Book of abstracts



Edited by Alessandro Camiz

Reconsidering Archaeology and Architecture. Book of abstracts

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interests are on urban morphology,

between archaeology and

American University. His research urban history, and the connection

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Viminacium aqueducts. Constructing the Deconstructed

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Keywords: Viminacium, Aqueduct, Archaeology

Due to the expanding open pit mine, many ancient buildings were relocated in the Roman city of *Viminacium* in Serbia. The excavations of aqueducts started in 2003, when mining machinery uncovered a masonry channel and cut it, revealing two channels, with a length of over 1 km, only 30% well preserved. The aqueducts were in use I-IV cent.; but the water source is still unknown. A survey after the discovery provided data regarding their direction, and revealed that they were longer than 10 km. Endangered by the industrial works, the structures were cut into pieces and relocated (Korać, Stojanović, Mrđić 2005, 37-38, Mrđić 2007, 23-26). Unfortunately, the new location became endangered by the same mine, and the aqueducts were relocated again, in 2008. In the same year, another ancient structure used for the supply of water was excavated at the edge of the mine. It was determined to be a castellum aquae (Danković 2015, 32), and soon after it was also relocated to the same location as the aqueducts. Now, we are faced with the challenge of the first public presentation of these structures. Plans for their conservation with an interpretation of the Viminacium water supply are currently in progress.

Danković, I., Bogdanović, A. (2015). Contribution to Knowledge of Water Supply in the East Part of the Agger of Viminacium, in XXIII Limes Congress: Abstracts of Lectures and Posters and List of Participants, Ingolstadt, 32.

Korać, M., Stojanović, V., Mrđić, N. (2005). Application of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) During Excavations of Roman Aqueduct in Viminacium, Archaeology and Sciences 1, 37-46.

Mrđić, N. (2007). Snabdevanje vodom u antici na prostoru Gornje Mezije i jugoistočnog dela Donje Panonije, Center for New Technology and the Archaeological Institute of Belgrade.



Emilija Nikolić graduated at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. Employed by Belgrade Institute of Archaeology, leading building conservation, responsible for design and supervision. *Viminacium* team member since 2004, worked on 23 architectural projects. She is author of 24 papers, and has lectured at many conferences and attended workshops specialising in cultural heritage.



Fig. 1 Discovery and relocation of the Roman aqueduct in *Viminacium*. (From the archive of Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade).