced by those in the Mediterranean.

The conference and the 17 published volumes of the series have demonstrated to be the most persistent and serious effort in researching and documenting military architecture in the Mediterranean over the last decade.

While fortresses and castles have always been recognized as vital components of historic built heritage, their strategic defensive role hasn't always been fully understood and explored. The study of military architecture, a multidisciplinary task, prompts a reassessment of this cultural environment, often neglected or at risk. From prehistoric fortification traces to contemporary bunkers and military infrastructures, the discourse on documenting and preserving military heritage welcomes and encourages contributions from diverse fields, including architecture, engineering, archaeology, history, geography, and cultural heritage. FORTMED, the international conference on the Fortifications of the Mediterranean Coast, has evolved into a research-based platform that transcends borders and centuries, delving into the strategic, historical, and cultural significance of fortifications along the Mediterranean coast. FORTMED has embraced diverse venues, ranging from Valencia to Florence, Alicante to Turin, later to Granada, and finally to Pisa. These conferences have become synonymous with collaboration, knowledge exchange, and the exploration of multifaceted perspectives on defensive architecture. This initiative has turned into an intellectual odyssey, traversing the historical landscapes of the Mediterranean, exploring intricate fortifications that have shaped civilizations, and engaging with contemporary challenges in the preservation and restoration of architectural heritage.

### *FORTMED 2015*

The genesis of FORTMED can be traced back to the Polytechnic University of Valencia. Here, a research group led by Pablo Rodríguez-Navarro initiated the inaugural conference. Held at the Instituto Universitario de Restauración del Patrimonio of the Universitat Politècnica de València on October 15, 16, and 17, 2015, the conference aimed to establish the groundwork for future editions. This vision promptly materialized, firmly establishing FORTMED as a recognized reality.

### *FORTMED 2016*

The second edition of the conference, chaired by Giorgio Verdiani and hosted at the Dipartimento di Architettura of Università degli Studi di Firenze from November 10 to 12, 2016, expanded its thematic scope to encompass “the whole family of fortifications of the Mare Nostrum”. This extension primarily focused on structures dating from the 15th to the 18th centuries.

### FORTMED 2018

The fourth edition of the conference, chaired by Anna Marotta and Roberta Spallone and organized at the Dipartimento di Architettura e Design of the Università Politecnica di Torino, in the Valentino Castle venue from October 18 to 20, 2018, expanded its field of interest embracing Northern Europe and Far Eastern countries and including studies on defensive architecture from the Middle Ages to contemporary military buildings and settlements.

### FORTMED 2020

The fifth conference faced challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Initially scheduled for March 2020, in Granada, it was later shifted to an online format held on November 4, 5, and 6, 2020. The online event was organized by the Escuela de Estudios Árabes of Granada, coordinated by Julio Navarro Palazón and Luis José García-Pulido. Given the significance of Islamic architecture in the Mediterranean and the previous studies conducted by the Escuela de Estudios Árabes of Granada, this theme was prominently featured in the conference.

### FORTMED 2023

The sixth edition, organized by the Dipartimento di Ingegneria dell'Energia, dei Sistemi, del Territorio e delle Costruzioni (DESTeC) of the University of Pisa in collaboration with the Municipality of San Giuliano Terme, took place on March 23, 24, and 25, 2023. Chaired by Marco Giorgio Bevilacqua and Denise Ulivieri, the conference aimed to advance a collaborative, integrated, and contemporary vision, recognizing the value of contemporary architectural heritage, such as bunkers built during World War II, and addressing emerging issues related to their preservation and restoration.

\*\*\*

In 2024, FORTMED expands beyond the borders of Italy and Spain for the first time, following six successful editions in those countries, to host the international discussion on Mediterranean military architecture in Tirana. This seventh edition ambitiously aims to invite and involve researchers from the Balkan countries within the FORTMED network, beginning with participants from Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro, Croatia, and Serbia. Spanning from ancient fortifications to Cold War bunkers, this edition efforts to present a broader spectrum of realities, reflecting and highlighting the rich multicultural environment surrounding the Mediterranean basin.

Supported by the Polytechnic University of Tirana, the organization of this conference has involved the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, the Department of Architecture, and the Department of Restoration and Technology of Architecture. Among others, the call has raised the interest of researchers from Albania, Balkan countries, and Italy, who have been studying the eastern Adriatic coast—a topic that has not been thoroughly explored in previous editions.

FORTMED 2024 received numerous contributions, which demonstrates the continuous interest and involvement of scholars in the topic of promoting the knowledge, preservation, and enhancement of the heritage of fortified architecture. All of the submitted papers were double-blind and peer-reviewed by the Scientific Committee. From these submissions, about 90 were selected, with authors from Albania, Algeria, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Kosovo, Montenegro, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Turkey, and the UK.

The contributions are collected in these two volumes (XVI and XVII) and organized according to their content into thematic sections, representing different topics and ways of approaching the study of defensive heritage: Historical research, Research on Built Heritage, Characterization of geomaterials, Digital Heritage, Culture and Management, and Miscellany.

We hope FORTMED 2024 will significantly contribute to fulfilling the mission of the conference in strengthening knowledge exchange and sharing for the better understanding, evaluation, and management of the culture and heritage of fortified architecture. At the same time, we believe that being present in the Balkans for the first time would result in the enlargement of the network of researchers that follow and actively contribute to FORTMED. This expansion will promote and disseminate knowledge on the eastern Adriatic fortifications and the rich cultural context of the region.



The organizers express gratitude to the Advisory Committee of the Conference, with special acknowledgment to Pablo Rodriguez-Navarro and Giorgio Verdiani, for their constant and valuable support throughout the entire process. Sincere appreciation is extended to the members of the Scientific Committee for their expertise and dedicated effort in thoroughly reviewing the submitted proposals.

We would like to thank Andrea Maliqari, Rector of Universiteti Politeknik i Tiranës, for the support provided in hosting and organizing the conference. Special recognition is given to both the Organizing Committee members and the university's administrative staff for their valuable engagement and cooperation.

Our collaborations with the Italian Institute of Culture and the Museum Centre of Durrës proved invaluable in organizing the event, and we are grateful for their collaboration.

Finally, and most importantly, heartfelt thanks are extended to all the authors for their participation in this edition and for presenting qualitative and intriguing contributions, enriching the conference and the state of art collected and presented in the 'Defensive Architecture of the Mediterranean' series.

Next year will mark a decade since the first conference, and we look forward to commemorating the achievements made during this period, while continuing to promote qualitative research and to bring together esteemed and passionate academics and professionals.

Gjergji Islami, Denada Veizaj  
FORTMED 2024 Chairs



## **Contributions**



## **Research on built heritage**

## Protection and Presentation of Cultural Landscape in the Case of Maglič Town

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### Abstract

Medieval town of Maglič is located in the Republic of Serbia, on the right bank of the Ibar River, about 25km southwest of Kraljevo, on a narrow plateau of a rocky ridge which dominates the entire environment. According to historical sources, the town was built in the 14th century. A significant number of detected buildings which have largely been preserved testify on intensive building activities. The purpose of the work is to indicate, through the critical analysis and evaluation, the advantages and disadvantages of certain methods of protection and presentation of the remains, the integration of the old – new, but also to identify the elements which should be incorporated into the future attitude towards protection and presentation of medieval fortified towns in order to change and improve certain methods. New methods have to follow more consistently recent international charters and recommendations, and should be based on contemporary trends in protection, revitalization and presentation, which is particularly reflected in more liberal application of new materials and new constructive structures in protection and reconstruction, application of modern technologies (3D animation) in the presentation of the sites and the like. The work will present pros and cons of various proposals for the reconstruction and revitalization of the medieval fortress of Maglič, which contains significant historical, cultural, natural and architectural values, which should be preserved and presented in an appropriate manner, as a unique cultural landscape. This research will be a significant contribution to the objective and critical analysis of the main modern methodological approaches and the achieved results in the sphere of protection, revitalization and presentation of the medieval fortress of Maglič, with the basic idea of preservation of the authenticity and integrity of the existing stone remains of the fortress, with accessibility and paths management which would allow safe movement of visitors. Future approaches to revitalization and presentation of Maglič and its surroundings have to be in accordance with the principles of revitalization, especially in the context of preserving the authenticity and integrity of the landscape, since a cultural landscape implies they are separate parts of the scenery highlighted as areas of specific interaction of man and nature, of which Maglič is also part. By the revitalization of the fortress, the town would acquire a symbol of recognition and unique area which would become the backbone of development of cultural tourism of the whole Republic of Serbia.

**Keywords:** Maglič, protection, revitalization, presentation, preservation of authenticity, cultural landscape.

### 1. Introduction – Cultural Landscape

Cultural landscapes represent "combined work of nature and humans", as already outlined in the World Heritage Convention from 1972. It is highlighted that they show the evolution of human society and settlements over time, under

the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities provided by natural environment and by successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal. (Jokileto, 2003) It is fundamental to create awareness that the

cultural landscape is complementary to other types of architectural heritage (monuments, cultural and historical spatial ensembles, archaeological sites, sights), and it is necessary to create a system of their preservation and management. Thus, landscapes should be observed as cultural properties, as well as integrated and interrelated parts of the whole. It should be kept in mind that the European Landscape Convention from 2000 gives broad possibilities to define cultural landscape. This Convention does not ask to take into consideration only specific landscapes which have Outstanding Universal Value, but to search, in all countries, for landscapes that have one of the values of cultural heritage, on one level or another, and that all these values require careful consideration in long-term management and their preservation and evolution. Therefore, all kinds of landscapes, urban, rural, beautiful, ugly, natural, industrial etc. should be taken into account. However, the focus is always on the natural landscape, which can be understood as "continuous", or, as it is emphasized in the Operational Guidelines, as long linear areas which represent important cultural network of transport and communication in certain landscapes.

It is also important to point out that conventional approaches to heritage, which focus on the conservation of specific characteristics and elements of heritage, have to be changed considerably during protection of cultural landscapes. The protection of cultural landscapes or scenery should be based on key processes which have shaped it and defined its character over time, e.g. protection of cultural landscape "Cinque Terre" in Liguria, which in the Italian system is managed as a national park. This area has retained its traditional customs much better and longer than other parts of Italy, primarily due to its relative isolation, and it was added to the World Heritage List as a form of recognition of incredible human efforts to separate arable land from the very steep slopes in the form of numerous dry-stack terraces. Weather and modernization, however, have their own way and this landscape has started to collapse. After its addition to the World Heritage List and the application of new system of management, the landscape "Cinque Terre" has become an interesting tourist destination increasingly visited by tourists from all over the world. This will

provide income that enables maintenance and restoration of terraces and other facilities, lease and improvement of the terraced field and its intensive use. (Stovel, 2003)

## **2. Analysis and Results of Excavation of Medieval Fortress**

Maglič town is one of the best preserved medieval fortresses in Serbia. According to historical sources, the town was built on the site of an older, smaller fortification and it was built between 1324 and 1337 by Archbishop Danilo II. The fortress had several purposes, it served as a refuge (lat. *refugium*) of Archbishopry of Žiča, as an occasional residence of Archbishop Danilo II, but also as the patron city of the monastery of Žiča and Studenica. Many domestic and foreign travel writers, followed by scientists such as Joakim Vujić, Felix Kanitz, Đurđe Bošković, Milan Kašanin, Aleksandar Deroko and many others, were interested in this unique monument of our heritage. (Popović & Simić, 2003) The terrain on which Maglič town was built is extremely inaccessible, which greatly hampered the construction of the town. The ground plan of town has an irregular basis of elongated shape, length of 110 m, and at its widest point 40 m, and is adjusted to uneven rocky terrain. Of the materials, just stone – serpentine quarried in the vicinity of the fortress was used for construction. It is still very well preserved, thanks to the construction method. During construction, it was broken and bonded with lime mortar. In some places it was built in strict and often large blocks. The vaults, arches and other parts were built with tufa, easily exploitable material, while wood was used for floor structures. Fire-baked bricks were not used in Maglič. (Milićević, 1967) Nowadays, the ramparts have been extraordinarily preserved, largely in its authentic thickness of 2 m and height that goes up to 10 m. The towers are arranged and built by the same principle of defense as the ramparts. There are a total of eight towers, and a keep was erected at the highest point. It has the ground plan of hexagon measuring 11.60 x 10.20 m. The thickness of the keep walls is the same as for the ramparts, and their height was 20 m. Its height has been largely preserved. The entrance to the keep was at the level of the third floor, 1 m wide, 2.50 m high, which was completed in a half-circle niche above the entrance graced by the representation of the patron-saint of the town. (Popović, 2012)

On the opposite side of the keep, three towers were positioned side by side, for the better defense of the town since in this part the terrain descends towards the river Ibar. These towers have the ground plan of an irregular rectangle. The other four towers are positioned two and two, at the western and the eastern ramparts. All four towers have the ground plan of an irregular square and are open to the town. Nowadays, they have been preserved up to 15 m of height and each have a ground and three floors, except the keep, which have had five floors. (Kašanin, 1941)



Fig. 1– The ground plan and the position of Maglič (up: Documentation of the Archaeological Institute of Belgrade, SANU; down: <https://shorturl.at/qtBM8>, (26.11.2023.))

Today, the best preserved building of the secular ones is the Palace which was built on the right from the entrance gate to the town and immediately next to church. It is rectangular in ground plan, of dimensions 9.20 x 17.50 m, and it had a ground floor, first floor and basement. It was built of stone. The walls are 1.1 m thick, except for the part where the palace abuts the ramparts of the fortress, where the walls are 2.5 m thick. The roof of the palace was two sloped and very steep. The floor consisted of a hall, measuring 15.40 x 8.10 m, which had a flat ceiling. From the hall, through a door on the west, one could enter another, smaller room of 3.40 x 8.10 m dimensions, which was meant for accommodation and in whose southwest corner a niche with a hearth was placed. Its primary function was for receptions, various celebrations,

audiences, as well as for trials and, if necessary, for accommodation, because it could easily be divided and converted into several rooms. The second significant building is the church of Saint George built between the palace and the ramparts. It is a one-arched building whose length is about 10 m.



Fig. 2– The palace's remains and the view to ramparts and the church (Documentation of the Archaeological Institute of Belgrade, SANU)

The west facade was decorated with a frieze of blind arcades. Nowadays, parts of the south wall of the church at the level of 5 to 6 m in certain places have been preserved. Like the palace, the church was also built with some Gothic elements. This is confirmed by detected portal on the west facade, but also by some preserved windows on the south wall of the church. (Milićević, 1967) There were other buildings for accommodation in Maglič town beside the palace. However, these other buildings are now in very poor condition and have not been explored. Two buildings, right and left of the entrance gate have been explored. The building which is located to the right of the entrance gate, is rectangular in ground plan, measuring 8 x 16 m, and it was used for military purposes, accommodation of soldiers, weapons storage, as well as for the bakery. To the left of the entrance is another building that is square in



ground plan, and it is thought to serve as accommodation for the guard's commander. Two water reservoirs were discovered in the town. (Đorđević, 1980)

### 3. Presentation of the Works of Protection and Renewal of Fortress

During the second half of the 20th century, the medieval town of Maglič was explored on two occasions. The first explorations were initiated by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia, and the work was entrusted to the Yugoslav Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments. These works were carried out in the period between 1960 and 1963 under the supervision of architect Ivan Zdravković and in cooperation with Vojislav Jovanović. The exploration works in Maglič town in the period 1960-1963 were mainly focused on field clearing and surface detection of remains of building walls inside the fortress. (Zdravković, 1963; Zdravković, 1964)

Ten years later, between 1975 and 1985, based on these explorations, major exploration, conservation and restoration works were carried out in the organization of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Kraljevo. Architect Slobodan Đorđević conducted reconstruction works and Obrenija Vukadin supervised excavation works. Archaeological and conservation works were carried out simultaneously. In the period from 1975 - 1985, fortifications of the fortress were mostly reconstructed by the application of restoration. The main keep was restored up to the level of walking paths, including the parapet crenellations, but without merlons. Southeast wall surface has been fully restored. To allow access to visitors, wooden floor structures with wooden stairs in the towers and cantilever beams at the level of walking paths have been partly restored. The reconstruction of the south rampart where crenellations were partly restored was carried out in the same manner. The level of reconstruction of the western rampart with the tower VII, which is less preserved, was slightly lower. As for the inside facilities, conservation of detected walls was carried out with minimal additions. (Popović, 2012)

