

**FRONTIERS  
OF THE  
ROMAN EMPIRE  
THE DANUBE LIMES  
(WESTERN SEGMENT)**

**EDITED COMPREHENSIVE  
WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION  
AUSTRIA, GERMANY, SLOVAKIA**

 **VOLUME I – NOMINATION FILE CHAPTERS 1-9**

# **FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE THE DANUBE LIMES (WESTERN SEGMENT)**

**FINAL WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION  
VOLUME I – Nomination file chapters 1–9**

Austria | Germany | Slovakia

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# Preface

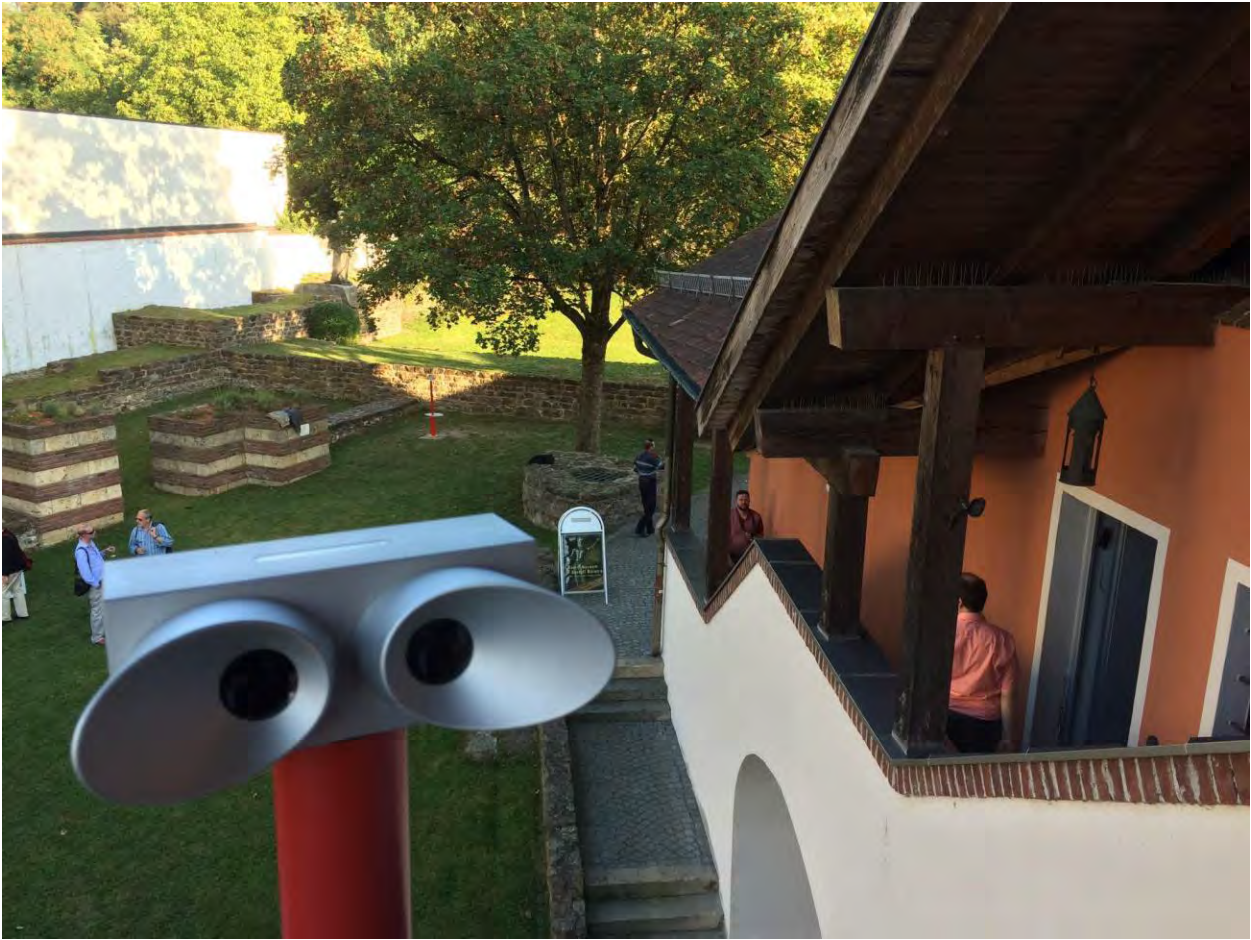
Rome and the large Empire it built up over several centuries extending over large parts of Europe, the Near East and North Africa has been fascinating people since the days of the Time of Enlightenment. Particularly important is the strictly organized Roman military as it symbolizes Rome's power and its will to impose this power onto neighbouring people. However, as many other empires in the world Rome's expansion came at some point to an end. In order to secure the occupied territory linear frontiers were created from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD onwards, binding most of the military units. In particular where rivers formed these frontiers they existed for a long period of time. The military's installations of various sizes and functions were part of a complex system of supervision. Situated like pearls on a chain their remains still exist, often as prominent features in the landscape. At other places the remains of the forts formed the nuclei of later medieval settlement, sometimes with Roman buildings preserved high as core of much later defenses of buildings.

Since 2005, when the Upper German-Raetian Limes (DE) was inscribed into the World Heritage List to form together with Hadrian's Wall (GB) the transnational serial WHS *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* representatives from all European States Parties concerned have been cooperating in an international advisory group, known as the Bratislava Group, in order to bring the relevant frontier sections successfully onto the Tentative Lists and to prepare nomination dossiers. In 2015 Tunisia proposed its *Frontiers of Roman Empire* for inclusion into the World Heritage List by inscribing it onto its Tentative List.

Following the recommendation of ICOMOS and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre a Thematic Study was prepared in 2016/2017. During its 41<sup>st</sup> meeting the WHC acknowledged it. In accordance with the Ittingen Report the study suggested the nomination of three independent WHSs *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* in Europe besides the existing WHS, bound by common management principles.

According to the Thematic Study, the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes* takes place in two steps. The first step is taken by the States Parties Germany, Austria and Slovakia. This document is the consolidated, corrected and compiled version of the nomination dossier (Volumes I-III) submitted to UNESCO in January 2018, the Supplement Volumes submitted in February 2019, the consolidated nomination submitted in January 2020 and the revision of all these parts after the withdrawal of the nomination by Hungary in May 2021. All relevant official letters related to the submission of the nomination dossier as well as its supplements after the two ICOMOS Advisory Missions up to the withdrawal of the nomination by Hungary are listed in Chapter 9 at the end of this volume.





The Late Roman fort Passau-Boiotro (ID No 9b)

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1.2. The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994)	♦ Development plans
1.3. The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – A Thematic Study and Proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy	♦ Other documents
1.4. Joint declaration for running and expanding the nominated World Heritage Site Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes	♦ Detailed Management Plans
1.5. The Danube Limes Interpretation Framework for Austria and Bavaria (DLIF)	2.1. AT documents
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	2.3. SK documents
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	3.2. DE photos
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# Executive Summary

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## Countries

Austria (AT) | Germany (DE) | Slovakia (SK)

## State, Province or Region

### AUSTRIA

- ◆ Federal State of Upper Austria (Oberösterreich): administrative districts (Verwaltungsbezirke and Städte) of Schärding, Grieskirchen, Eferding, Linz-Land, Linz
- ◆ Federal State of Lower Austria (Niederösterreich): administrative districts (Politische Bezirke) of Amstetten, Melk, Krems, St. Pölten-Land, Tulln, Bruck an der Leitha
- ◆ City of Vienna (Wien): administrative district (Bezirk) of Innere Stadt

### GERMANY

Free State of Bavaria (Bayern): regions (Regierungsbezirke) of Niederbayern, Oberpfalz; counties and municipalities (Landkreise and Städte) of Kelheim, Regensburg, Straubing, Deggendorf, Passau

### SLOVAKIA

- ◆ Bratislava Self-governing region (Bratislavský samosprávny kraj): administrative district of Bratislava
- ◆ Nitra Self-governing region (Nitriansky samosprávny kraj): administrative district of Komárno

## Name of Property

Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)  
Grenzen des Römischen Reiches – Donaulimes (westlicher Abschnitt)  
Hranice Rímskej ríše – Dunajský limes (Západný Segment)

## Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is a serial transnational nomination. It consists of 77 component parts which occasionally are summarized to clusters. In the following table the relevant coordinates is given for each component part, starting in the west progressing towards the east. We include the proposed UNESCO numbering only in this table.

## Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is a serial transnational nomination. As nominated here, it consists of 77 component parts grouped in 33 clusters. The boundaries of the nominated component parts have been drawn – where suitable – along property lines as close as possible to the legally protected object. For details see Volume II (ID-files).

**Table 1**

Component parts with geographical coordinates to the nearest second

ID No	UNESCO No	Component part	Country	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		
					Zone	E	N
1	1608-1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	DE	Stadt Neustadt an der Donau/Bad Gögging	33 U	263771.20	5413113.65
2	1608-2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	DE	Stadt Neustadt an der Donau/Eining	33 U	264460.09	5417391.22
3	1608-3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	DE	Stadt Kelheim/Weltenburg	33 U	267307.55	5419959.55
4	1608-4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	283427.48	5433657.40
5a	1608-5	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	286742.90	5432457.67
5b	1608-6	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	286823.42	5432333.50
6a	1608-7	Regensburg – Legionslager I	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	287881.53	5433745.74
6b	1608-8	Regensburg – Legionslager II	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	287930.92	5433754.21
6c	1608-9	Regensburg – Legionslager III	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	288099.63	5433715.80
6d	1608-10	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	288101.06	5433694.24
6e	1608-11	Regensburg – Legionslager V	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	288092.58	5433632.31
6f	1608-12	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	288059.56	5433376.57
6g	1608-13	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	288045.73	5433279.86
6h	1608-14	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	288015.39	5433191.17
6i	1608-15	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	288042.33	5433676.19
6j	1608-16	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	287099.19	5433757.20
6k	1608-17	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	288545.07	5433585.40
6l	1608-18	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	DE	Stadt Regensburg	33 U	286971.71	5432893.30
7a	1608-19	Straubing – Ostkastell	DE	Stadt Straubing	33 U	323736.21	5417748.33
7b	1608-20	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	DE	Stadt Straubing	33 U	323197.52	5417610.99
8	1608-21	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	DE	Künzing	33 U	358877.36	5392138.91
9a	1608-22	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	DE	Stadt Passau	33 U	387294.63	5381237.00
9b	1608-23	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	DE	Stadt Passau	33 U	386563.28	5380780.85
9c	1608-24	Passau Haibach – Burgus	DE	Stadt Passau	33 U	389186.25	5381246.93
10	1608-25	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	AT	Engelhartzell	33 U	409383.86	5369427.39
11a	1608-26	Schlögen – Vicus	AT	St. Agatha	33 U	416215.36	5363952.35

ID No	UNESCO No	Component part	Country	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		
					Zone	E	N
11b	1608-27	Schlögen – Kastell	AT	Haibach ob der Donau	33 U	416446.38	5364042.09
12	1608-28	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	AT	Wilhering	33 U	442502.50	5350767.14
13a	1608-29	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	AT	Linz	33 U	446587.71	5350402.14
13b	1608-30	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	AT	Linz	33 U	446721.15	5350476.67
14a	1608-31	Enns – Gräberstraße	AT	Enns	33 U	459945.70	5340631.23
14b	1608-32	Enns – Canabae Südwest	AT	Enns	33 U	460326.60	5340492.28
14c	1608-33	Enns – St. Laurenz	AT	Enns	33 U	460383.81	5340714.60
14d	1608-34	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	AT	Enns	33 U	460477.00	5341453.51
14e	1608-35	Enns – Canabae Nordost	AT	Enns	33 U	461029.54	5341123.29
14f	1608-36	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	AT	Enns	33 U	461058.97	5340891.16
14g	1608-37	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	AT	Enns	33 U	461085.12	5341590.83
15	1608-38	Albing – Legionslager	AT	St. Pantaleon-Erla	33 U	466620.69	5341586.57
16a	1608-39	Wallsee – Kastell	AT	Wallsee-Sindelburg	33 U	478865.47	5334892.60
16b	1608-40	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	AT	Wallsee-Sindelburg	33 U	478981.18	5334863.58
17	1608-41	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	AT	Ybbs an der Donau	33 U	506346.79	5336057.95
18a	1608-42	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	AT	Pöchlarn	33 U	515682.32	5339895.87
18b	1608-43	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	AT	Pöchlarn	33 U	515732.52	5339919.47
18c	1608-44	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	AT	Pöchlarn	33 U	515765.12	5339898.02
18d	1608-45	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	AT	Pöchlarn	33 U	515906.68	5339841.82
19	1608-46	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	AT	Schönbühel-Aggsbach	33 U	529364.66	5347093.12
20	1608-47	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	AT	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	33 U	530367.04	5353817.41
21	1608-48	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	AT	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	33 U	532951.32	5357452.88
22	1608-49	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	AT	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	33 U	535192.94	5360047.85
23	1608-50	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	AT	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	33 U	538617.94	5359021.81
24a	1608-51	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	AT	Mautern an der Donau	33 U	542592.86	5360310.71
24b	1608-52	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	AT	Mautern an der Donau	33 U	542728.43	5360321.75
25a	1608-53	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	AT	Traismauer	33 U	554999.35	5355398.93
25b	1608-54	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	AT	Traismauer	33 U	555035.95	5355552.01
25c	1608-55	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	AT	Traismauer	33 U	555155.34	5355407.64

ID No	UNESCO No	Component part	Country	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		
					Zone	E	N
25d	1608-56	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	AT	Traismauer	33 U	555199.79	5355555.79
25e	1608-57	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	AT	Traismauer	33 U	555253.24	5355469.23
26	1608-58	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	AT	Zwentendorf	33 U	565855.38	5354987.82
27a	1608-59	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	AT	Tulln	33 U	578158.65	5353891.79
27b	1608-60	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	AT	Tulln	33 U	578309.07	5353871.64
28a	1608-61	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	AT	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	33 U	587195.79	5353628.69
28b	1608-62	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	AT	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	33 U	587242.38	5353536.97
28c	1608-63	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	AT	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	33 U	587217.29	5353489.01
28d	1608-64	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	AT	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	33 U	587329.92	5353598.19
29	1608-65	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	AT	Klosterneuburg	33 U	598319.44	5351254.89
30a	1608-66	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	AT	Wien	33 U	600955.87	5341141.43
30b	1608-67	Wien – Canabae Südwest	AT	Wien	33 U	601525.66	5340319.01
30c	1608-68	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	AT	Wien	33 U	601839.82	5340398.91
30d	1608-69	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	AT	Wien	33 U	601749.76	5340727.53
30e	1608-70	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	AT	Wien	33 U	601982.39	5340661.89
31	1608-71	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	AT	Petronell-Carnuntum und Bad Deutsch-Altenburg	33 U	639675.12	5331155.58
32a	1608-72	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	SK	Bratislava-Rusovce	33 U	660257.44	5324811.95
32b	1608-73	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	SK	Bratislava-Rusovce	33 U	660022.32	5324842.45
32c	1608-74	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	SK	Bratislava-Rusovce	33 U	660070.61	5324851.03
33a	1608-101	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	SK	Iža	34 T	290131.38	5291764.16
33b	1608-102	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	SK	Iža	34 T	289337.18	5291885.35
33c	1608-103	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	SK	Iža	34 T	290772.81	5292128.04



# Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes

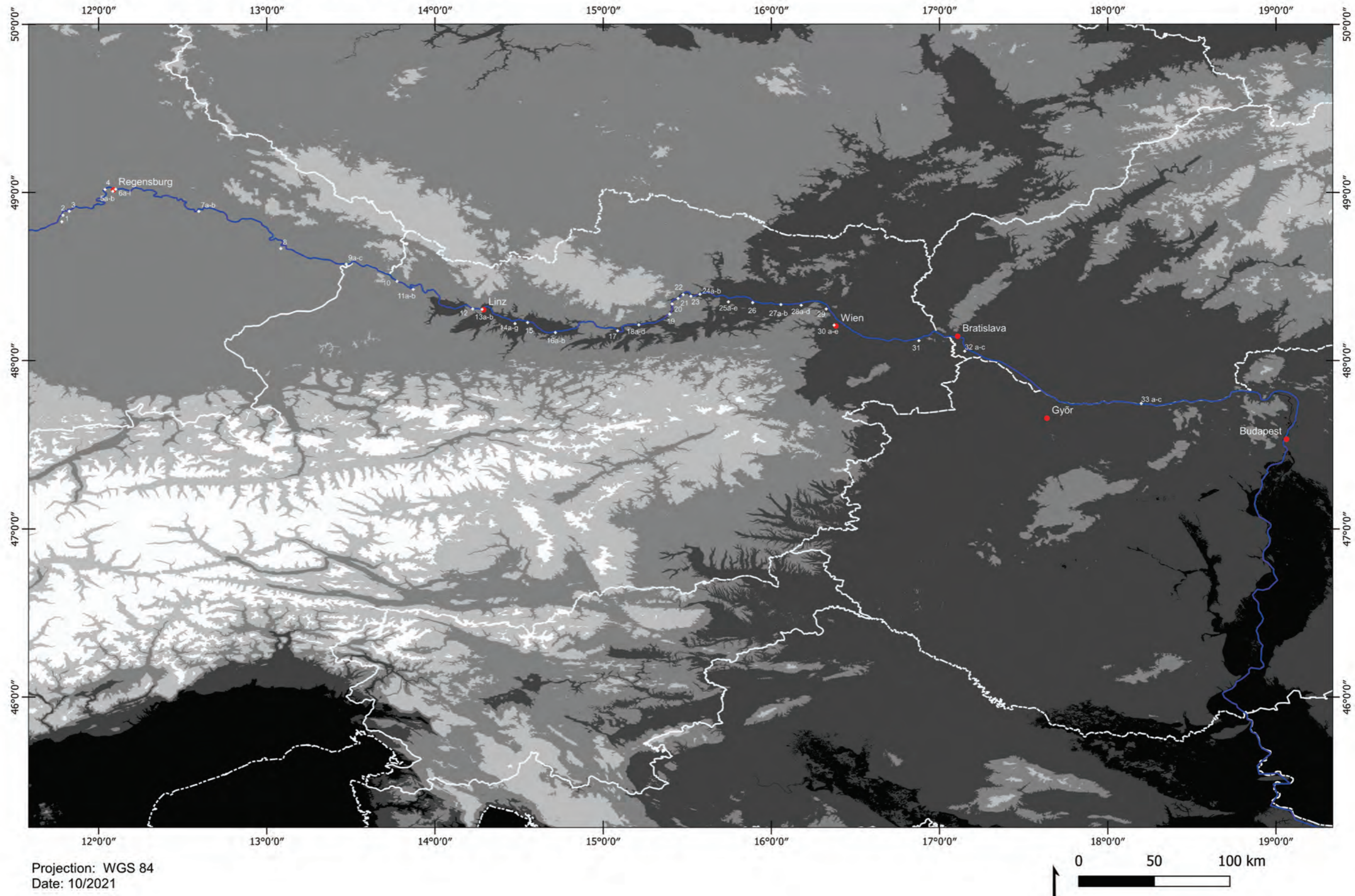


Fig. 1.4: Component parts between Bad Gögging (DE) and Iža (SK) with their numbers used in all the tables and ID-files (BMKÖS/Wolfgang Kusché).  
 For detailed topographic maps of every component part including buffer zones (where applicable) see Volume II (ID-files).



