

## COHESION AND SUSTAINABILITY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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### Introduction

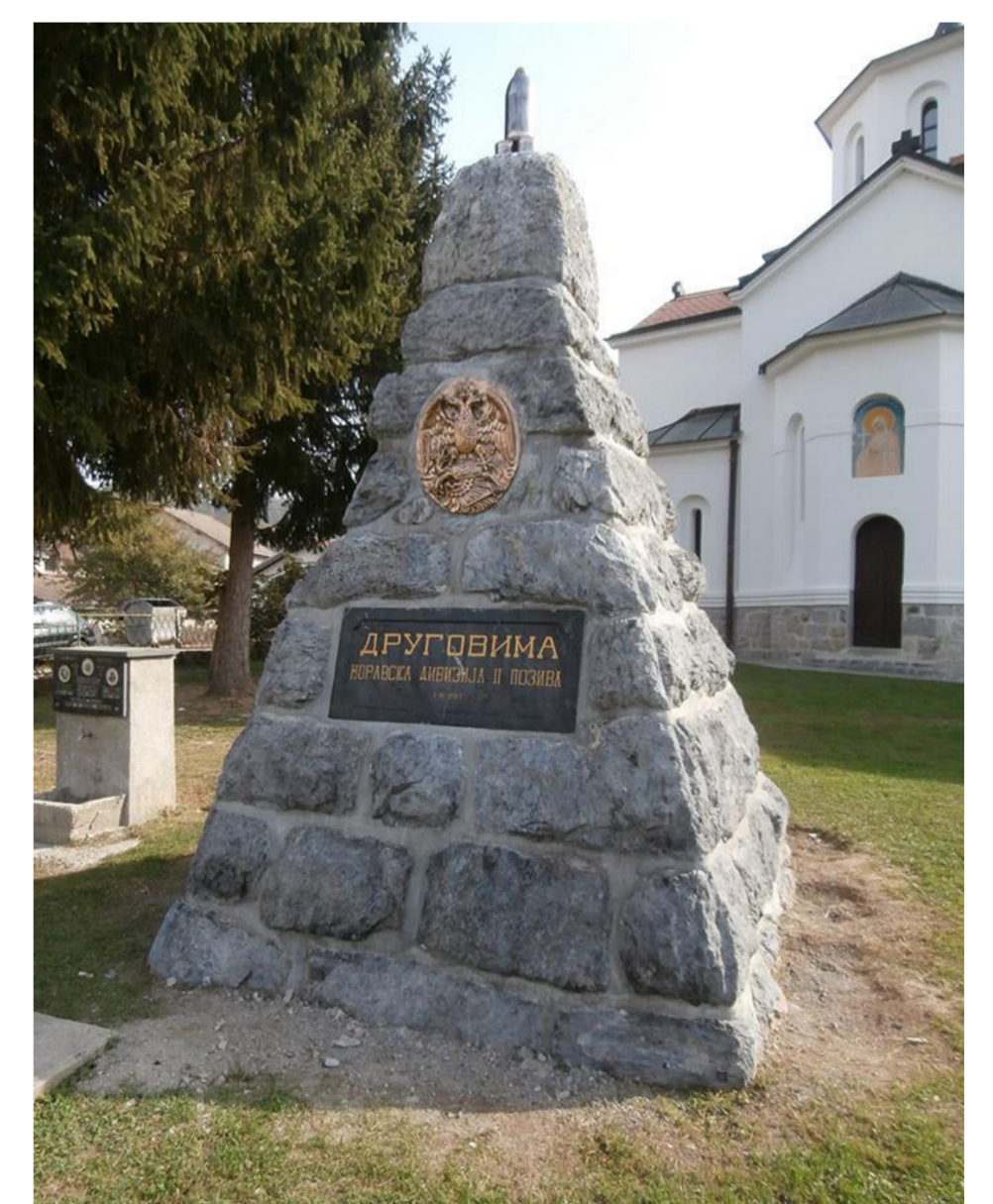
Influences from the natural environment exert a great influence on monuments and architectural heritage, even causing permanent degradation and destruction. The negative impact of external influences is reflected in the action of: floods, fires, landslides, earthquakes, strong storms and high winds, rise in pollutants and bio-infestation, etc. The subject of this study is the negative natural impacts associated with climate change and the consequences on cultural heritage, with reference to Serbia.

### Results and Discussion

The results indicate that the sustainability of cultural heritage must be linked to a strong cohesion of professional knowledge, cultural potential and general community involvement (Figure 1). Experts from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments very successfully carry out measures of rehabilitation, conservation and restoration of cultural monuments (Figure 2). Restoration projects are limited by the following elements: a small number of experts, limited financial resources, slow decisions by local and republican authorities, and others. The holders of public authority did not sufficiently harmonize the legislative policy from different areas and equally included the cultural heritage, which often makes it difficult to solve the protection and preservation of the heritage. Therefore, adaptation requires a multidimensional understanding of the impact of climate change on cultural heritage.

Preventive activities	Reconstruction activities	Exchange of knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitoring</li> <li>• reporting</li> <li>• climate change mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• global and regional strategies</li> <li>• local management plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• examples of good practice</li> <li>• research</li> <li>• communication</li> <li>• education</li> <li>• capacity building</li> </ul>

**Figure 1.** Heritage preservation strategy according to documents from Vilnius, 2006



**Figure 2.** Rehabilitation and restoration of the monument to the missing warriors from World war I in the village of Pecka, Municipality of Osečina

### Materials and methods

The goal of the study is to answer the questions of the social significance of heritage today and whether it is sufficiently recognized by public policy makers as a potential in cultural tourism through examples of successfully implemented rehabilitation, conservation and restoration of cultural heritage.

The methodology applied in the research is based on the application of multivariable content analysis of secondary data sources.

### Conclusion

The character of cultural heritage is closely related to climate as well as social influences. This is reflected in the choice of materials for construction, the stability of the soil for the location of monuments and architectural buildings, the available supporting infrastructure. In the future, the sustainability of cultural heritage will pose increasing challenges in the fight for preservation in the face of growing extreme factors from nature. Also, climate and socio-economic changes together will have a far greater effect on the preservation of cultural heritage, compared to climate changes considered individually.

### Acknowledgements

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