### 4. Current State and Methods of Protection, Revitalization and Presentation of the Complex

After two decades of neglect of the medieval town of Maglič, experts from the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Kraljevo analyzed the state of the town, which got into a state of dereliction and partial damage due to non-existence of institution for management and care of the site. Based on the analysis of the current state of the complex, a *Proposal on necessary reconstruction works of the fortress* was created in 2010 in order to revitalize the complex and present it to visitors. Planned works on restoration of the fortress were continued in 2011 and its revitalization and presentation was initialized. The first phase of the protection and revitalization project included reconstruction of walking paths and parapets in ramparts between the towers of southeast and southwest ramparts. This included creating a new wooden fence on the ramparts, the reconstruction of walking paths, as well as the reconstruction of parapets. Based on the project, replacement of floor structures in the tower III at the first and second level, as well as the construction of a new one at the third level, was realized. The replacement of damaged floor structures was also carried out in the towers II, IV, V and VI. Restoration and revitalization of this complex provides an opportunity for visitors to have safe access to the walking paths and move along the ramparts between the tower II and tower VI, as well as the overview of the entire complex of the fortress and its wider surroundings. (Popović, 2012)

Maglič, as one of the best preserved medieval fortresses in Serbia, currently represents unused tourist potential. Among other things, inadequate access to the suspension bridge over the Ibar and narrow, steep path from the foot to the fortress contribute to this. During the year, the area around the fortress comes to life only during the "Days of Lilac", when the parade of costumed actors, along with various musical performances, evokes past times, but also during the "Jolly regata", when large number of people gather on the Ibar river rafting, which starts at Maglič and ends in Kraljevo. In recent years, in order to present the medieval town of Maglič as a tourist destination, ramparts have been illuminated on the outside and the access to the fortress have been improved by the renovation of suspension bridge over the river Ibar. It is also important to

note that, in the immediate vicinity of Maglič, there are our most important medieval monasteries of Studenica, Žiča and Gradac. On the base of this, employees in the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Kraljevo dealing with this fortress, have suggested that the creation of a cultural route, which would include medieval architecture, would significantly enrich the cultural and tourist offer of the region. (Đidić, 2008)



Fig. 3– The view to the restoration ramparts with walking paths (Documentation of the Archaeological Institute of Belgrade, SANU)

In the last few years, there have been proposals and concept designs for management a wider area around the fortress. Some of them, such as the relocation of the highway, the construction of pedestrian and bicycle paths, improvement of spa tourism, sports and recreational facilities, would considerably revive the wide area around the fortress. However, there are also negative proposals, such as the construction of dam on the Ibar at the foot of the fortress (within the Ibar hydro-power construction system) or the construction of the King's town on the left bank of the Ibar. Their construction would permanently endanger the cultural monument, as well as its cultural landscape, which would lead to a permanent loss of its monument values, primarily in the context of preserving the authenticity and integrity of the landscape.



Fig. 4– Preliminary design of the King Fortress (Documentation of the Archaeological Institute of Belgrade, SANU)

## 5. Problems and Possibilities of Protection and Presentation of Cultural Landscapes on the Example of the Maglič Fortress

The main problem related to the methods of protection and presentation of cultural landscapes in Serbia, including medieval fortress of Maglič, is the question of attitude towards preservation of authenticity of monuments and their values. An important issue to be considered during the protection and presentation of cultural landscapes, in terms of preservation of authenticity, is how to connect complexes that used to be part of a whole but are now in ruins. The problem of preserving the integrity of a place, the state it has acquired over time, is also particularly apparent in the remains of Maglič architecture. Thus, its protection and presentation is a complex and dynamic process which has to include all stakeholders in the planning and management. A certain balance between the current condition of the site and contemporary interventions related to its protection, presentation and use in modern conditions should be established.

The principle of preservation of authenticity can be seen through the use of materials, construction techniques and contemporary structures. In the course of application of restoration methods on the remains of architecture in the

Maglič fortress, there is no clear separation of the new from the old, which leads to compromising of this principle. Modern age and the need for revitalization and the use of space, increasingly demand more active approach and partial or complete restoration of buildings, as well as construction of new buildings in order to facilitate their active use.

Educational importance and "authenticity" of area restored to its former appearance is achieved through a partial or complete restoration of structures. However, it is of great importance during the restoration to pay attention to the type of structure being restored, its design and architectural logic, as well as its shape characteristics since a bad interpretation of a former appearance can lead to a permanent loss of monument values of certain parts of the structure, the structure itself and the whole. It is also necessary to find ways to highlight intangible aspect of authenticity related to the significance of the place and the purpose of area, tradition, rituals etc. as well as its natural characteristics and values.

A very significant issue in the methods of protection and presentation of medieval fortresses in Serbia is the lack of adequate strategy related to the presentation for the purpose of involvement of the site in contemporary life and development, and consequently, the lack of strategy related to contemporary construction within the site. In recent years, special attention has been paid to modern construction at the sites or in their immediate vicinity. It is closely connected with the contemporary presentation. Modern construction can be directed either to a wider zone of protection (e.g. area of the river Ibar near Maglič) or within fortresses themselves, in the form of modern interventions over the remains of structures (e.g. the remains of the palace in Maglič). In this case, light formats, and the application of glass, wood and the like, should be considered. Contemporary interventions in these areas could function as scientific research centres. Main defense towers could get new purposes, such as art galleries, lapidarium etc. Also, construction of the visitor's centres which involves adequate attitude towards heritage, application of contemporary materials and structures in the preservation and presentation, inclusion of new media and technologies in presentation, makes it possible to involve sites

into the contemporary life and to develop cultural tourism.



Fig. 5– Maglič Fortress and its surroundings (Documentation of the Archaeological Institute of Belgrade, SANU)

There arises a problem of the protection zones which generally are not defined or, if they are, they are not taken into consideration. In the new method, it is necessary to define them as narrower or wider zones of protection. This is very important because the surrounding of the monument is its integral part and, as such, has to be protected too. Only in this manner can various construction designs which could permanently endanger cultural monument and its landscape and, thus, undermine the authenticity and integrity of the whole, be restricted. Such a problem is evident within the monument ensemble of Stari Ras - Sopoćani - Pazarište or in concept construction designs in the wider area of Maglič. In future methods of revitalization and presentation of Maglič and its surroundings, it is necessary to use international charters and recommendations, as well as world's best examples from Italy, Germany, Spain, and Greece in order to develop a successful strategy for the future.

## 6. Conclusion

Nowadays, archeological heritage has been regarded in integration with its natural surroundings as one of basic components of regional development plans and plans in general of some countries. More significant involvement of sites into contemporary development trends can be achieved by affirming the role they, as elements of cultural landscape, have within sustainable development of a region, and which will be based on balanced and harmonious relations between needs of small and large communities, industry activities and environment. Therefore it is necessary to observe

cultural heritage, including medieval fortified towns, not only on regional but also on the local level, to influence and affirm local communities. Creation of non-governmental organizations which would deal with the protection and presentation of these sites could make way to raising the awareness of the local population towards cultural heritage.

It is exactly through the revival of medieval fortified towns and skilled science-based approach to the relation between the old and new, as well as their adequate involvement in contemporary life, that the connection between cultural and natural heritage can be emphasized as the foundation of identity of a certain place.

It is more than obvious that the problem of protection of cultural landscapes is a very complex and demanding job where all relevant social factors should intensively be involved. In particular, special attention should be paid to training professionals to work in this area at all levels of education, especially in higher education, ie. on university level, with the basis in relevant practically defined curricula. No less important is the increase of scientific research based on multi-disciplinary and practice-oriented programs, and with the funding from the private and public sectors or from directly or indirectly interested organizations and authorities, particularly in the field of tourism.

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