## Criteria under which the property is nominated

II, III, IV (see below)

## Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### a) Brief synthesis

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, ran for around 600 km along the Danube, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Roman provinces of Raetia (eastern part), Noricum and the north of Pannonia, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria to Iža in Slovakia. For more than 400 years from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, it constituted the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against what were called ‘barbarians’. First continuously defined in the Flavian dynasty (AD 69-96) and later further developed, the fortifications consisted of a continuous chain of military installations almost all along the right banks of the river. The backbone of the defence system was a string of legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to 6,000 Roman citizens as soldiers. The provinces of Raetia and Noricum had one legion each, while there were two in Pannonia Superior and two in Pannonia Inferior. The larger number reflected Roman anxiety about powerful neighbours: the Germanic peoples in the north and the Sarmatians in the east. Between the legionary fortresses, were forts, fortlets, and watchtowers linked by an access road and serviced by the Pannonian fleet that patrolled the River Danube under the control of Rome. To serve soldiers and civilians, sizeable civilian towns were developed around the legionary fortresses and some forts, and these towns also spread Roman culture to the edges of the Empire. The form and disposition of the fortifications reflects the geo-morphology of the river as well as military, economic and social requirements. For most of its length the Danube frontier crosses wide floodplains, separated from each other by high mountain ranges that force the meandering river into deep, narrow gorges. These natural conditions are reflected in the size and positioning of military installations, with the gorges being secured by small elevated posts, and the plains by larger forts at river crossings or other strategic points overlooking the plains. Although primarily for defence, in peaceful times the Limes also controlled trade and access across the river. The Danube Limes finally broke down in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. During the Middle Ages, many still standing Roman buildings were reused and served as nuclei for the development of villages and towns many of which exist today. The 77 component sites, selected from a far larger number that still remain, together reflect in an outstanding way all elements of the well balanced complex River Danube defensive system, linked by the military road parallel to the river. They also offer a clear understanding of the way military strategies evolved over time to counter threats considered by the Romans emanating from sustained large-scale migrations in the later years of the Roman Empire, particularly through the remains of a bridgehead fort and temporary camps on both sides of the river. The large number of civilian settlements present a profound and vivid understanding of the lives of the military and civilians, and how defensive installations became the focus for trade and engagement with areas beyond the frontier, all of which brought about profound and long lasting changes to the landscape of this part of Europe.

### b) Justification for Criteria

*Criterion (II): The nominated property exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.*

The legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture that made up the Roman military system of the western segment of the Danube Limes extended technical knowledge of construction and management to the very edges of the Empire. This segment did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples: not only military units, but also civilians and merchants. This triggered profound changes and developments in terms of settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organisation in this part of

the frontier which has persisted over time. The frontier landscape is thus an exceptional reflection of the imposition of a complex military system on existing societies in the northern part of the Empire.

*Criterion (III): The nominated property bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.*

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* presents an exceptional manifestation of Roman imperial policy and the Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life in the long-term. The segment reflects specifically how the Empire consolidated its northern frontiers at the maximum extension of its powers. It also witnesses Roman colonization through the spread of culture and different traditions – military engineering, architecture, art, religion management and politics—from the capital to the remotest parts of the Empire. The large number of human settlements associated with the defences contribute to an exceptional understanding of how soldiers and their families, and also civilians, lived in this part of the Empire, with all the accoutrements of Roman culture such as baths, religious shrines and, at the largest settlements such as Carnuntum, amphitheatres and a governor's palace.

*Criterion (IV): The nominated property is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.*

The materials and substance of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography – particularly considering the Danube river – and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire. Military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built around existing forts, a bridgehead built on the left bank of the Danube River, and horseshoe and fan-shaped towers and strongly fortified fortlets developed as a response in Late Roman times to changes in warfare. In Medieval times, many of the defensive constructions became the nuclei of later settlements and, through their continuous use until today, have shaped the form of medieval towns along the Danube.

### **c) Statement of Integrity**

The series of component sites as a whole reflects all the elements which once constituted the frontier system – that is the continuous chain of military installations along the right banks of the river consisting of legionary fortresses, the backbone of the system, around which forts, fortlets, watchtowers are laid out at varying distances, also including the limes-roads – as well as the civilian settlements.

The ensemble of sites represents the long period in which the Western Segment of the Danube formed part of the frontiers of the Roman Empire as well as all its main periods of construction from its establishment in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until its disintegration in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, and the extraordinary complexity and coherence its frontier installations. Although some individual component sites have been affected by changes of land use, natural processes, and in some cases over-building, and are fragmentary, the visible remains and buried archaeological features are both sufficient in scope to convey their contribution to the overall series. The boundaries of all individual component sites encompass the relevant attributes necessary to support their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value. Later development overlaying parts of the frontier remains are treated as vertical buffer zones. In a few component sites, integrity is impacted by infrastructural development and windfarms and these impacts need to be addressed, when opportunities arise, and further impacts prevented.

### **d) Statement of Authenticity**

The Western Segment of the Danube Frontier clearly reflects the specificities of this part of the overall Roman Frontier through the way selection of sites has encompassed all the key elements from the legionary fortresses and their associated settlements to small forts and temporary camps, and all the way they relate to topography.

All the component sites have been subject to intensive study and research. Sources deployed include the full array of archaeological research techniques (past and present excavation, field survey, aerial photography, geophysics etc.) as well as archival evidence. The component sites have the capacity to clearly reflect their inherent value and their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value.

The one area where the value is less well articulated is in terms of the relationship of the component sites to the River Danube, as the frontier and as a longitudinal transport artery for military support, goods and people. All the component sites originally had a dynamic relationship with the river. As the Danube has shifted its course in some sections considerably since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified. This link needs strengthening on the basis of more research on the original course of the river. Overall the fabric of the upstanding remains is in a good state of conservation. Some of the underground components are very fragile and highly vulnerable to damage and erosion from continuing cultivation.

Reconstruction has been undertaken at a number of components and in most cases it is slight and historical. There is though little consistency of approach to how the difference between original and reconstructed fabric is revealed. The most extensive reconstruction is at Carnuntum, where work is still in progress and, although reversible, is in places conjectural. At Iža (Kelemantia) parts of the fort have been rebuilt in a way that is not readily distinguishable from original material. There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction and interpretation across the whole series. Large-scale conjectural reconstruction on top of original fabric needs to be avoided. As much reconstruction work will require renewal as part of ongoing conservation programs, there are opportunities for improvement. The landward side of some of the component sites has not always been protected adequately. At Carnuntum the close proximity of an extensive windfarm is visually intrusive.

#### **e) Requirements for protection and management**

Each of the three participating States Parties has a discrete legal system and administrative processes for heritage protection at national, regional, and local levels, and in the federal states of Germany and Austria there are also discrete statutory frameworks for each federal component (the German component sites are confined to the Federal State of Bavaria). Although the detailed legal provisions and terminology for designation and protection vary in each State, the function and effect of the different national provisions is the same: they should ensure adequate long-term protection of the component sites and their setting, if both are appropriately defined, if landowners are cooperative and if the measures are effectively implemented by regional and local governments.

Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through national Management Plans. The aim of these plans is to ensure that individual parts of the property are managed within an agreed overall framework of co-operation to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, and presentation in an interdisciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework. The plans will be regularly updated. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property. At the international level the participating States Parties have agreed a Joint Declaration for running and expanding the property. This sets out the terms of reference for an Intergovernmental Committee to coordinate at an international level the management and development of the whole World Heritage property and to work to common aims and objectives and a Danube Limes Management Group to provide the primary mechanism for sharing best practice for those directly responsible for site management.

On a supra-national level, the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* aims to cooperate intensively with the existing Frontiers of the Roman Empire properties, to create a cluster. The existing Bratislava Group, an international advisory body for the Frontiers as a whole, will also provide a supportive technical network.

## Name and contact information of official local institutions/agencies

### Austria

**Bundesministerium für Kunst, Kultur, öffentlicher Dienst und Sport**  
Sektion IV (Kunst und Kultur)  
Referat IV/4a UNESCO World Heritage  
Concordiaplatz 2  
A-1010 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 71606 - 851043  
[ruth.proeckl@bmkoes.gv.at](mailto:ruth.proeckl@bmkoes.gv.at)  
[www.bmkoes.gv.at](http://www.bmkoes.gv.at)

### Slovakia

**Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic**  
Cesta na Červený most 6  
SK-814 06 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 2 20464111  
[www.pamiatky.sk](http://www.pamiatky.sk)

### Germany

**Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst**  
Referat K.4 – Denkmalschutz und Denkmalpflege  
Salvatorstraße 2  
D-80333 München  
Tel.: +49 (0)89 2186 2208  
[poststelle@stmwk.bayern.de](mailto:poststelle@stmwk.bayern.de)  
<https://www.stmwk.bayern.de/>

**Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege**  
Hofgraben 4  
D-80539 München  
Tel.: +49 (0)89 21140  
[poststelle@blfd.bayern.de](mailto:poststelle@blfd.bayern.de)  
[www.blfd.bayern.de](http://www.blfd.bayern.de)

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# 1. Identification of the Property

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<b>1.a. States parties</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>1.b. State, province or region</b> Austria   Germany   Slovakia	<b>16</b>
<b>1.c. Name of property</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>1.d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</b> Austria   Germany   Slovakia	<b>18</b>
<b>1.e. Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>1.f. Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha)</b> Austria   Germany   Slovakia	<b>24</b>

## 1.a. States Parties

Austria (AT) | Germany (DE) | Slovakia (SK)

## 1.b. State, Province, Region, Municipality

The administrative structures of the three States Parties in this serial transnational nomination differ from each other. In the following tables the relevant information is given for each State Party, starting with the westernmost component part progressing towards the east.

### GERMANY

**Table 1.1**

Administrative units of the component parts ID Nos 1-9

ID No	Component part	Free State	Region	County/Municipality	Municipality
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Bayern	Niederbayern	Kelheim	Neustadt an der Donau
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Bayern	Niederbayern	Kelheim	Neustadt an der Donau
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Bayern	Niederbayern	Kelheim	Kelheim
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Bayern	Oberpfalz	Stadt Regensburg	Regensburg
5 a-b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus	Bayern	Oberpfalz	Stadt Regensburg	Regensburg
6 a-l	Regensburg –Legionslager, Canabae, Gräberfeld	Bayern	Oberpfalz	Stadt Regensburg	Regensburg
7 a-b	Straubing – Kastelle	Bayern	Niederbayern	Stadt Straubing	Straubing
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Bayern	Niederbayern	Deggendorf	Künzing
9 a-c	Passau – Kastelle und Burgus	Bayern	Niederbayern	Stadt Passau	Passau

### AUSTRIA

**Table 1.2**

Administrative units of the component parts ID Nos 10-31

ID No	Component part	Federal state	Administrative district	Municipality
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Oberösterreich	Schärding	Engelhartzell
11 a-b	Schlögen – Kastell und Vicus	Oberösterreich	Grieskirchen; Eferding	St. Agatha; Haibach ob der Donau
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Oberösterreich	Linz-Land	Wilhering
13 a-b	Linz – Siedlung und Befestigung	Oberösterreich	Statutarstadt Linz	Linz
14 a-g	Enns – Legionslager, Canabae, St. Laurenz, Gräberstraße	Oberösterreich	Linz-Land	Enns

ID No	Component part	Federal state	Administrative district	Municipality
15	Albing – Legionslager	Niederösterreich	Amstetten	St. Pantaleon-Erla
16 a-b	Wallsee – Kastell und Kleinkastell	Niederösterreich	Amstetten	Wallsee-Sindelburg
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Niederösterreich	Melk	Ybbs an der Donau
18 a-d	Pöchlarn – Kastell und Vicus	Niederösterreich	Melk	Pöchlarn
19	Blashausraben – Wachturm	Niederösterreich	Melk	Schönbühel-Aggsbach
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Niederösterreich	Krems	Rossatz-Arnsdorf
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Niederösterreich	Krems	Rossatz-Arnsdorf
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Niederösterreich	Krems	Rossatz-Arnsdorf
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	Niederösterreich	Krems	Rossatz-Arnsdorf
24 a-b	Mautern – Kastell	Niederösterreich	Krems	Mautern an der Donau
25 a-e	Traismauer – Kastell und Kleinkastell	Niederösterreich	St. Pölten-Land	Traismauer
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Niederösterreich	Tulln	Zwentendorf
27 a-b	Tulln – Kastell	Niederösterreich	Tulln	Tulln
28 a-d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell und Kleinkastell	Niederösterreich	Tulln	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Niederösterreich	Tulln	Klosterneuburg
30 a-e	Wien – Legionslager, Canabae, Gräberfeld	Wien	Wien	Wien
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Niederösterreich	Bruck an der Leitha	Petronell-Carnuntum and Bad Deutsch-Altenburg

## SLOVAKIA

**Table 1.3**

Administrative units of the component parts ID Nos 32 and 33

ID No	Component part	Region	Administrative district	Municipality
32 a-c	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Bratislavský samosprávny kraj	Bratislava	Bratislava-Rusovce
33 a-c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Nitriansky samosprávny kraj	Komárno	Iža

### 1.c. Name of Property

Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)

Grenzen des Römischen Reiches – Donaulimes (westlicher Abschnitt)

Hranice Rímskej ríše – Dunajský limes (Západný Segment)

## 1.d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The geographical coordinates (UTM WGS 84) shown in following table mark the center points of the component parts in the series of *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*.

**Table 1.4**  
Component parts with geographical coordinates to the nearest second

ID No	Component part	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		
			Zone	E	N
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Neustadt an der Donau	33 U	263771.20	5413113.65
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Neustadt an der Donau	33 U	264460.09	5417391.22
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Kelheim	33 U	267307.55	5419959.55
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Regensburg	33 U	283427.48	5433657.40
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Regensburg	33 U	286742.90	5432457.67
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Regensburg	33 U	286823.42	5432333.50
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Regensburg	33 U	287881.53	5433745.74
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	Regensburg	33 U	287930.92	5433754.21
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	Regensburg	33 U	288099.63	5433715.80
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	Regensburg	33 U	288101.06	5433694.24
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	Regensburg	33 U	288092.58	5433632.31
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	Regensburg	33 U	288059.56	5433376.57
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	Regensburg	33 U	288045.73	5433279.86
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	Regensburg	33 U	288015.39	5433191.17
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Regensburg	33 U	288042.33	5433676.19
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Regensburg	33 U	287099.19	5433757.20
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Regensburg	33 U	288545.07	5433585.40
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Regensburg	33 U	286971.71	5432893.30
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Straubing	33 U	323736.21	5417748.33
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Straubing	33 U	323197.52	5417610.99
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Künzing	33 U	358877.36	5392138.91
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Passau	33 U	387294.63	5381237.00
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Passau	33 U	386563.28	5380780.85
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Passau	33 U	389186.25	5381246.93
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Engelhartzell	33 U	409383.86	5369427.39
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	St. Agatha	33 U	416215.36	5363952.35
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	Haibach ob der Donau	33 U	416446.38	5364042.09
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Wilhering	33 U	442502.50	5350767.14
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Linz	33 U	446587.71	5350402.14



ID No	Component part	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		
			Zone	E	N
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Linz	33 U	446721.15	5350476.67
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	Enns	33 U	459945.70	5340631.23
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	Enns	33 U	460326.60	5340492.28
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	Enns	33 U	460383.81	5340714.60
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Enns	33 U	460477.00	5341453.51
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	Enns	33 U	461029.54	5341123.29
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Enns	33 U	461058.97	5340891.16
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	Enns	33 U	461085.12	5341590.83
15	Albing – Legionslager	St. Pantaleon-Erla	33 U	466620.69	5341586.57
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	Wallsee-Sindelburg	33 U	478865.47	5334892.60
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Wallsee-Sindelburg	33 U	478981.18	5334863.58
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Ybbs an der Donau	33 U	506346.79	5336057.95
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Pöchlarn	33 U	515682.32	5339895.87
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	Pöchlarn	33 U	515732.52	5339919.47
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Pöchlarn	33 U	515765.12	5339898.02
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	Pöchlarn	33 U	515906.68	5339841.82
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	Schönbühel-Aggsbach	33 U	529364.66	5347093.12
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	33 U	530367.04	5353817.41
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	33 U	532951.32	5357452.88
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	33 U	535192.94	5360047.85
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	33 U	538617.94	5359021.81
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Mautern an der Donau	33 U	542592.86	5360310.71
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	Mautern an der Donau	33 U	542728.43	5360321.75
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	Traismauer	33 U	554999.35	5355398.93
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	Traismauer	33 U	555035.95	5355552.01
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Traismauer	33 U	555155.34	5355407.64
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Traismauer	33 U	555199.79	5355555.79
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	Traismauer	33 U	555253.24	5355469.23
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Zwentendorf	33 U	565855.38	5354987.82
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Tulln	33 U	578158.65	5353891.79
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	Tulln	33 U	578309.07	5353871.64
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	33 U	587195.79	5353628.69
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	33 U	587242.38	5353536.97

ID No	Component part	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		
			Zone	E	N
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	33 U	587217.29	5353489.01
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	33 U	587329.92	5353598.19
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Klosterneuburg	33 U	598319.44	5351254.89
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Wien	33 U	600955.87	5341141.43
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Wien	33 U	601525.66	5340319.01
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umweh- rung	Wien	33 U	601839.82	5340398.91
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Wien	33 U	601749.76	5340727.53
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	Wien	33 U	601982.39	5340661.89
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Petronell-Carnuntum und Bad Deutsch-Altenburg	33 U	639675.12	5331155.58
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Bratislava-Rusovce	33 U	660257.44	5324811.95
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Bratislava-Rusovce	33 U	660022.32	5324842.45
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Bratislava-Rusovce	33 U	660070.61	5324851.03
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Iža	34 T	290131.38	5291764.16
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	Iža	34 T	289337.18	5291885.35
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	Iža	34 T	290772.81	5292128.04

### 1.e. Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The Roman sites of the series *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are situated in the three European countries Germany, Austria and Slovakia. They are aligned along the Danube (Figs. 1.1-1.4). Figures 1.1 to 1.3 give an overview of the position of the nominated property. Figure 1.4 gives an overview of the location of all the component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* with their ID No. Due to the size of the serial transnational nomination it does not show their boundaries and buffer zones. For these details see Volume II (ID-files).



Fig. 1.1: Map showing the Roman Empire with its frontiers in Europe, the Near East and North Africa (after Frontiers of the Roman Empire Culture 2000 project (2005-2008)).





Fig. 1.2: The Danube Limes with the relevant States Parties (after Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage Project / Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung).

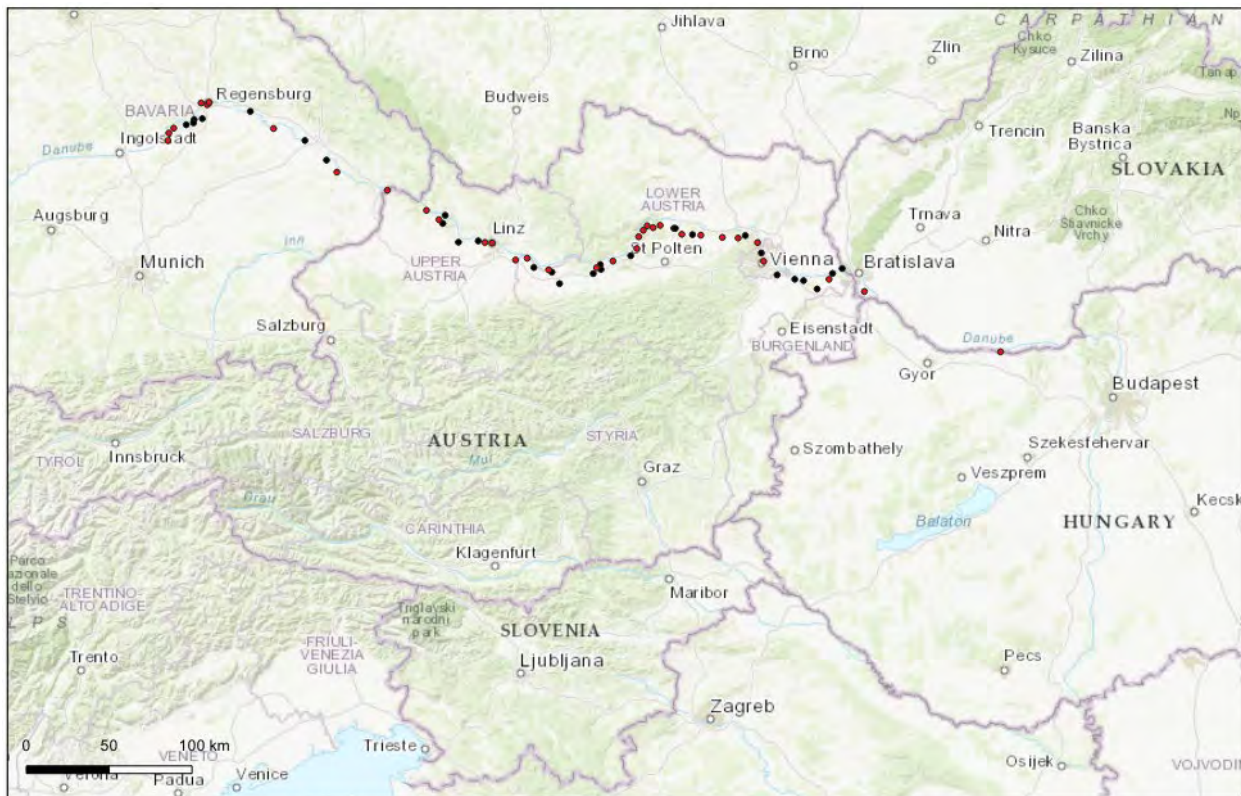


Fig. 1.3: Overview of the position of the selected component parts (red) in the series *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* for its whole length (between Bad Gögging (DE) and Iža (SK) with the background of all potential Roman sites (black) along the relevant section of the Danube in the three countries (Rien Polak 2017 for the Thematic Study FRE).



# Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes

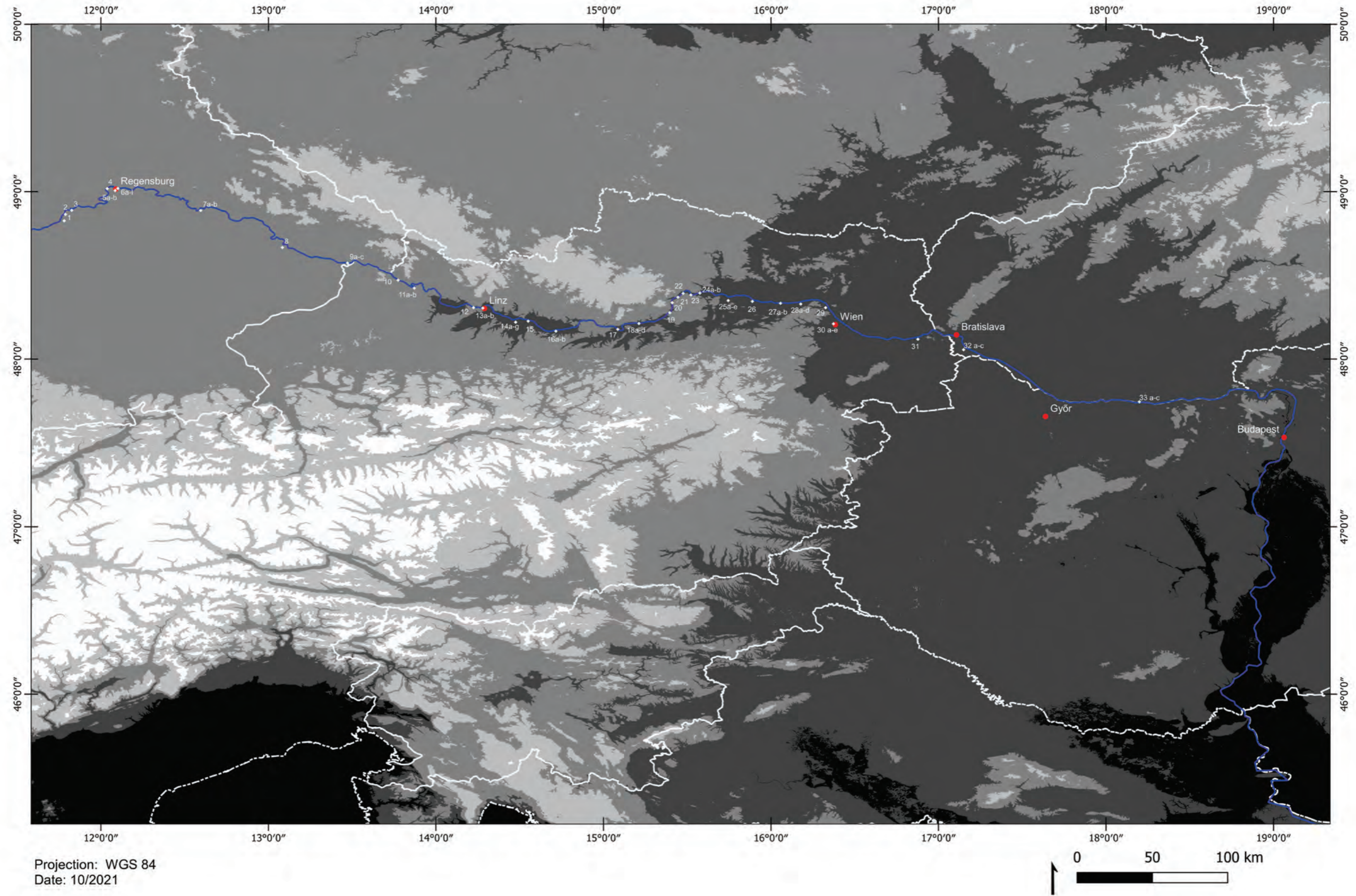


Fig. 1.4: Component parts between Bad Gögging (DE) and Iža (SK) with their numbers used in all the tables and ID-files (BMKÖS/Wolfgang Kusché).  
For detailed topographic maps of every component part including buffer zones (where applicable) see Volume II (ID-files).



## 1.f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zones (ha)

The area of the nominated component parts and the proposed buffer zones including the total area under consideration are shown in the following table.

**Table 1.5**  
Area of the nominated component parts (ha) and the proposed buffer zones (ha)

ID No	Component part	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Map No
			E	N				
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Neustadt an der Donau	263771.20	5413113.65	0.3100	n/a	0.3100	1
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Neustadt an der Donau	264460.09	5417391.22	0.9600	27.14	28.1000	2
3	Weitenburg-Arm Galget – Kleinkastell	Kelheim	267307.55	5419959.55	0.8400	0.86	1.7000	3
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Regensburg	283427.48	5433657.40	16.8600	3.28	20.1400	4
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Regensburg	286742.90	5432457.67	3.3000	n/a	3.3000	5a
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Regensburg	286823.42	5432333.50	1.7300	n/a	1.7300	5b
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Regensburg	287881.53	5433745.74	0.0279	124.0635	124.0914	6a
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	Regensburg	287930.92	5433754.21	0.0122	as for ID No 6a	0.0122	6b
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	Regensburg	288099.63	5433715.80	0.0021	as for ID No 6a	0.0021	6c
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	Regensburg	288101.06	5433694.24	0.0062	as for ID No 6a	0.0062	6d
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	Regensburg	288092.58	5433632.31	0.0336	as for ID No 6a	0.0336	6e
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	Regensburg	288059.56	5433376.57	0.0265	as for ID No 6a	0.0265	6f
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	Regensburg	288045.73	5433279.86	0.0080	as for ID No 6a	0.0080	6g

ID No	Component part	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Map No
			E	N				
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	Regensburg	288015.39	5433191.17	0.0625	as for ID No 6a	0.0625	6h
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Regensburg	288042.33	5433676.19	0.1433	as for ID No 6a	0.1433	6i
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Regensburg	287099.19	5433757.20	0.2773	as for ID No 6a	0.2773	6j
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Regensburg	288545.07	5433585.40	1.3578	as for ID No 6a	1.3578	6k
6l	Regensburg – Großes Grabfeld	Regensburg	286971.71	5432893.30	0.1015	n/a	0.1015	6l
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Straubing	323736.21	5417748.33	5.5237	44.1279	49.6516	7a
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Straubing	323197.52	5417610.99	0.7558	n/a	0.7558	7b
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Künzing	358877.36	5392138.91	2.6661	25.8821	28.5482	8
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Passau	387294.63	5381237.00	0.9327	6.6417	7.5744	9a
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Passau	386563.28	5380780.85	0.2300	0.6826	0.9126	9b
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Passau	389186.25	5381246.93	0.0145	0.0825	0.0970	9c
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Engelhartzell	409383.86	5369427.39	0.1484	n/a	0.1484	10
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	St. Agatha	416215.36	5363952.35	0.4159	n/a	0.4159	11a
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	Haibach ob der Donau	416446.38	5364042.09	0.9276	n/a	0.9276	11b
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Wilhering	442502.50	5350767.14	0.1647	0.2093	0.3740	12
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Linz	446587.71	5350402.14	0.1538	0.7875	0.9413	13a
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Linz	446721.15	5350476.67	0.0653	n/a	0.0653	13b
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	Enns	459945.70	5340631.23	1.2377	74.1935	75.4312	14a
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	Enns	460326.60	5340492.28	3.0686	as for ID No 14a	3.0686	14b
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	Enns	460383.81	5340714.60	0.1117	as for ID No 14a	0.1117	14c
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Enns	460477.00	5341453.51	9.2920	as for ID No 14a	9.2920	14d
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	Enns	461029.54	5341123.29	15.3126	as for ID No 14a	15.3126	14e

ID No	Component part	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Map No
			E	N				
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Enns	461058.97	5340891.16	3.1341	as for ID No 14a	3.1341	14f
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nord-ecke	Enns	461085.12	5341590.83	2.3113	as for ID No 14a	2.3113	14g
15	Albing – Legionslager	St. Pantaleon-Erla	466620.69	5341586.57	21.9472	4.2234	26.1706	15
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	Wallsee-Sindelburg	478865.47	5334892.60	0.6875	10.3598	11.0473	16a
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Wallsee-Sindelburg	478981.18	5334863.58	0.2282	as for ID No 16a	0.2282	16b
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Ybbs an der Donau	506346.79	5336057.95	0.2317	n/a	0.2317	17
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Pöchlarn	515682.32	5339895.87	0.0207	n/a	0.0207	18a
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	Pöchlarn	515732.52	5339919.47	0.1670	n/a	0.1670	18b
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Pöchlarn	515765.12	5339898.02	0.0200	n/a	0.0200	18c
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	Pöchlarn	515906.68	5339841.82	1.6957	n/a	1.6957	18d
19	Blashaushausgraben – Wachturm	Schönbühel-Aggsbach	529364.66	5347093.12	0.2623	1.2699	1.5322	19
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	530367.04	5353817.41	0.0250	0.2209	0.2459	20
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	532951.32	5357452.88	0.0237	0.0567	0.0804	21
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	535192.94	5360047.85	0.0340	0.4540	0.4880	22
23	Windstalggraben – Wachturm	Rossatz-Arnsdorf	538617.94	5359021.81	0.1823	1.0607	1.2430	23
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Mautern an der Donau	542592.86	5360310.71	1.6034	27.9293	29.5327	24a
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	Mautern an der Donau	542728.43	5360321.75	0.9144	as for ID No 24a	0.9144	24b
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerurm	Traismauer	554999.35	5355398.93	0.0086	0.0321	0.0407	25a
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	Traismauer	555035.95	5355552.01	0.2423	0.5085	0.7508	25b



ID No	Component part	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Map No
			E	N				
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Traismauer	555155.34	5355407.64	0.7928	3.5258	4.3186	25c
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Traismauer	555199.79	5355555.79	0.1379	0.5515	0.6894	25d
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römer-tor	Traismauer	555253.24	5355469.23	0.0564	0.2887	0.3451	25e
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Zwentendorf	565855.38	5354987.82	44.3185	33.0231	77.3416	26
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Tulln	578158.65	5353891.79	0.0087	0.7432	0.7519	27a
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	Tulln	578309.07	5353871.64	1.3318	4.0131	5.3449	27b
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	587195.79	5353628.69	0.0610	10.5465	10.6075	28a
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	587242.38	5353536.97	0.3304	as for ID No 28a	0.3304	28b
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	587217.29	5353489.01	0.0363	as for ID No 28a	0.0363	28c
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	587329.92	5353598.19	0.1463	as for ID No 28a	0.1463	28d
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Klosterneuburg	598319.44	5351254.89	3.6871	1.4587	5.1458	29
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Wien	600955.87	5341141.43	2.1019	137.7790	139.8809	30a
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Wien	601525.66	5340319.01	0.4468	as for ID No 30a	0.4468	30b
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	Wien	601839.82	5340398.91	1.3542	as for ID No 30a	1.3542	30c
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Wien	601749.76	5340727.53	0.2373	as for ID No 30a	0.2373	30d
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	Wien	601982.39	5340661.89	0.5081	as for ID No 30a	0.5081	30e

ID No	Component part	Municipality	Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)		Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)	Area of the buffer zone (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Map No
			E	N				
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Petronell-Carnuntum and Bad Deutsch-Altenburg	639675.12	5331155.58	591.1751	752.0880	1343.2631	31
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	Bratislava-Rusovce	660257.44	5324811.95	0.4071	367.1372	367.5443	32a
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Bratislava-Rusovce	660022.32	5324842.45	0.0385	as for ID No 32a	0.0385	32b
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Bratislava-Rusovce	660070.61	5324851.03	0.4152	as for ID No 32a	0.4152	32c
33a	lža – “Kelemantia”, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	lža	290131.38	5291764.16	6.7768	161.5428	168.3196	33a
33b	lža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	lža	289337.18	5291885.35	44.6203	as for ID No 33a	44.6203	33b
33c	lža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	lža	290772.81	5292128.04	21.9383	as for ID No 33b	21.9383	33c
<b>Total area (in hectares)</b>					<b>821.7462</b>	<b>1826.7635</b>	<b>2648.5097</b>	



Roman fort at Iža (ID No 33a)

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## 2. Description

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## Prologue

The Roman Empire has been one of the largest empires of the history that existed through more than a millennium. It extended on three continents round the Mediterranean Sea. Its territory was growing in the late republican era and under Augustus. Under him, the conquests extended Rome's authority over European areas across the Alps and to the line of the Danube during battles fought between 15–9 BC. The Roman Empire reached its greatest extension under Trajan, and the territory ruled by Rome remained approximately within the same perimeters as such until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. After the division of the empire by Theodosius between his two sons it split to a Western and an Eastern Empire, and though the western one ceased to exist in AD 476, the Eastern Empire gained another thousand years of existence until the Turkish occupation of its capital in 1453.

The frontiers of the empire moved several times due to the changes of the territories and provinces occupied. The most significant changes took place in Europe through the incorporation of the territories up to the Rhine and the Danube, and the British Isles far to the North during the 1<sup>st</sup> century. The shifting frontiers were characteristic for the times of the Empire in its period of extension.

In the first decades of our era the provincial army was stationed in the interior section of the provinces, with 2-3 legions in Pannonia and Moesia, and a contingent of auxiliary troops in these provinces and in Raetia and Noricum attached to them whose size is not precisely known. The creation of the provinces of Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia and Moesia in their final form led to the establishment of the first permanent military forts. Beginning with the third quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, during the Flavian emperors, the frontiers began to be stabilised along the outer borders of the empire, only Dacia and Arabia were added under Trajan as permanently occupied provinces. The consequence of this stabilization was the building of permanent military bases along this line. It is named as linear frontier of the Roman Empire or Limes. This military structure consisted of a military road and of different types of military forts and fortlets. Additionally, a chain of civilian settlements was developed near to these bases as well, and they got a more and more permanent character. This structure of border defence characterised the Roman Empire from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century until the end of its existence.

Since the early 2000s, in connection with the nomination of the Upper German-Raetian Limes for World Heritage, it has been the aim of the States Parties to inscribe the Roman frontier in its entirety on the World Heritage List, as reflected in the Summary Nomination Statement (2004):

“The aim of participating States Parties is, by stages through international cooperation, to create a World Heritage Site encompassing all the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, based on its proper identification, recording, protection, conservation, management, presentation and understanding as evidence of the remains of one of the world's greatest civilizations and as a symbol of a common heritage”.<sup>1</sup>

Following this in 2008 the Antonine Wall (GB) was inscribed on the World Heritage list as part of the WHS ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire’ (Hadrian's Wall (GB), Upper German-Raetian Limes (DE), Antonine Wall (GB)). To continue towards the goal of an encompassing WHS the states parties of Europe commissioned in 2016/2017 a “Thematic Study and proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy”,<sup>2</sup> which was presented to the WHC at 41. COM in Krakow 2017 and adopted by the WH Committee.<sup>3</sup>

This Thematic Study provides an overview of what remains of the frontiers of the Roman Empire, extending over the continents of Africa, Asia and Europe. It summarises the chronological and geographical scope of the frontiers and their functional, chronological, social and cultural links and complexity. The outcomes of the internal comparisons of the Roman frontiers served as the basis for the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Summary Nomination Statement (2004), section 4.7.1. (<http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/430ter.pdf> p. 410)

<sup>2</sup> R. Ployer/M. Polak/R. Schmidt, The Frontiers of the Roman Empire. A Thematic Study and proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy advised by ICOMOS-International and commissioned by the Intergovernmental Committee of the ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire’ World Heritage Site (UK, DE) and the Bratislava Group (Vienna/Nijmegen/Munich 2017) ([http://www.limeswerelderfgood.nl/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/FRE-TS\\_FinalVersion\\_rapport\\_1.pdf](http://www.limeswerelderfgood.nl/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/FRE-TS_FinalVersion_rapport_1.pdf)).

<sup>3</sup> Decision 41 COM 8B.50, p. 259 <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2017/whc17-41com-18-en.pdf>

development of a Nomination Strategy aimed at providing the World Heritage Committee with insight into the intended nominations, the justification of the properties, the selection of sites, and the approach to management and future development.

This Nomination Strategy provides a practical and sustainable way forward for substantial and distinctive sections of the Roman frontiers to be nominated individually, initially in Europe and later in the Middle East and North Africa, under an overall framework of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire that will actively encourage dialogue and shared practices.

The Nomination Strategy proposes that the European frontiers, not covered by the current property, should be nominated as three sections:

- the Lower German (i.e. Lower Rhine) frontier;
- the Danube frontier;
- the frontier of the Roman province of *Dacia*.

These sections would constitute three separate World Heritage properties, beside the existing serial World Heritage property. The four single properties would be joined under a common framework 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire', which could later be extended to properties in the Middle East and North Africa.

It is argued that the three envisaged additional properties each have the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value as clearly defined sections of the overall frontiers. Key values would be the innovative responses to the challenges of a highly dynamic river delta (Lower Germany), the evolution of military strategies to counter the threats emanating from sustained large-scale migration (Danube), and the unparalleled mixture of military solutions developed to cope with varying landscapes and threats (*Dacia*). For the largest of the three envisaged properties, the Danube frontier, previous cooperation projects such as the Culture 2000 project 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' (2005–2008)<sup>4</sup>, the EU Central Europe project 'Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage' (2008–2011)<sup>5</sup> and the EU South East Europe project 'Danube Limes Brand' (2012–2014)<sup>6</sup> are demonstrations of successful cooperation by the States Parties involved in the envisaged property, resulting amongst others in the submission of entries on the Tentative Lists of Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Romania and Serbia. These cooperative projects have added to the confidence that the Danube frontier will be a feasible and manageable property.

Nevertheless, a nomination in two steps is proposed by the Thematic Study, for reasons of timetable management. The first step would concern the western segment consisting of the sites within the territories of Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary, and the second step the eastern segment comprising the sites in Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania. Following the Thematic Study we will show that the western segment justifies Outstanding Universal Value. The eastern segment will be added as a major extension in a second step. For technical reasons, Hungary will submit its section only in the second step of the nomination process.

Accordingly, this nomination dossier deals with the western segment of the Danube Limes, in future called *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*.

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<sup>4</sup> D.J. Breeze – S. Jilek (eds.), *Frontiers of the Roman Empire. The European Dimension of a World Heritage Site*. Culture 2000 Programme of the European Union. Edinburgh 2008.

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.southeast-europe.net/en/projects/approved\\_projects/?id=251](http://www.southeast-europe.net/en/projects/approved_projects/?id=251) (accessed 26.01.2017).

<sup>6</sup> <http://danubeLimesbrand.org/> (accessed 26.01.2017).

## 2.a. Description of Property

### 2.a.1. General description

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is located within the territories of the States Parties of Germany, Austria and Slovakia. It constitutes the northern boundary of the Roman provinces of *Raetia* (eastern half), *Noricum* and the north of *Pannonia*, running for around 600 km along the river Danube, from Bad Gögging (ID No 1) in Germany to Iža (ID No 33) in Slovakia (DE 205 km, AT 355 km, SK 30 km). Based on the systematic military occupation of the Danube banks which occurred during the Flavian dynasty (AD 69–96) the linear border defense system emerged and was developed. The first permanent legionary fortresses were established in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century in Vindobona (Wien; ID No 30c-e) and Carnuntum (Bad Deutsch-Altenburg; ID No 31). Due to the favourable geographic situation in *Raetia* and *Noricum* only auxiliary troops had to be stationed at that time, but during the Marcomannic war (AD 167–180) both provinces got a legion in Castra Regina (Regensburg; ID No 6) and in Lauriacum (Enns; ID No 14).

As part of that system the Romans erected a continuous chain of military installations – legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers and in later periods so-called *burgi* and counter fortifications as well as associated structures – with a distance of usually 10 to 30 kilometres in order to control traffic on the southern bank of the river and social interactions along and across the river. The neighbours from Eining to the Danube Lowland in Slovakia were German tribes, like the Marcomanni and Quadi. The connections between Rome and these barbarians were diplomatic treaties, and according to the power relations at times peaceful or hostile.

The most distinctive feature of a river frontier of course is the river itself. Over the last 2000 years the river beds often changed courses. These changes are of geological or hydrological reason. Beginning with the 19<sup>th</sup> century, river regulations have caused significant changes.

The topographically preferred sites were often places of settlement in later times. There are only a few Roman military or civilian sites which remained completely free of later building activity.

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* started at Bad Gögging (DE; ID No 1), a health spa for the legionary soldiers of Regensburg. At Eining it was connected with the Upper German-Raetian Limes in the existing WHS “Frontiers of the Roman Empire”. Most of the following stretch of the frontier faced a densely wooded area without much habitation. This probably explains why the number of military posts down to Wallsee (AT; ID No 16) was initially limited.

Due to the alternation of gorges and wide floodplains the location of the military installations varies, but most were built in high positions, which often – but not always – safeguarded them against flooding. However, with the intention to overlook large section of the meandering river many of the forts positions were on the undercut-slopes. This resulted sometimes in long-term severe erosion. Several forts were established at river confluences and other crossings of trade routes, like Künzing and Passau.

The two provinces *Raetia* and *Noricum* (DE and AT) have a high proportion of fortlets and – in *Noricum* largely Late Roman – watchtowers. Two legionary fortresses, at Regensburg (ID No 6) and Enns (ID No 14; with short-lived predecessors at Eining-Unterfeld and Albing ID No 15, respectively), owe their origins to the Marcomannic Wars of AD 166–180. Harbours have been attested at sites including Straubing (ID No 7), which may have served as a secondary base of the Pannonian fleet, and Regensburg (ID No 6). From Klosterneuburg (AT; ID No 29) at the boundary between *Noricum* and *Pannonia* the Danube runs through the wide Vienna Basin until it reaches the Little Carpathians at Devín near Bratislava (SK). This fertile area was mainly secured by the legionary fortresses of Wien (AT; ID No 30c-e) and Carnuntum (AT; ID No 31) at its western and eastern ends. The latter was located close to the crossing of the ancient Amber Route. From Bratislava-Rusovce (SK; ID No 32) to Iža (SK; ID No 33), the river runs through the Little Hungarian Lowland. At Iža there is a counter fort on the northern bank of the Danube, that is situated opposite the

military stronghold of Komárom-Szőny (HU) and marks an important river crossing. The fort at Iža is surrounded by many temporary camps and played a specific role in the Marcomannic Wars. Here and in the following chapters we distinguish *component parts* as the individual site(s) at one location from *component* which comprises two or more component parts at one location.

## 2.a.2. System of the Danube river frontier

Part of the very essence of a linear frontier system is that it forms a continuous line. In general, artificially constructed barriers have no major problems to demonstrate this linearity. The fortification system itself with its structural details (walls, palisades, rampart/ditches) provides the necessary link between individual monuments (watchtowers, fortlets, forts). Even forts that are placed behind the active demarcation line stand in a fairly obvious relationship to the outer frontier installations.

River frontiers lack those most obvious connecting elements, except of the Limes Road and very often a chain of watchtowers. Although the rivers form a linear obstacle, which connects the individual monuments, the line itself is not easy to define and to present. Forts along the Danube frontier are 10 to 30 km apart, and inter-visibility often does not exist. Watchtowers, the intermediate elements in the archaeological landscape, are not always easy to detect.

There are long stretches of the Danube frontier where we do not know much about watchtowers along the river, especially those of the earlier Roman Empire, when they were mainly constructed of timber. Late Roman examples are easier to discern because of their massive stone construction. Several watchtowers, mostly stone towers, are recorded along the Danube banks, where they sometimes form a tight defence system.

A most distinctive feature of the Danube frontier is the river itself. Over the last 2000 years, the river beds often changed courses. Because of such changes and floods, many sites on the lower grounds were destroyed by water action over time. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Danube underwent a number of regulatory measures, which often did not help to preserve the monuments. On the other hand, quite a number of them was detected and investigated through those activities. In the last decades an even larger threat came from the water power stations with their dams and reservoirs. Bearing these changes of river course in mind it becomes evident why many military installations seem to be detached from the river nowadays: originally there were located along the southern respectively western bank of the floodplain or earlier riverbeds.

Distinctive features of the Danube frontier are forts and fortlets on the left side of the river. Only few are known in the earlier Roman frontier system, such as the counter-fort of Iža (SK; ID No 33). They were constructed when Roman political decisions led to planned advances into Barbarian territory. No permanent bridges that crossed the Danube are known yet.

The legions as backbone of the Roman army were generally placed strategically, to control routes used by the army, river crossings or potential invasion routes. An important aspect of their garrison was the potential of the surrounding area to feed the soldiers and the camp-followers. In between these military hubs auxiliary units were spread along the river. In some areas the forts were more or less equally spaced, about a day's march apart that is 22 km. Elsewhere their locations were related closely to the local terrain. An important part of the defence system was the Pannonian fleet patrolling up and down the Danube. However, communication and distribution of supplies lay also in its responsibility. Over land most of the individual military installations and other ancillary features were linked by the Limes Road, often set back into areas unthreatened by the changing course of the river. Watchtowers and fortlets and sometimes forts, are connected to that supra-regional road by secondary roads.



## 2.a.3. Elements of the Danube river frontier

### Description and development of the elements of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)

The border defenses of the river frontier (*ripa*) were gradually built up, consisting of legionary fortresses (*castra legionis*) between which forts (*castella auxiliariorum*) were constructed for auxiliary troops. The sections between these forts were supervised by watchtowers (*burgus*) or signal towers. The legionary fortresses and forts were linked by the Limes Road running along the right bank of the Danube. At some legionary fortresses also counter-forts or counter fortifications were built on the other side of the Danube like Iža (ID No 33) for the fortress in Komárom (HU), or probably across Carnuntum (ID No 31).

#### Legionary fortresses

The most important Roman military troops were the legions of Roman citizens, each consisting of 5500–6000 soldiers. Their garrison, the legionary fortress (*castra legionis*) measured about 400 × 500 m and were in the shape of a playingcard, surrounded by a wall and rampart as well as ditch(es), with four gates at the end of its main roads. In the centre at the crossing of the two main roads the headquarters (*principia*) were situated, flanked by the house of the commander and high ranking officers and other buildings (baths, granaries, hospital, workshops). Surrounding, but especially in the front and back parts of the legionary fortresses the barracks for the soldiers were built. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the defences were constructed as earthen ramparts with a timber front and timber towers and gates. Beginning from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, these were changed into stone fortifications. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century, some reconstructions and modifications were executed. Protruding U-shape side towers and fan-shaped corner towers were built and a new ditch dug in a greater distance (9–15 m) from the wall. The protecting walls were heightened, and in the place of the earthen wall on the inner side of the wall rows of buildings was erected, partly for incoming civilians.

While both in Raetia and in Noricum one legion was stationed only from after the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards, there were two legionary fortresses in Upper Pannonia on the northern, the German front.

#### Auxiliary forts

Non-citizen auxiliary troops both mounted and on foot supported the legions. They comprised usually 500, sometimes 1000 soldiers. Their forts were similar in layout to those of the legions but much smaller. These forts measure 100–250 by 140–350 m accordingly. As building method and material for the forts earth and timber was used up to the middle and second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century when they were rebuilt in stone, too. Auxiliary forts were established along the Danube in an average distance of 15–20 km, forming the core of the chain of servent posts. However, we still do not know the exact positions of some of the auxiliary units which would be of crucial importance to complete that chain at the Danube. As a special form can be seen Iža (ID No 33) as it is positioned on the other side of the Danube as a counter-fort for the legionary fortress of Brigetio (HU). The auxiliary forts were used and rebuilt almost without exception in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The main characteristics of their modernization were higher walls, with buildings at the inner side of them, protruding towers at the sides and the corners, new ditches in a greater distance from the wall. The latest development of the auxiliary forts took place at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, as a lack of soldiers resulted in a reduction of the units and the size of their forts down to about 30–40 × 40–50 m.

#### Temporary camps

Temporary camps could be practice camps without any further use, but also marching camps for troops during military campaigns. Usually, they were not used for a long time. At present several temporary camps around Carnuntum (ID No 31) and on the north bank of the Danube around the fort of Iža (ID No 33) testify outstandingly the Roman military strategy. Most of them were built by the troops concentrated

here in preparation for an offensive against the Marcomanni in the seventies of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century by Marc Aurel (AD 161–180). The camps usually were surrounded only by a ditch and a low earthwall trown up with the spoil from the ditch. They also can be distinguished by their special gates (*clavicula*). Tents served as accommodation of the troops.

### Fortlets

Fortlets – small forts – were built both in the 1<sup>st</sup> century and in the 4<sup>th</sup> century for parts of military units and special purposes. At Weltenburg (ID No 3) an early Roman fortlet was identified. Some new fortlets were built in the 4<sup>th</sup> century like in Passau-Boiotro (ID No 9b) They are quite small with quadrangular or irregular shape and have 30–40 m long side walls and fan shape corner towers. There are buildings, a row of housing and sometimes a bath at the inner side of the defensive wall, leaving a free space in the middle.

### Watchtowers and burgi

The watchtowers and signal towers were quite small isolated structures (5–10 m long side walls) sometimes surrounded with a ditch. When they were built with wood they hardly left any traces on the surface, but stone structures can be observed in their ruinous state. Along the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* there are only a few built in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries, but from the 4<sup>th</sup> century we know several, sometime called *burgus*, in particular from the Austrian section of the Danube Limes in the Wachau region, showing a new level of supervision of the Danube.

### Counter fortifications

In some cases, the Romans built counter fortifications on the other side of the Danube, like in Iža (ID No 33). After a destroyed earth-timber-construction during the Marcomannic Wars, the Romans built there a fort made of stone with a permanent military garrison. This massive counter-fort named Kelemantia was opposite the legionary fortress of Brigetio (HU) and covers an area of 172 × 172 m. It served as position to secure the crossing of the river Danube.

### Limes Road

In order to connect the military installations along the Danube a continuous road was built. It usually ran as close as possible to the river on its right bank of the river. As one of the main connector in the Roman Empire, running from the North Sea to the Black Sea it was one of the most thoroughly constructed Roman military roads anywhere. Long stretches have been identified or presumed on the basis of the analysis of aerial photographs and data gained during the course of field work. It was constructed by the soldiers according to designs by the military's surveyors (*gromaticus*), consisting of long straight sections. Milestones provided information on the distance from the legionary fortresses. The Limes Road was often paved with stone slabs in the fortresses, forts and civil settlements but covered with gravel in the countryside. Usually, ditches on the side were responsible for drainage.

### Civil settlements

The military units did not move and stay alone. They were followed by civilians who became interconnected with the soldiers. These people – camp-followers – lived in civil settlements (*canabae*, *vicus*) next to the fortresses and forts. Here merchants, craftsmen and other people offered things and services to the soldiers, veterans and the soldiers' families settled, sometimes including indigenous people. These settlements contained houses and workshops, baths and shrines, sometimes beautiful villas. Often they were larger than the fortresses or forts. Usually, their layout was oriented along the roads leading to and from the military installations. At the turn of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD the *canabae* of some legionary fortresses got the rank of a Roman civil town as municipium and colonia.

Next to the civil settlements of most legionary fortresses additional settlements developed outside the

direct military jurisdiction, usually some 2.5 km beyond the lines of the fortifications, like at Vienna (ID No 30) and Carnuntum (ID No 31). They had all the installation of a Roman town and regularly received the rank of *municipium* and *colonia* earlier than the settlements next to the fortresses.

### Governor's palace

The governor's palace (praetorium) was the official residence of the imperial governor. Governor's residences are spacious building complexes composed of different elements. At Carnuntum (ID No 31) the governor's palace is located close to the legionary fortress on its western side, near the river.

### Amphitheaters

Originally established in funeral contexts gladiatorial games became important to entertain the masses in the Imperial period, civil or military. Amphitheaters with an oval arena and seating stalls for a large number of spectators were regular features in the civil settlements next to legionary fortresses. There were two amphitheatres in Carnuntum (ID No 31), in the *canabae* and in the civil town. The reason is that the two civil settlements had different structures and legal organizations. An amphitheatre built entirely in timber next to the auxiliary fort of Künzing (ID No 8) is an exception at this type of military installation, perhaps used only once for a special occasion.

### Military workshops

The soldiers had the task of building their own constructions. A lot of tiles were needed for the baths and from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards, as gradually all buildings of the fortresses and forts were made of stone, a high demand for roof tiles arose. In addition, there was a high demand for lime for mortar production at all these times. Some units had workshops for brick- and pottery-making, and their products were distributed over large areas. Therefore, kilns, as in Enns (ID No 14d) were an important aspect of the infrastructure of the frontier. Outstanding evidence of a huge production site is the battery of twelve lime kilns situated also in the *canabae* of Enns (ID No 14e).

### Sanctuaries

Sanctuaries to worship the gods were established and altars dedicated to them were erected in all possible places. Higher ranking officers with their regular high income were the most important dedicants. The main gods and goddesses, Iuppiter, Iuno, Minerva and first of all the deified emperors were honored in the centre (forum) of the settlements, others like Mithras, Isis or Iuppiter Dolichenus only in their outskirts. Sanctuaries could be found in several military and civilian sites, such as Carnuntum (ID No 31). But sanctuaries could be built also outside of the settlements like that of Eining-Weinberg (ID No 2).

### Early Christian installations

Special forms of sanctuaries are early Christian installations. After the end of the persecutions of the Christians at the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire with the Edict of Thessalonica in AD 380. From this time onwards more and more Christian sanctuaries were established. The early Christian Basilica of Enns – St. Laurenz (ID No 14c) is situated in the centre of the Roman civil settlement and was a bishop's church. Therefore, it is an evidence for early Christianity at the Danube Limes in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

### Harbours

All forts along the Danube must have had a harbor as well, but most of them are not known, except for Straubing (ID No 7). At other places their existence can be suspected as landing places for the ships of the

fleet and for the supply along the Danube were necessary. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century regular connection across the water is attested by the bridgeheads, which are fortified landing places.

### **Cemeteries**

To separate the living from the dead areas for cemeteries were dedicated from the beginning of a military site with a certain distance to them, leaving space for the settlements in between. Over the time hundreds, at legionary fortresses thousands of deceased soldiers and civilians were interred at the cemeteries, in the first centuries mostly cremated, later as inhumations. Often the graves were marked by stones, which in late Roman times often were collected and reused in the foundations of installations strengthening the fortresses and forts.

### **Health spas**

For the recuperation of sick and injured legionary soldiers the Romans built health spas in case there were healthy mineral waters in the vicinity. At Bad Gögging (ID No 1) sulphuric water served as the basis for healing measures.

## 2.a.4. The individual component parts

A short description of all the nominated component parts is given in the following table.

**Table 2.1**

Description of the individual component parts

ID No	Component part	Description
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	<p>The component part is situated in the historic centre of Bad Gögging on a flood save gentle hill near the river Abens next to the crop out of sulfuric springs.</p> <p>Substantial remains of the spa baths of legio III Italica were discovered here in the course of several excavation campaigns carried out between 1959 and 2007. The extensive building covered an area of at least 50 m by 36 m. It was formed by at least four building units, which housed numerous rooms with hypocaust heating, a steam room, several cold water pools and a 11m by 8 m large central water basin with four to five hip-baths attached to its north-eastern wall. At all, a minimum of three construction phases could be identified. The architecture of the spa baths differs significantly from the standardized military baths of auxiliary forts. Hip-baths, similar to the ones preserved at Bad Gögging, e. g., are only known from spa baths in other provinces of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>In the early Christian period the central basin of the Roman baths was converted into a place of worship. The basin was filled in, when a first pre-Romanesque church was constructed. Like at Eining-Weinberg (ID No 2), numerous iron crosses provide evidence for Early Christian worship. Later the Romanesque church of St. Andreas was erected on top of the central basin of the Roman spa baths. Subsequent to the archaeological excavations the church was converted into a museum, in which the central water basin of the Roman spa with its hip-baths forms the main exhibit.</p> <p>Further substantial remains of the Roman spa baths, partly with rising masonry, survive below the streets and buildings around St. Andreas church.</p>
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	<p>2 km north-east of the auxiliary fort of Eining/Abusina, three Roman buildings are situated on a hilltop called “Weinberg” (vineyard). P. Reinecke carried out excavations from 1916 to 1918 and discovered the remains of a watchtower and two other stone buildings.</p> <p>According to the finds, presumably in a first phase, a wooden tower with a 6 × 6 m wide stone base was erected. Fragments of a building inscription provide evidence for the construction of the two other buildings in AD 226 or 229.</p> <p>According to the ground plan and two beheaded limestone statues that were found during the excavations, one of the buildings was a sanctuary of Mars and Victoria. It had a 9.0 × 9.20 m large precinct that was enclosed by a temenos wall and housed the podium of a 3.5 × 4.3 m large shrine.</p> <p>Opposite the sanctuary a 14 × 19 m a large building was located. It was subdivided into a corridor with three rooms on each side. Next to the threshold of the entrance remains of wall-plaster and a plastered floor were found. The building may have provided accommodation for visitors of the sanctuary or for the crew of the watchtower. The end of the shrine and the watchtower seems to coincide roughly with the fall of the Raetian Limes in AD 254.</p> <p>A large number of iron crosses found during the excavations show that the area was used by a Christian community in the Early Medieval period.</p> <p>The position on the “Weinberg” hilltop was of great importance, as it offered and still offers commanding views along and across the river Danube. It provided a visual interconnection between the auxiliary fort Eining/Abusina and the installations of the Raetian limes. 2 km north of Eining-Weinberg the limes arrived at the river Danube. Here the artificially built land frontier (WHS since 2005; Ref: 430ter) with wall, watchtowers and fortlets ended and the river frontier of the Danube limes began.</p> <p>Today the remains of the Roman buildings on the Weinberg hilltop are covered but still visible on the surface as the trenches of the 1916-1918 excavations were not properly backfilled. Below the surface the walls survive to a height up to 0.4 m.</p>
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	<p>Before the river Danube enters the “Weltenburger Enge”, a 5.5 km long narrow gorge of limestone cliffs four-hundred-feet high, it passes the Early Imperial fortlet Weltenburg-Am Galget, which is situated on a terrace on top of a steep slope that descends to the right bank of the Danube.</p> <p>In 1979 the fortlet was discovered in the course of systematic aerial investigations. In 1989 the eastern part of it was excavated due to construction plans. In 2017 using magnetometry geophysical prospections were carried out in the area of the fortlet and its vicinity.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>The fortifications of the square fortlet enclosed an interior area of 0.16 ha. They consisted of an earth and timber rampart and three ditches on three sides. The north-western side of the fortlet was protected by the steep slope. Therefore, on this side it was not necessary to dig ditches.</p> <p>The excavations revealed parts of the timber constructions of the rampart but no traces of the internal buildings. Thus the fortlet can be reconstructed with a gate in the south east and with four corner towers.</p> <p>On the basis of pottery and small finds, the fortlet can be dated to the Claudio-Neronian period. The very limited amount of finds, we know from the site, is typical for Early Imperial fortlets, built around 40 AD on the upper Danube. This is due to the small number of troops garrisoned in the fortlets and to the short periods of occupation of the sites.</p> <p>Today at Weltenburg-Am Galget the impressive topographical situation can still be experienced, whereas the archaeological structures of the fortlet are hidden below the surface. The area is used for agriculture and as meadows.</p>
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	<p>In the course of the Marcomannic Wars in the seventies of the 2nd century AD <i>legio III Italica</i> was moved to its new base at Regensburg (component parts 6a-i). In this context a small military garrison was based at Großprüfening to guard the confluence of the rivers Naab and Danube, as the Naab valley functions as a natural communication line between the Danube valley and the area north of it.</p> <p>In this context a small stone fort was constructed on the lower terrace close to the bank of the river Danube. It had four gates, corner towers and a ditch that was more than 5 m wide and 1.9 m deep. With a size of 79 × 62 m it provided an interior space of 0.47 ha. Parts of the fortifications and of the headquarters building/principia are known from excavations. In addition to that, the results of geophysical prospections indicate the presence of barrack blocks and store buildings.</p> <p>The fort was surrounded by an extensive civil settlement/<i>vicus</i>. The military road that ran along the south bank of the river Danube provided a main axis for the development of this civil settlement/<i>vicus</i>. Therefore, with a length of c. 1000 m the settled area had a width of only 250-300 m. In addition to that two Roman cemeteries are known.</p> <p>Whereas the civil settlement/<i>vicus</i> presumably was destroyed and abandoned in the mid 3rd century AD the fort seems to have been occupied until the 80s of the 3rd century AD.</p> <p>Results of excavations and geophysical prospections indicate that after the abandonment of the fort its area was partly leveled to erect a tower/<i>burgus</i> in the former northwest corner. This tower/<i>burgus</i> was probably constructed in the 4th century AD and protected by a ditch. A wall collapsed into the ditch was found at excavations. It provides evidence that the walls of the tower/<i>burgus</i> had a height of at least 9 m. According to pottery and small finds the Roman occupation of Regensburg-Großprüfening continued until the end of the 4th century AD.</p> <p>Today only one excavated building of the civil settlement is presented to the public covered by a protective building. The fort as well as the other buildings of the civil settlement/<i>vicus</i> and the cemeteries is preserved below the surface and not visible. Nevertheless the topographical situation next to the river bank and opposite to the confluence of the river Naab can be experienced very clearly, as the area today is open land mainly used for agriculture.</p>
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	<p>At the end of the reign of the Emperor Vespasian (69-79 AD), or shortly thereafter, an auxiliary fort was established on the Koenigsberg in the Kumpfmühl district on a slope overlooking the Danube valley. The fort housed <i>cohors III Britannorum quingenaria equitata</i> and later <i>cohors II Aquitanorum quingenaria equitata</i>, both of them being part-mounted infantry regiments with a nominal strength of 500. Archaeologically, the progression from earth and timber to stone construction was determined. The size of the slightly oblique-angled rectangle fort was 154 × 143 m, i.e. 1.9 ha. Two V-shaped ditches were dug as part of the fortifications. The fort was used to monitor the traffic routes into the Barbaricum and to the south to the provincial capital of Augsburg/Augusta Vindelicum. In the historical context of the Marcomannic Wars the fort and military <i>vicus</i> at Kumpfmühl were destroyed and subsequently abandoned in the third quarter of second half of the 2nd century. This incident is illustrated by a treasure-hoard for which gold, silver, and bronze coins provide a latest date of AD 166/7.</p> <p>The fort interior is now used as allotment gardens and park.</p> <p>The nominated component part 5a refers to the central area of the fort with headquarters and barracks as well as to a set of baths north of the fort. The archaeological structures are preserved below the surface. They are not visible.</p>
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	<p>To the south and to the east of the auxiliary fort (component part 5a), a typical civil settlement/military <i>vicus</i> developed on an area of approximately 20 ha, with shops, workshops and living quarters of merchants and craftsmen as well as with a set of baths.</p>



ID No	Component part	Description
		The nominated component part 5b refers to the south-east area of the civilian settlement/military <i>vicus</i> . The archaeological structures are preserved below the surface. They are not visible.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	<p>In the course of the Marcomannic Wars Emperor Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180) raised three new legions. One of them, <i>legio III Italica</i>, was moved to the Danube in the 160s. Initially partly based at Eining-Unterfeld (part of WHS FRE; Ref: 430ter), it finally built its legionary fortress at Regensburg to become the largest military base in Raetia. The Danube bend was chosen as the site. The remains of a previous settlement on the Danube had to be levelled. The construction work on the 24.5 ha large legionary fortress certainly lasted several years. The limestone and sandstone of the curtain wall (component parts 6b-6h) were broken at Kapfelberg in the north and up the Danube and shipped directly to the construction site – a great advantage of the topography of the legionary fortress. At the east gate substantial parts of a monumental building inscription, formerly 8-10 m long, were found that dates the construction of the fortress to 179 AD. Comprising four gates with towers, four corner towers and 18 intermediate towers, the approximately 6 m high curtain wall and a ditch, 7 m wide and 3 m deep, the fortifications of the legionary fortress had an impressive appearance. Due to intensive Medieval and later building activities, we know only parts of the internal buildings of the fortress from excavations. It housed barracks for about 6,000 soldiers that were built of timber in the 3rd century. The part of the barracks with the centurions quarters were more comfortable and erected in stone as were the luxurious houses of the tribune's, the higher officers. Of the principia, the headquarters building, and of the praetorium, the residence of the legionary legate, only few walls are known. In the 3rd century, a <i>fabrica</i> or <i>armamentarium</i> was built along the eastern wall. In addition, some wells are known that provide insight into the water supply. Sources dating to c. 200 AD give evidence that "Legio" and "Reginum" were used as place names for the legionary fortress and its <i>canabae</i> legionis, the nearby civil settlement.</p> <p>Dating evidence from destruction layers indicates that the destruction of Mid Roman Regensburg did not coincide with the final destructions along the Raetian Limes, where occupation ended around 254 AD. At Regensburg at various places burnt destruction layers can be dated to the years around 280 AD. Hereinafter occupation was considerably reduced and the civilian population withdrew into the fortifications of the legionary fortress. Until the mid 5th century, <i>Castra Regina</i>, as Regensburg is called in the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i>, was still occupied, as the excavations in Niedermünster church (component part 6i) showed. The fortifications of the legionary fortress were used well into the Medieval period, parts of them surviving visible until today in the cityscape.</p> <p>Component part 6a refers to the still upstanding parts of the main <i>gate/porta praetoria</i>, the eastern gate tower of which is preserved up to a height of at least 11 m, and the right doorway of which still stands up to a height of about 6 m.</p>
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	<p>For description see Component part 6a.</p> <p>Component part 6b refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height of at least 5 meters. Visible is a cross-section in the house façade as well as open-lying masonry in the building.</p>
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	<p>For description see Component part 6a.</p> <p>Component part 6c refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height of at least 5 meters. The massive upstanding masonry marks the position of the round north-east corner of the legionary fortress clearly visible until today.</p>
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	<p>For description see Component part 6a.</p> <p>Component part 6d refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height of at least 3 meters that marks the course of the curtain wall in this area in a striking way.</p>
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	<p>For description see Component part 6a.</p> <p>Component part 6e refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height up to 4 meters that marks the course of the curtain wall in this area in a striking way.</p>
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	<p>For description see Component part 6a.</p> <p>Component part 6f refers to a very well-preserved section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height up to 6 meters (including a later phase of reuse), which is located in a multi-storey car park and is elaborately didactically developed.</p>
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	<p>For description see Component part 6a.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		Component part 6g refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is preserved within a building up to a height of about 4 meters (including a later phase of reuse). Like the other nominated parts of the curtain wall, it is easily visible from outside the building plot.
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	For description see Component part 6a. Component part 6h refers to the south-east corner of the fortifications of the legionary fortress, with a height of about 6 meters (including a later phase of reuse), a few meters behind the so-called Petersbastei, the Medieval city fortification.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	For description see Component part 6a. Component part 6i refers to the remains excavated and preserved below Niedermünster church. They comprise parts of legionary barracks and the structural remains of their reuse and transformation during the Late Roman period. They can be visited in an elaborately didactically developed undercroft.
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	For description see Component part 6a. Component part 6j refers to an area in the western part of the canabae legionis with remains of a large residential building complex with floor heating and wall paintings situated below the Velodrom Theater building and the building plot east of it. North of the component part several rooms of the Roman building complex were excavated and consequently destroyed by urban development in 1976. They were arranged around a rectangular garden and prove that the Roman building complex had a width of more than 64 m. Within the area of the component part only two rooms were partly excavated. The floor heating of one of them has been permanently presented to the public in the basement of the Velodrom Theater. It is separated from the visitors by glass panels. Further unexcavated structures of the Roman building complex are preserved below the other parts of the Velodrom Theater building and in the area east of it.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	For description see Component part 6a. Component part 6k refers to an area in the eastern part of the canabae legionis preserved below the park of the “Königliche Villa” and the sports grounds of a public school west of it. Within this area massive structural remains of a large Roman stone building with apsidal rooms and heating systems (hypocausts) were detected by small scale excavations and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys. The archaeological remains prove that even in that distant area of the eastern canabae not only timber buildings but also a massive stone building existed, which might have been a residential building with a private set of baths or a public thermal complex. The main part of this building as well as the archaeological remains of the residential area around it have not been excavated and are well preserved in the ground.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	For description see Component part 6a. Component part 6l refers to a small preserved part of the main necropolis (“Großes Gräberfeld”) of the legionary base that was used from the time of the legionary fortress well into the Early Medieval period and the overall extension of which is estimated to c. 10 ha. More than 7000 cremation and inhumation burials were excavated until today. Between 2015 and 2017 about 1500 graves were unearthed in the course of a large scale urban development project. The area of component part 6l was excavated in a superficial way. Then – due to the fact that the area will not be built over but become a green space – the excavations were backfilled and – in addition to that – the whole area received a conservational cover for protective reasons. The structural remains preserved in component part 6l include several inhumation burials as well as remains of a Roman building and a Roman cellar, which both are prior to the cemetery.
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Several Roman forts of the late 1 <sup>st</sup> to mid 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD are situated east of the Medieval city center of Straubing. The oldest well-known fort of them is the so-called Westkastell IV, which was built in the early Flavian period and was destroyed during the time of the Marcomannic Wars. Now it is built over by modern constructions. About a third of its total area was excavated in the 1980s. In contrast to that, the nearby "Ostkastell" is situated in an area that is largely undeveloped and used for agriculture until today. Here, a total of three earth-and-timber building phases (Ostkastell I-III a) and one stone building phase (Ostkastell III b) could be identified.  The first wooden building phase (Ostkastell I) probably existed since the late 1st century AD. The total extent of this fort is not known. Only a part of the southern ditch, the south gate and small parts of internal buildings could be located by excavations in 1976-78.

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>Similarly limited is our understanding of the second earth-and-timber building phase (Ostkastell II) that was erected in the Domitianic period to which a sector of the northern ditch a few other structural remains can be attributed.</p> <p>In the late Hadrianic or early Antonine period, the third earth-and-timber construction phase (III a) followed. With about 3.2 ha, this fort housed <i>cohors I Flavia Canathenorum milliaria sagittariorum</i>, a part-mounted infantry unit of double strength, which had been raised in Syria. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter century (before the Marcomannic Wars) the fort was rebuilt in stone (phase III b). We know that the <i>porta decumana</i> in the north and the <i>porta praetoria</i> in the south were both gates with two pathways. The North Gate was excavated in 1976-78. During the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a large number of trial trenches were cut through the defences and carried out in the <i>praetentura</i>. In addition to that the East and the West Gate are known as well as corner towers. Despite the considerable size of the fort, its stone defences had no intermediate towers. Of the four trenches, which relate with the stone construction phase, only two were used simultaneously. After the Marcomannic Wars the two inner trenches were filled up and moved forward. The line of the southern defences shows up as an elevation on the surface until today. Mainly on the basis of the results of geophysical prospections carried out in 2013 it is possible to reconstruct almost the complete internal plan of the fort. The magnetogram shows clearly recognizable Roman structures in the central sector and the <i>praetentura</i> south of it. For the north-western part of the fort it indicates the existence of two Medieval ditches cutting through the Roman structures. In addition to that the road network and drainage channels show up in the magnetogram and infantry as well as cavalry barracks can be identified on the basis of the absence or presence of centrally placed, elongated pit in the front rooms. According to that the cavalry barracks were placed in the southern half and the infantry barracks in the northern half of the fort. In the central sector, the headquarters building (<i>principia</i>) and its large entrance hall are visible. Even details like screed floors and the cellar-like <i>aerarium</i> below the regimental chapel are discernible. Building complexes flank the <i>principia</i>. The two to the east could be a <i>fabrica</i> or <i>horreum</i> and the commander's residence (<i>praetorium</i>) with rows of rooms arranged around a courtyard. The one to the west probably was a military hospital (<i>valetudinarium</i>). The Ostkastell III was probably destroyed by a fire and abandoned in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.</p> <p>Up to the arrival and subsequent deployment of <i>legio III Italica</i> in the context of the Marcomannic Wars, Straubing/<i>Sorviodurum</i>, with altogether about 1500 soldiers garrisoned in the west and east forts, housed the largest military garrison on the Raetian Danube Limes. The nominated area is currently used for vegetable growing. With the exception of the conserved foundation walls of one building, the Roman remains are not visible on the ground.</p>
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	<p>In the context of the reorganization of Roman frontier defence Straubing became a Roman military base again around AD 300. The Roman Army did not return to the open space of the lower terrasse, where the Mid-Roman forts had been situated, but moved to St. Peter's church hill not far west of the Mid-Roman forts. This promontory was strategically well chosen and provided good views over the surrounding area. Few Early Imperial finds possibly indicate an Early Roman military presence at the site during the Claudio-Neronian period although no related structural remains are known so far.</p> <p>Late Roman walls and finds prove the existence of a Late Roman fortification. In the course of excavations on the northern cemetery wall in 1980 and below the Romanesque basilica in 1968 and 1974 Late Roman finds and settlement layers were revealed. From 1997 to 2000 the line of the northern curtain wall of the Late Roman fort was identified in the form of a foundation trench and postholes of a wooden wall walk. The entire Late Roman fort comprised an area of 0.3 hectares at the most. Its main gate is assumed to have been in the west or south-west, and a postern-gate is reconstructed in the north.</p> <p>The coin series of St. Peter's church hill ends in the early 5th century AD. Brick stamps possibly indicate that a vexillation of <i>legio III Italica</i> was garrisoned at Staubing, to which no reference is given in the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i>. Partly it was also supposed that German-Bohemian <i>foederati</i> were present.</p> <p>The preservation of further remains of the Late Roman military site below the church and the cemetery is certain.</p>
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	<p>Research on Roman Künzing/<i>Quintana</i> started in the 19th century, when baron von Mülzer mapped the position of the Roman fort. In 1958–66 large parts of the fort were excavated by the Romano-Germanic Commission (RGK) of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), anticipating its destruction by building projects.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>The fort housed a part-mounted cohort of 500 men. Today large parts of Roman Künzing/<i>Quintana</i> are built over, although since 1980 the district archaeology of Deggendorf was able to record the developed areas.</p> <p>Therefore, it was very fortunate that a wooden amphitheatre was discovered in the south-east of the civil settlement, which was covered after a quarter of it had been excavated in 2003–2004.</p> <p>Its oval arena is 34.6 × 29.6 m. It measures 46 × 40 m, extended by the circulating platform, whose wooden structure has post holes. For the amphitheatre, which accommodated about 500 spectators, an edifice was erected in the Late Antonine period (respectively in the last quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) and used only for few decades. Amphitheatres of Roman military forts are a rare phenomenon. It is assumed, however, that they were more frequent, but in the province of Raetia, only one more is known next to the fort of Dambach (part of WHS FRE; Ref: 430ter). To mark the location of the well-preserved amphitheatre, a wooden framework was erected to visualize the construction and dimensions. In the rest of the nominated area, remains of the civilian settlement are to be assumed. The Roman structures are not visible on the ground. Today the area is used as meadows and for agriculture.</p>
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	<p>The excavations in the interior of the church of Niedernburg monastery revealed evidence for a Roman occupation from the 1st century AD onwards as well as well-preserved structural remains of a Mid Roman civil settlement and a Late Roman fort. In an area 24.30 m long and 14.20m wide, parts of three 3rd century strip buildings of the Mid Roman civil settlement were discovered, which were destroyed by a fire in AD 280/285. In addition to that, the excavations revealed well preserved structural remains of a granary that was part of the Late Roman fort. The walls of this granary are preserved up to a height of 1.3 m and have 1.5 m thick foundations. In addition to that the excavations produced unique evidence for the material culture used by the inhabitants of a Roman military garrison in the western segment of the Danube Limes during the second half of the 5th century AD; inter alia the latest proof for Roman trade relations between Raetia and North Africa.</p> <p>The preservation of further substance of the Mid Roman civil settlement and the Late Roman fort in the area of the nominated component part is certain.</p>
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	<p>After the destruction of the fort and the civilian settlement <i>Boiodurum</i> in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD it took until around AD 300 that the Roman military administration decided to replace <i>Boiodurum</i> by the Late Roman fort <i>Boiotro</i> that was erected about 1 km upstream on the Norican bank of the river Inn.</p> <p>Despite the unusual trapezoid form of its ground plan, <i>Boiotro</i> – beyond doubt – represent the westernmost example of the characteristic Late Roman quadriburgium type forts.</p> <p>Its fortifications consist of four fanshaped corner-towers, a single gate facing the river Inn and an 8 meter wide ditch. The curtain wall had a thickness of 2.4 m on the riverside and of 3.6 m on the landward side. In order to provide a firm ground, the foundations were laid on a grid of oak piles. The internal buildings of the fort probably were timber constructions that rested on a row of large square stone pillars, which line up about 5 meters from the curtain wall.</p> <p>According to the coin series Roman military occupation ended around AD 375. Structural remains and pottery finds indicate a reoccupation of the abandoned fort that lasted well into the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. Conventionally this reoccupation of the Late Roman fort is interpreted as archaeological evidence for the community that established a small monastery at a place called Boitro according to the Vita Sancti Severini.</p> <p>Until today massive upstanding parts of the fortification survive incorporated into a Medieval house that is open to the public as a site museum.</p>
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	<p>The watchtower (<i>burgus</i>) of Passau-Haibach is situated on the southern bank of the Danube, 3 km downstream the Late Roman fort Boiotro (ID No 9b). It has a square floor plan of 12.2 by 12.2 meters. Its erection probably dates to the reign of the Emperor Valentinian (AD 364-375). Little ceramic indicates a use until the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. In the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries a brick kiln was built into the ruins of the watchtower.</p> <p>The well preserved walls of the <i>burgus</i> were preserved after excavation. Today they are sheltered by a protective structure and can be visited by groups, although the Roman watchtower is situated in the area of a sewage treatment plant, to which access is restricted.</p>
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	<p>Known since 1840, the fortlet with round towers at the corners (<i>quadriburgium</i>) can be identified with the ancient name <i>Stanaco</i> of the <i>Itinerarium Antonini</i>. It is situated between the confluence of the Inn and the Danube at Passau/<i>Boiodurum</i> (Bavaria) and the Danube River Bend at Schlögen. The structure situated on the river terrace directly on the right bank of the river Danube served to control the Limes Road and the basins of the river Ranna on the</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>opposite Danube bank. Findings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD suggest a preceding building phase of the fortlet.</p> <p>The to a great extent investigated complex with an approximately square floor plan (inner side length 12.5 m) is parallel to the Danube and the Limes Road and has four round corner towers. The layout visible today with its 1.6 m high-preserved walls dates from Late Roman times. In the western tower, which was subdivided by a wall with a connecting door, was a bathing area that was heated by an externally built <i>praefurnium</i>.</p> <p>Geophysical prospections in 2012 as well as excavations in 2017 have provided evidence of the substantial preservation of the defensive walls of the fortlet.</p> <p>Parts of those walls are preserved and further components underground are preserved in situ and protected by a shelter.</p>
11a	Schlößen – Vicus	<p>The <i>vicus</i> is located at the western end of the Danube River Bend at Schlößen, on a plateau protruding north towards the Danube, directly west of the mouth of the Freyental stream into the Danube.</p> <p>The settlement lies about seven meters higher than the fort and was connected to it by a road running across the stream. The <i>vicus</i> from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD already existed before the fort was built.</p> <p>During the excavations from 1838 to 1840, the first planned excavations in Upper Austria, a total of seven buildings, including a bath complex, were discovered. Two building periods are proven; the older stone building phase dates back to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the younger one included wooden and wattle-and-daub buildings, which were destroyed by a fire in the course of Late Antiquity.</p> <p>After the geophysical prospections of 2013, new archaeological research took place in the bath building in 2014 and 2015, showing the good preservation of its walls up to a height of 0.5 m, as well as details of the building history.</p> <p>Buildings of the <i>vicus</i> are preserved under the earth's surface in their substance. The bath complex is preserved on site and protected by a shelter.</p>
11b	Schlößen – Kastell	<p>The fort is located on the west side of the Schlößen Danube River Bend, on a narrow, flat riparian strip just east of the mouth of the Freyental stream into the Danube and west of the former Mühlbach stream.</p> <p>The antique name of the fort with 0.65 hectares and a slightly distorted rectangular floor plan (110 × 69 m) is not certain. <i>Ioviacum</i> or <i>Ad Mauros</i> are taken into consideration. For the 3<sup>rd</sup> century garrison a <i>cohors V Breucorum</i> as well as the <i>legio II Italica</i>, which are named on brick stamps, can be presumed. For <i>Ioviacum</i>, a base camp of the Danube fleet and a <i>Liburnarian</i> unit of the <i>legio II Italica</i> is mentioned in Late Antiquity.</p> <p>Two building periods with the same building area can be verified: From the fort of the first period only the outer fort wall is known. It was founded not later than AD 170 and was destroyed by a damaging fire just after AD 300. In the later 4<sup>th</sup> century the fort was rebuilt and used well into the 5<sup>th</sup> century. From the interior, parts of the <i>principia</i>, <i>retentura</i>, <i>praetentura</i> and the streets were excavated.</p> <p>Geophysical investigations in 2013 brought important additions to the well-known building plan. Thus the enclosing wall could be documented in many parts and its course was corrected. A gateway could be documented on the northern side. Further results included parts of the internal buildings.</p> <p>The western gateway (<i>porta principalis sinistra</i>) of the fort is conserved and visible. The other components of the fort are preserved in their substance on the free areas under the earth's surface and are proven by geophysical prospections.</p>
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower is located on the northern slope of the Kürnberg, on a steep rocky promontory to the Danube, east of the Hirschleitengraben. It was used to control the narrow breakthrough valley of the Danube between the wide basin landscapes in the West and East. At the entrance of the valley a river crossing from Ottensheim was located. Also, line of sight to the east towards Linz existed.</p> <p>The two-phase building has an approximately square layout and is enclosed by a horseshoe-shaped trench on the west, east and south side. The originally 6 × 6 m watchtower had a wall thickness of 0.80 to 0.90 m with a foundation thickness of about 1.10 m. It was built at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or early 3<sup>rd</sup> century. In the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the watchtower was extended to the east and south (9.90 × 9.95 × 9.80 × 9.50 m) and the ground level was raised by 0.30 m. For this younger extension phase, a brick with the stamp of the <i>Dux Ursicinus</i> gives an indication of the erection during the reign of Emperor Valentinianus I (AD 364–375).</p> <p>The structure is visibly preserved and restored at the site.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	<p>Component part 12 comprises the watchtower with the surrounding trench within a 10 m wide ground strip.</p> <p>The Martinsfeld forms the western part of the Linzer Schlossberg, which rises on the southern bank of the Danube. Here, a Late-Celtic craftsmen's settlement was established, which developed continuously up to the Roman settlement. The earliest records of the Roman residential and craftsmen district date to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. From the Martinsfeld the Roman settlement evolved on the southern slopes of the Römerberg to the western part of the Old Town. The largest extent of the ancient settlement is documented for the middle Imperial period, which can be traced south to the Roman cemetery in the area of the Sisters of the Cross. Roman military presence in Lentia is indicated by inscriptions and finds. The presence of the <i>ala I Pannoniorum Tampiana victrix</i> is certain. In Late Antiquity, parts of the <i>legio II Italica</i> and <i>equites sagittarii</i> (mounted archers) are documented. While the middle Imperial fort of <i>Lentia</i> was documented for the first time 2015 south of the Old Town of Linz, the military presence relocated to the heights of the Schlossberg in Late Antiquity. In addition to gravestones and burials of military personnel on the slopes south of the Martinsfeld, a Late Roman ditch emphasizes the military importance of the component.</p> <p>Component part 13a includes early Roman strip houses and economic evidence as well as later stone buildings. Outside of the church runs a massive stonewall, which delimits the area to the west and south.</p> <p>In the church of St. Martin a conserved oven from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD is visible as well as Roman spolia in the interior and exterior walls. Roman stone buildings are preserved in their substance under and outside the church underground.</p>
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	<p>For description see Component part 13a.</p> <p>Component part 13b includes the area of the massive Late Roman ditch immediately west of the castle of Linz, which is proven by excavation. The north-south running part of the ditch runs parallel to the castle front and turns then to the west in the direction of the St. Martin's church. The ditch, which was refilled following the archaeological survey of the year 2000, secured the civilian and military occupied settlement area around the church of St. Martin. The ditch is preserved as a refilled mold below ground level.</p>
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	<p>The area surrounding Enns is one of the central settlements on the Danube that has been inhabited since the Neolithic period. Roman Enns is located on the flank of the hill with the Medieval settlement in the district of Lorch, whose name derives from ancient Lauriacum. The earliest Roman settlements were found near the river Enns at the foot of the Georgenberg in the Mauthausenerstraße.</p> <p>At the end of the Markomanic wars, the <i>legio II Italica</i> was moved to the Danube, where it built its fortress in <i>Lauriacum</i>. The beginning of the construction of the fortress started around AD 185, and the completion is assumed for the period between AD 200 and 205 based on a building inscription.</p> <p>At the same time, the planning of a civilian settlement west of the fortress was begun; parallel to this, the area north of the fortress was developed for settlement purposes (<i>canabae legionis</i>). The rapidly flourishing settlement was probably given the rank of a <i>municipium</i> under Emperor Caracalla (AD 211-217), indicated by fragments of a municipal law which refer with a high degree of probability, but not absolute certainty to Lauriacum.</p> <p>In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the civilian settlement fell victim to a fire disaster, but was rebuilt soon afterwards. At the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century parts of the legion were subdivided as a result of the Diocletian army and administrative reform, the originally unitary province of Noricum divided into a part south of the Alps (<i>Noricum Mediterraneum</i>) and between Alps and Danube (<i>Noricum Ripense</i>). Even if parts of the <i>Legio II Italica</i> were detached during the army reconstruction completed under Emperor Constantine (AD 306-337), Lauriacum still had military importance. As in most of the Danube forts, the now empty space was used for a civilian settlement within the protective walls of the legionary fortress after the withdrawal of the troops. From this late period, simple buildings have been found which superimpose the military infrastructure.</p> <p>The central character of Lauriacum is particularly evident in the early Christian Bishop's church within the legionary fortress.</p> <p>The long Roman presence in Lauriacum/Enns corresponds to the long use of the cemeteries, which range from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD and include both cremations and inhumations. The unique position of Lauriacum/Enns for the history of early Christianity on the Austrian Limes section is verified by written sources, small finds and the two archaeologically proven early Christian churches (see component part 14c). In the life story of Saint Severin, completed by Monk Eugippius in AD 511, the place is portrayed as a Late Roman, city-like settlement. The</p>



ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>Romans lived within the protective walls of the former legionary fortress. Bishop Constantius of <i>Lauriacum</i> is the only known Late Roman/early Christian bishop on the Austrian Danube. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties, he also directed the settlement's defense that was ensured by a militia group formed by the inhabitants.</p> <p>Component part 14a comprises an area adjoining the well known burial zone of Kristein, in which geophysical prospections showed a road branching from the Limes Road towards the legionary fortress. On the other side of the road, graves and burial structures are clearly visible in the survey images. Road and graves are preserved under the earth's surface in their substance. The so far intact area of the cemetery is a zone with a particularly high research potential for Roman burial customs of <i>Lauriacum</i>.</p>
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	<p>The <i>canabae</i> of <i>Lauriacum</i>, the so-called civil town, is an extensive settlement that is delimited to the east by the glacis of the legionary fortress, to the south by the slope of the Eichberg, to the north by the Kristeinbach and to the west by the cemeteries of Kristein. The central area of the <i>canabae</i> extends to the area between the Basilica of St. Laurenz and Doktor Renner Strasse, which corresponds to the ancient Limes Road. In this area, the <i>forum venale</i>, administrative buildings, quarters of residential buildings and workshops as well as bath complexes are known.</p> <p>There are several construction and destruction horizons. The starting point is a settlement along the road of the 1st century, which developed further on with the establishment of the legionary fortress. The <i>canabae</i> were opened up by several roads, from which the modern day Mitterweg to Volkersdorf is still used. The most extensive construction measures took place simultaneously with the erection of the legionary fortress.</p> <p>Settlement activity is archeologically verified until the time of St. Severin, the early Christian church under the present church of St. Laurenz being of the utmost importance (see component 14c).</p> <p>Component part 14b covers the area of the <i>canabae</i>, in which the <i>forum venale</i>, administrative and residential buildings as well as baths are proven. There are also several streets, including the road leading to the western gate of the fortress, which runs along the south side of the <i>forum venale</i> and dating back to the 1st century.</p> <p>Roads and buildings are verified by excavations and geophysical prospections and are preserved in their substance underground.</p>
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	<p>Settlement activity is archeologically verified up to the period of Saint Severin, the early Christian church under the today's Lorcher Basilica St. Laurenz is of great importance. The Basilica, today the parish church and cemetery of Enns, rises in the center of Roman civil settlement. Ten construction phases from the Roman Imperial Period to the High Middle Ages were discovered. The assumption of a cult continuum from Late Antiquity to the present is based, above all, on the assumption of constant knowledge of the bones of Lorch's martyrs and the development of the name of <i>Lauriacum</i> to Lorch.</p> <p>Component part 14c covers the area of today's Basilica of St. Laurenz in the center of the Roman <i>canabae</i>. The wide scale building, which is situated underneath the church, is a building with a peristyle courtyard, which is interpreted as the residence of the legion commander. In the basement and in the choir of the St. Laurenz basilica, the early Christian Church is preserved and publicly accessible as well as imperial buildings of the civilian settlement.</p>
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	<p>The settlement areas north of the legionary fortress extend across the Lorcher field and seem to be more loosely built-up than the central area. Accurate expansion and settlement chronology can only be partially understood in this area. The gravel roads and buildings carry on with the orientation of the legionary fortress, indicating a planned construction. In addition to the residential buildings, workshops and kilns were excavated. The timber-framed constructions with additional wooden posts show several reconstruction phases, as well as traces of fire destruction and grading layers. The most recent buildings date back to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Component part 14d comprises the north-western part of the <i>canabae</i>, with roads and loose lining, consisting of residential buildings, workshops and kilns.</p> <p>The streets and structures detected by excavations and geophysical prospections are preserved in their substance underground.</p>
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	<p>Component part 14e covers the north-eastern part of the <i>canabae</i> with road sand loose lining. To the south, a battery of at least twelve lime kilns must be mentioned as a significant economic finding.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	<p>The lime kilns are conserved and preserved in their substance underground. One lime kiln has been opened to the public and protected by a shelter. The streets and structures detected by geophysical prospections are preserved in their substance underground as well.</p> <p><i>Lauriacum's</i> legionary fortress is located north-west of the Medieval town, between Bleicherbach, Teichweg, Lorcherstrasse and Römergraben, on an area of about 19.5 hectares. The legionary fortress was the garrison of the <i>Legio II Italica</i>, which had interim been garrisoned in Albing, and the capital of the province of Noricum and was probably completed by Septimius Severus (around AD 200).</p> <p>The legionary fortress is oriented north-east-north-west to secure both the Danube and the Enns, has an oblique-angled floor plan (539 × 398 m) and powerful reinforcement (wall thickness 2.10 m). At the rounded corners, internal towers were erected, between which 24 intermediate towers were erected along the sides. Rectangular towers flanked the gates. The external reinforcement included a double V-shaped trench, into which the Bleicher stream was lead in. The <i>via principalis</i> was accompanied by a portico on the east side and crosses <i>via praetoria</i> and <i>via decumana</i> through a four-gate building. The principia lay in the center of the fortress; the West to East oriented barracks showed the usual plan and had hypocausts. Tribune houses, a bath and a <i>valetudinarium</i> lay to the east of the <i>via principalis</i>. The complex of the Late Roman <i>fabrica</i> for metalwork could be verified in the <i>retentura</i>. Four large areas were unspoilt: they lie behind the walls of the <i>praetentura</i>, south of the bath, on the <i>via decumana</i> as well as between that and the <i>fabrica</i>.</p> <p>In the fortress area, three large building periods are tangible: The first great destruction took place in AD 270/71 during the invasion of the Juthungen, the re-building under the emperors Aurelianus and Probus. Under Valentinianus I, the fortress was repaired for the last time. Brick stamps of the dux Ursicinus verify repair work on the fortifications. During the late period, a church interior without an apsis was built into the <i>valetudinarium</i>, which is interpreted as an episcopal church. The following church, Maria Anger, remained until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. There are signs of destruction, as well as evidence of Late Roman and Early Medieval settlements dating from the 5<sup>th</sup> century. In the uninhabited areas, however, simple wooden structures with heating were erected in the streets. The orientation of those differs from that of the existing fortress structures.</p> <p>Component part 14f in the east of the fortress includes the tribune houses, the fortress bath and a <i>valetudinarium</i> (hospital) with the early Christian church of Maria Anger built into it and can be addressed as a bishop's church of the ancient Lauriacum because of the baptistery detected by geophysical prospections. To the south are the barracks. Two other buildings can be considered as <i>fabricae</i> for metal processing and could be related to the <i>Lauriacensis scutaria</i>, a weapon factory specialized in the production of shields, which is mentioned in the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i>.</p> <p>The numerous buildings are verified by excavations and geophysical prospections and preserved in their substance underground.</p>
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	<p>Component part 14g covers the northern corner of the legionary fortress. There are long-stretched, NE-SW-aligned crew barracks. The end of the legionary fortress is a 2.10 m strong wall with inward towers. The trench surrounding the fortress is clearly visible at the site.</p> <p>The northern corner of the legionary fortress is visible as the only and most important Roman monument of Enns. The defensive trench surrounding the fortress is also clearly visible. Of the interior, the internal reconstruction obtained underground is completed.</p>
15	Albing – Legionslager	<p>The legionary fortress lies at the east side of the village of Albing, on the edge of the former outskirts of the Danube on a slight terrain elevation. The area of the legionary fortress reaches north towards the Danube, to the south just beyond the Landesstraße. The western part is partly covered by the modern village of Albing.</p> <p>So far, the excavations have resulted in a fortress with a rectangular floor plan and rounded corners. Of the four gates, three were archaeologically examined. Because of its NE-SW orientation, the system was oriented with its longitudinal side against the direction of the Danube and with the northern corner to the current.</p> <p>Archaeological investigations were carried out on several sites at the fortification walls with gates and intermediate towers, which enclosed an area of 568 × 415 m. They are massive cast mortar walls of a maximum width of 1.9 m, the foundations of which reach a depth of 1.7 m. The foundations made of pebbles had a thickness of 1.80 to 3.15 m. An upstream moat would probably have been superfluous due to the location of the building site on the edge of the Danube. In the west corner was a trapezoidal tower. Both <i>porta praetoria</i> and <i>porta decumana</i> had two towers; the <i>porta praetoria</i> had three passages.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	<p>Although the <i>principia</i> have been proved in the center, no remains of internal structures were found on any of the excavated areas, so that the fortress, except for its fortification and the pole structures, may never have been completed and regularly garrisoned.</p> <p>The fort is located under the Medieval center of Wallsee within the district of Alter Postgasse and Alter Schulstraße.</p> <p>Due to the topographical location and the regular layout of the historical area, a Roman fort under the Medieval market was presumed since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Smaller archaeological investigations, stone monuments and random discoveries as well as the systematic control of construction sites since the 1960s confirmed the assumption. The identification of the fort with <i>Adiuvense</i> remained controversial for a long time, but recently, the equation with <i>Locus Felix</i> is suggested. The fort was built in the last decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century as a timber-earth construction. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> century it was re-built in stone and used until the 5<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the fort was presumably the garrison of <i>cohors I Aelia Brittonum</i>. The <i>legio II Italica</i>, the <i>legio X Gemina pia fidelis</i>, and the <i>cohors V Breucorum</i> are handed over to other troop units. Late Antiquity changes took place under the <i>dux Ursicinus</i>.</p> <p>The walls of the fort run inside the present road system and cover an area of approximately 3.4 hectares (195 × 175 m). The deepest findings, documented in the archaeological investigations, are about 1.10-1.20 m below modern day street level. The foundations of the 2.0-2.10 m thick bearing walls made of calcareous stones with limestone mortar reach 2.20 m deep.</p> <p>Component part 16a includes the market square of Wallsee, at the center of which is today's municipal office. The square follows in its orientation the course of the ancient <i>via decumana</i>. The municipal office rises above the <i>principia</i> and shrine of the banner, of which in 1967 and 1997/98 components were uncovered, but were not archaeologically examined, although left in situ. At the southern exit of the market square, the <i>porta decumana</i> is located.</p>
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	<p>Component part 16b, the late Roman fortlet, was found as early as 1987/88, but only the archaeological investigations (2011-2013) necessary for the construction of a social housing project led to its partial excavation and preservation as an accessible site in the basement of the new building. The exceptionally good preservation of the ancient building substance is based on its use as the foundation of the school, built here in the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The remains of the predecessor building, such as multi-phased wooden buildings of barracks and well-preserved parts of the middle Imperial fort, also belong to the nominated component part. The eastern wall of the fort and a tower with a rectangular floor plan reaching into the <i>vallum</i> are visible proof thereof. At the SE corner a horseshoe tower with a front ditch and wall is oriented to the East.</p> <p>The defensive wall of the late Roman fortlet (29.8 × 26.7 m) consists of solid cast mortar masonry and encloses a <i>portico</i>. For the erection around the turn of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century, numerous spoils of older monuments were used. The inner surface of the fortlet was only partially touched, so that here the ancient foundations are preserved and conserved in their substance underground.</p>
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	<p>The Roman fortification is located on the right bank of the river Danube at the beginning of the Persenbeuger loop and in the historical heart of the city of Ybbs. A building inscription in Ybbs, which had been transferred to Vienna in 1508 and is lost today, describes a <i>burgus</i> erected around 370 AD by <i>milites auxiliares Lauriacensis</i>, which until now had not been located.</p> <p>In 1991, during a renovation project in the area between the parish church and the town wall, two parallel masonry blocks were unveiled for the first time, but without proper archaeological investigation. In 2014, the outer wall was re-examined and it was found that the form and the dimension were that of a Roman building. The reconstructed course of the wall is like that of the front and east corner of a Roman fortification, probably of a fortlet. Although the precise extent and dating of today's research are still unclear, considerable components under the building of the parish church and the adjoining square can be safely assumed.</p> <p>This component part is the first archaeological proof of Roman military presence in Ybbs and is exceptionally well preserved. The identification with the <i>Ad pontem Ise</i>s of the <i>Tabula Peutingeriana</i> and the <i>burgus</i> mentioned in the building inscription is justified.</p>
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	<p>The fort is located under the Medieval town centre of Pöchlarn between the right bank of the Danube, the castle, Weigelsbergerstrasse and Thörringplatz. It is only because of recent excavation results from 1990 that it is ensured that only about the south-eastern-third of the former fort is preserved, while the other two have been destroyed by the Danube. The ancient</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>name <i>Arelape</i> is passed down in the <i>Tabula Peutingeriana</i>, the <i>Itinerarium Antonini</i> and the <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>. The <i>Cohors I Flavia Brittonum miliaria</i> was garrisoned here, for the Late Antiquity a unit of <i>equites Dalmatae</i> as well as a naval base.</p> <p>Recent archaeological investigations in the area of church square and Thörringplatz have provided important insights into the history of the fort, such as the proof of a first Roman marching camp, which was followed by a first timber-earth-fort in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, from which two east-west oriented crew barracks were uncovered. Around the turn of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the new construction of the barracks and the western stone fort wall with a square tower was built inside the fort. In the course of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century a new construction of the barracks with changed orientation and construction took place. A part of this was further developed during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century with the same orientation as the older stone buildings, while wooden buildings in swell beam construction remained in use. Last extensions date to the Late Antiquity.</p> <p>The southern front, which can be seen for a length of 160 m, runs just south of the parish church (component part 18b). The 1.2 m-strong stone fort wall was strengthened by a wall-walk built in the fort interior and is also visible in the area of the retirement home (component part 18c). Two enclosing trenches are in front of the fort wall. A horseshoe tower was built above the planned trench in Late Antiquity. Immediately connected with the military garrisoned here is the bath of the fort, which was found in the castle park, and a small <i>Mithraeum</i> (component part 18d).</p> <p>Component part 18a includes a horseshoe tower erected in Late Antiquity in the south-western area of the fort. The horseshoe tower is conserved and accessible and can be viewed in the underground car park of the municipal center.</p>
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	<p>For description see Component part 18a.</p> <p>Component part 18b in the area of the parish church and church square is located on the southern edge of the fort and has been archaeologically largely undeveloped. The parish church itself is the richest Roman church building of the Norican Danube Limes. The present church (built in 1389-1429) contains a variety of architectural parts and inscriptions of tombstones from the Roman tombs of Pöchlarn. Close to the church, remains of the western tower gate of the <i>porta decumana</i> and archaeological strata are preserved, so that the developmental history of the ancient <i>Arelape</i> is conserved for the first-mentioned Early-Medieval settlement of AD 832 for the first time.</p>
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	<p>For description see Component part 18a.</p> <p>Component part 18c includes the eastern horseshoe tower on the southern wall of the fort. Two construction phases are clearly visible: a rectangular, Roman tower pointed at the fort interior as well as a Late Roman horseshoe tower, which is placed on the outside of the fort wall. The latter is conserved and visible and accessible in the basement of the retirement home.</p>
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	<p>For description see Component part 18a.</p> <p>Component part 18d lies in the castle park and forms one of the most important zones of substantial preservation of the ancient buildings of Pöchlarn. In 1886 and 1913, preliminary investigations were carried out in the Roman baths that had a hypocaust room being laid out with screed. In 1990/91, test excavations were carried out on the foundations of a 13.6 × 20 m two-phase <i>Mithraeum</i> with mortar floor. Outside, two wells and a water gutter could be detected. The <i>Mithraeum</i> is the only one preserved on the northern Danube limes and is directly connected with the military units garrisoned here.</p> <p>Fort bath and Mithraeum are preserved underground in their substance.</p>
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower lies directly on the right bank of the Danube in the valley of the Wachau between Schönbüchel on the Danube and Aggsbach.</p> <p>Along the right bank of the Danube, several watchtowers were built in the valley of the Wachau. They underline the military importance of monitoring the stream and river crossings in the contact area between the Roman Empire and the <i>Germania Magna</i> in northern Lower Austria. The watchtowers are in close connection with the Limes Road running to the hinterland over the valleys opening into it, in this case the Blashausgraben. The ancient cast concrete masonry is partly preserved up to 1.20 m high underground.</p>
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower is located directly on the right bank of the Danube at the entrance to the Mauerthal valley in the village of St. Johann im Mauerthale and is integrated in the church of St. John the Baptist.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	<p>Along the right bank of the Danube, several watchtowers were built in the valley of the Wachau. They underline the military importance of monitoring the stream and river crossings in the contact area between the Roman Empire and the <i>Germania Magna</i> in northern Lower Austria. The watchtowers are in close connection with the Limes Road running to the hinterland over the valleys opening into it, in this case the Mauertal.</p> <p>In the foundation of the church tower on the southern side of the chapel of St. Johann in the Mauerthale, and of the nave, up to 7 m high sections of a watchtower are integrated based on an investigation of building history in 2015. Archaeological and geophysical investigations in 2016 have shown that the watchtower is still largely preserved in its floor plan.</p> <p>The watchtower lies directly on the right bank of the Danube in the valley of the Wachau, following the Bacharnsdorf house No. 7.</p> <p>Along the right bank of the Danube, several watchtowers were built in the valley of the Wachau. They underline the military importance of monitoring the stream and river crossings in the contact area between the Roman Empire and the <i>Germania Magna</i> in northern Lower Austria. The watchtowers are in close connection with the Limes Road running to the hinterland over the valleys opening into it, in this case the Kupfertal. It blocked the access to the Kupfertal opening up from the Dunkelsteinerwald to the Danube.</p> <p>The watchtower was first recognized in its significance in 1965, followed by an archaeological investigation in 1970 and a comprehensive restoration in 1985.</p> <p>The watchtower of Bacharnsdorf, to which house no. 7 is built to, has a square floor plan (12.2 × 12.4 m, foundation stone thickness 1.6-1.7 m) and is visible up to the height of three floors (height max. 9 m). It is the best preserved Late Roman watchtower on the Austrian Danube limes. The former room heights are indicated by the put-log holes visible in the interior; the middle floor is characterized by crenels, the upper floor by round arched windows.</p> <p>The masonry of the south and west sides, which rises to a height of 9 meters, is conserved.</p>
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower lies directly on the right bank of the Danube in the valley of the Wachau between Schönbüchel on the Danube and Rossatz and is integrated into the chapel of St. Lorenz. It is located just upstream of the great Donauschlinge of Rossatz.</p> <p>Along the right bank of the Danube, several watchtowers were built in the valley of the Wachau. They underline the military importance of monitoring the stream and river crossings in the contact area between the Roman Empire and the <i>Germania Magna</i> in northern Lower Austria. The watchtowers are in close connection with the Limes Road running to the hinterland over the valleys opening into it. On the other hand, the watchtower of St. Lorenz served as a monitoring point of the Rossatz current loop due to its topographical position.</p> <p>In the foundations of buildings on the northern side of the parish church of St. Lorenz and of the church, a section of the watchtower is integrated based on the investigation of the historical construction in 1994. The north wall of the church nave corresponds to the older southern wall of house No. 4 and thus to the Roman fortifications.</p>
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower lies directly on the right bank of the Danube in the valley of the Wachau between Rossatz and Mautern on the Danube. It is located just downstream of the large Donauschlinge of Rossatz.</p> <p>Along the right bank of the Danube, several watchtowers were built in the valley of the Wachau. They underline the military importance of monitoring the stream and river crossings in the contact area between the Roman Empire and the <i>Germania Magna</i> in northern Lower Austria. The watchtowers are in close connection with the Limes Road running to the hinterland over the valleys opening into it, in this case the Windstal. The watchtower at the Windstalgraben served for the monitoring of the Rossatz current loop due to its topographical position.</p> <p>After a Roman watchtower had been postulated in the area around Windstalgraben already around 1900, it was also recognized on site for the first time in 1952. The building, restored in 1994, is preserved up to a height of 1.20 m and has a square floor plan (9.0 × 9.0 m). The findings confirm the dating to the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> century AD; a few Germanic finds indicate a garrison with Germanic origin. A smaller predecessor construction of the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> century was erected in the south wing of the watchtower.</p> <p>The watchtower is not only an integral part of the chain of watchtowers in the Wachau between Melk and Mautern on the Danube, but also comparatively well preserved and accessible as a preserved ruin.</p>
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	<p>The Roman fort Mautern/<i>Favianis</i> is located in the Medieval old town of Mautern, between the castle in the north, Alter Friedhofstraße in the south, St. Pöltener Straße in the east and Stadtmauer in the west.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>Medieval Mautern developed over the fort <i>Favianis</i> of the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i> and the <i>Vita Sancti Severini</i>. According to recent research, seven construction periods of the 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD are examined, which were associated with extensions and partial positional shifts.</p> <p>The pointed trenches of two timber- earth forts mark the first two periods (AD 70/80-120/140). The Northern front was built over in the first period of the stone building phase (period 3) and retained until period 5. In period 2 an expansion took place to the south and west, but remained unchanged in the oldest stone fort.</p> <p>For the stone fort, a total of five construction periods are assumed, the fronts of periods 3 and 4 being identical. The oldest stone fort (period 3, AD 130/140-170/180) had a square floor plan (175 × 175 m). Its western and southern fronts correspond to the Medieval town wall, while the unchanged northern front between the younger field tower at the parsonage and the tower at the Nikolaihof disappeared. The garrison of the <i>cohors I Aelia Brittonum</i> around AD 140/150 is considered as the reason for the erection. After a fire, the destroyed barracks were restored in period 4, possibly during the reign of Commodus (end of fire after AD 251). In a continued retention of the floor plan during period 5 (AD 260/270-360/370) at the NW, NE and SW corners, field towers were erected and the interior was redesigned, which is connected to the garrison of the <i>legio I Noricorum</i>.</p> <p>Period 6 (AD 370/380-450) brought a comprehensive change when the northern front was advanced to the Danube. As a result, the interior has been enlarged by about one third, although not installed. In the first half of the 5th century, three powerful horseshoe towers, including a gate tower of the eastern front arose. A horseshoe Tower of the northern front became the essence of the present day's castle during the Middle Ages. The one on the western front is integrated into the Medieval town walls and forms an access to the castle and the museum. The interior of the fort was increasingly used for civilian purposes during the later period. For period 7 (AD 450–480/500) only settlement activity is detectable.</p> <p>The component part 24a in the west of the fort comprises of the ancient fortifications standing upright, which were integrated into the city fortification during the Middle Ages. A horseshoe tower in the north and a fan-shaped tower in the south are the main features of the western front of the fort. They are some of the most monumental buildings from the ancient world at the Danube Limes. The adjacent green areas and traffic areas within the fort contain intact archaeological levels from ancient times to the present.</p> <p>They display an outstanding example of Roman art of fort construction in the Middle Danube as well as its Medieval perception and transformation, a visible testimony of the Roman past of Mautern.</p>
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	<p>For description see Component part 24a.</p> <p>The component part 24b in the east of the fort comprises of the North and East Front of the fort construction periods 1-5, as well as a gate tower of Late Antiquity of the Eastern Front (period 6). These antique components were integrated from the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD onwards into the building of the Nikolaihof. The adjacent green spaces on the north within the fort contain intact archaeological levels from ancient times to the present.</p> <p>They display an outstanding example of Roman art of fort construction in the Middle Danube as well as its Medieval perception and transformation, as a visible testimony to the Roman past of Mautern.</p>
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	<p>The fort, built by the Medieval old town, lies within the district of Gartenring, Bahnhofstraße and Wiener Strasse, on the right bank of the river Traisen, about 2 km south of its estuary into the Danube. The present view of the place reflects the former ground-plans of the fort. Originally equated with the road station <i>Trigisamum</i>, the identification with the <i>Augustiana</i> mentioned in the <i>Notitia dignitatum</i> is undisputed today.</p> <p>The first fort from the early imperial period, presumably a two-phase or three-phase timber-earth fort, so far has been known only in individual sites. Its location corresponds more or less to the later stone fort; however, the walls are located somewhat within the area of stone walls at the North Front and East Front.</p> <p>According to an inscription from the Wienertor (“Vienna Gate”), the stone fort was built by the equestrian military unit <i>ala I Augusta Thracum</i> in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and moved further outwards the timber-earth forts. From the findings proved so far, there is a roughly rectangular ground plan with an inner area of 3.75 hectares. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century construction of a horseshoe tower and a fan-shaped tower. The parts of this most recent stone building phase (Wienertor “Vienna Gate”, Reckturm “Reck Tower”, Haus Venusbergstrasse 10) which stand upright up to this day, were used again during the Middle Ages and continue to characterize the landscape of Traismauer.</p>



ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>The <i>ala I Thracum (victrix?)</i> from the second third of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century is verified as the first fort garrison. The <i>equites Dalmatae</i> (Dalmatian equestrians) had occupied the fort in Late Antiquity.</p> <p>Component part 25a, the south-western fan-shaped tower, can be recognized already on the ground plan of the existing building. Archaeological investigations of 1983 showed that the ancient masonry is preserved up to a height of 4 m. It has a wall thickness of 1.5-1.8 m and a structural height of 1.9 m. The tower is built over two V-shaped ditches of the older stone fort. In its interior, a continued use during Late Antiquity has been successfully proven. The uppermost antique layer shows the traces of destruction by fire. After a long period of dilapidation, the first reconstruction measures took place during the Middle Ages. Today, the remains of the tower are preserved in a basement.</p>
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	<p>For description see Component part 25a.</p> <p>Component part 25b, the castle built in the northwest corner, was developed from the remains of the late Roman fort in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The area is preserved intact in its original substance, both in the foundation of the castle as well as under the surrounding green spaces, except for small archaeological investigations in the courtyard. Above its gate, there is an honorific inscription of the <i>ala I Augusta Thracum</i> in honor of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, founded in AD 140/144, which is known since the early 16<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>As a visible testimony of the Roman past in Traismauer, the modern castle constitutes an excellent example of Roman architecture of fortification at the Middle Danube as well as its perception and transformation, which began in the early Middle Ages.</p>
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	<p>For description see Component part 25a.</p> <p>Component part 25c, the central area with the parish church St. Rupert rises above the important remains of the <i>principia</i> of the stone fortification with a space consecrated to the flags of the legion and the forum surrounded on three sides by a portico (pillared hall). The preserved ruins are accessible in an archaeological crypt of the parish church. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, the <i>principia</i> were destroyed in a fire originating at the nearby settlement with simple wooden huts.</p> <p>The remains of the timber-earth fort and a barrack building of the stone fortification can be found under the eastern part of the church square and the northern part of the parsonage. Undisturbed and well-preserved parts of the inner building as well as the eastern and southern fort-front are found underground, in the adjoining gardens.</p>
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	<p>For description see Component part 25a.</p> <p>Component part 25d, the so called Reck Tower or Hungerturm belonging to the northern front of the fort consists of antique masonry, up to the second floor, which contains numerous spolia. The Medieval town wall adjoining the west and east was built above the foundation of the ancient fort walls.</p> <p>As a visible testimony to the Roman past of Traismauer, the Tower constitutes an outstanding example of Roman fortification architecture at the Middle Danube, as well as its perception and transformation in the Middle Ages.</p>
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	<p>For description see Component part 25a.</p> <p>Component part 25e, the so-called Römertor (“Roman Gate”), is identical with the <i>porta principalis dextra</i> of the second stone building phase, from which the ancient building substance is preserved up to the second floor. The complex consists of two lateral semi-circular towers with a gate-system. The monumental gate-building was built by moving it slightly eastward over an earlier gate-system with corner towers. Adaptation work of the early 16<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries has resulted in the appearance visible today.</p> <p>As a visible testimony to the Roman past of Traismauer, the gate-system forms an outstanding example of Roman fortification architecture at the Middle Danube and its perception and transformation during the Middle Ages.</p>
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	<p>The fort is located on the edge of the former marshy area near the River Danube.</p> <p>The fort was built north of the Limes Road near the main stream. The decisive factor for the site selection was the control of the easy river crossing from a main settlement area of the Marcomanians in the marshy area. The southern part of the fort, <i>vicus</i> and connecting road to the Limesstrasse were already flood-proof. The strategically advantageous location can be clearly identified by means of historical maps, because the control buildings near the River Danube are only visible to the trained eye on site.</p> <p>The identification of the fort, which has been disputed for a long time could be verified recently with the help of a label made of lead with an <i>Asturis</i> mentioned in the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i>.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>While the northern half of the fort had eroded due to Danube floods, extensive archaeological studies were done on the southern area. The first timber-earth fort had a trapezoidal ground plan, the trenches of which ran obliquely towards the north-west, probably following the course of a Danube creek. The expansion in stone took place for the first time in early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The fort was reinforced in Late Antiquity, with fan-shaped towers at the corners and horseshoe towers on the south and west front. The <i>porta decumana</i> was remodeled into a small protruding gate-building with a small passage. At the same time, barracks were rebuilt and the <i>principia</i> expanded.</p> <p>The fort was used as a civilian settlement in Late Antiquity and as burial place during the 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> century. Subsequently, the south-eastern fan-shaped tower was converted to a fort to be utilized until the 14<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>It is disputed to some extent that the presence of the troops was deduced only with tile stamps but the presence of <i>legio II Italica</i>, the <i>legio I Noricorum</i> and units of the <i>OFARN</i> group have been established.</p> <p>The extent and construction of civilian settlements are known from aerial photographs and geophysical prospections. A multi-story stone building stands out in the southeast of the fort. A road about 6.5 meters wide leads southwards from the <i>porta decumana</i>. Another road accompanies the south flank of the fort at a right angle. On each side of the road leading south, there were cemeteries lining them. Rescue excavations in the western border area have verified the dating of the settlements and burial grounds.</p> <p>The fort, <i>vicus</i> and cemeteries are preserved to a great extent below ground; the south-east corner of the fort, which towered above during the Middle Ages, is visible.</p>
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	<p>The ruins of the fort <i>Comagena (Comagenis)</i> mentioned in the <i>Tabula Peutingeriana</i>, the <i>Itinerarium Antonini</i> and also an important place of the <i>Vita Sancti Severini</i> lie under the Medieval old town of Tulln. Despite its initial identification in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the localization of the fort was only possible due to archaeological research after 1980.</p> <p>On the basis of a fort construction inscription found in year 2000 in the <i>porta principalis dextra</i> (AD 104), a reconstruction work had taken place in a stone fort, on one of the oldest timber-earth fortes from the late first century, around the 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century by the <i>ala I Commagenorum</i>. The eastern, southern and western fronts of the fort are still apparently partially preserved, while the River Danube has eroded the northern front. A two-phase system of V-shaped trenches was located in front of the fort walls. Two catastrophic fires are known from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. A more extensive restructuring work of the fort was done around the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The fan-shaped towers at the south-west and the south-east corner originate from this period. After another fire disaster, the last construction measures were carried out under the Roman military chief <i>dux Ursicinus</i>. It appears that the fort was reduced in size during Late Antiquity, as its north-west corner had been sealed off by a V-shaped moat; the small fort itself is so far incomprehensible from an archaeological point of view. The bulk of the fort's area served as a civilian settlement area.</p> <p>As it can be proved through the presence of <i>ala I Commagenorum</i>, the fort was the base of the Danube fleet and the garrison of an equestrian military unit (<i>equites promoti Comagenis</i>) in Late Antiquity up to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, a garrison of Germanic confederates is archaeologically documented.</p> <p>After a long phase without inhabitation, new settlement at the site in ruins during the 9<sup>th</sup> century and its development into a Medieval city center.</p> <p>Component part 27a is a late Roman horseshoe tower of the western front, which is preserved to the rooftop, whose excellent preservation is due to the Medieval re-use as a stacking area for salt in the Danube region of Tulln.</p> <p>It forms an excellent example for Roman fortification architecture on the Middle Danube, as well as its perception, reconstruction and continued use during the Middle Ages, as a visible testimony of the Roman past in Tulln.</p>
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	<p>Component part 27b, the central area of the fort, owes its undiminished preservation the use as a park of the former hospital. Overbuilt by two Medieval monasteries, which were demolished in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the ancient archaeological layers are found here at a considerable depth of 3 to 4 m, now protected by a concrete slab-structure bridging and modern buildings.</p> <p>The <i>porta principalis dextra</i> is preserved under a protective structure constructed in 2001. The gate-system of the stone fort, uncovered in 1980, consists of two rectangular gate towers with a partition wall. After a fire, the southern gateway was bricked up in Late Antiquity. The original building inscription of the original gate from the year AD 104 was found in secondary use in its area during the preservation work in.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	<p>The walls of the fort of Zeiselmauer identify the current layout of Zeiselmauer with several ancient buildings, which are located in upright position, partly up to the height of the roof. The fort lies after the river training approximately 1 km south of the banks of the river Danube and shows the eastern fort of the Province of <i>Noricum (Noricum Ripense of Late Antiquity)</i> at the Austrian Danube Limes. The <i>Cannabiaca</i> mentioned in the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i> as an ancient name, is widely accepted.</p> <p>A timber-earth fort built in the last decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was gradually renewed in stone by the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. From the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the fan-shaped towers which are partly visible to this day were built. Towers with a horseshoe-shaped layout between the corners of the fort and the gates verified the 1.4 m thick fort wall. Two V-shaped ditches built in a forward position and separated by a wall, could be seen on the north side. Several remains of military barracks could also be identified in the fort area, near the <i>principia</i> with its sanctuary of the flags of the legion, lying under the present church. Further, the <i>via principalis</i> was uncovered, which passed towards the archway of the <i>porta principalis dextra</i>. The fort served as a civilian settlement area in Late Antiquity, with the exception of the small fort, and while doing so, experienced a fundamental structural transformation.</p> <p>The first occupying troops were presumably the <i>cohors V Breucorum</i>. From AD 122 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, Zeiselmauer was the garrison of the <i>cohors II Thracum equitata pia fidelis</i>, later of border troops.</p> <p>After a prolonged, abandoned period, there was a re-colonization of the ruins in the 9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Component part 28a was constructed after the middle of 4<sup>th</sup> century over the removed parts of the north-western fan-shaped tower as a small fort with inner courtyard. This upright building with a square ground plan, standing upright to this day, was designed for a small military unit, while the rest of the fort area served as a civilian settlement. The antique building structure, which has been preserved up to the rooftop, together with the granary and the eastern front of the fort (Component part 28d), is one of the most important monuments of Central Europe.</p>
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	<p>For description see Component part 28a.</p> <p>Component part 28b, the Medieval parish church with an adjoining church square, was built in the late Carolingian period, using ancient building parts such as foundations above the Roman central buildings. The sanctuary of the flags of the legion is preserved under the church in the form of an archaeological crypt. The intact ancient archaeological layers are found under the church square.</p>
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	<p>For description see Component part 28a.</p> <p>Component part 28c is a preserved horseshoe tower of the southern front, accessible from the basement of the primary school (“Volksschule”).</p>
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	<p>For description see Component part 28a.</p> <p>The architectonic ensemble of component part 28d, together with component part 28a, is one of the most impressive examples of Roman fortification architecture north of the Alps. The box gate of the <i>porta principalis dextra</i>'s ancient building structure preserved up to the attic, owes its exceptionally good preservation to its reconstruction to a fort in Late Antiquity and the continued use during the Middle Ages, as a tithe barn for the Diocese of Passau. The eastern fort wall preserved in original building structure runs between this gate and the preserved north-eastern fan-shaped tower.</p>
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	<p>Component part 29 was erected on a prominent plateau projecting northwards to the Danube, which afforded a far-reaching view of the river and the river basin with numerous Danube creeks adjoining the northern side. This enabled control of the river and a river crossing in the settlement area of the Germanic tribal confederation of the Marcomans. The overall successful selection of the location is confirmed by the construction of the Babenberg residence and the Diocese on the site of the fort in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The ruins of the fort are now completely under the site of the Monastery of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine (Augustiner Chorherrenstift), partly built over by the Medieval and baroque monastery complex, their sacral and profane adjoining buildings and the various associated courtyards and squares.</p> <p>The fort, whose ancient name is not being handed down, shows a northeast-southwest-oriented, long-rectangular ground plan of about 2.2 hectares and was terraced slightly sloping towards the Danube.</p> <p>Immediately south of the fort, the <i>vicus</i> is connected to the area of the Diocese and the Town Hall square, from which a 5 m wide road dating back to the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> century is well known. This</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>street connected the fort with the Limes Road at the foot of the Buchenberg. During Late Antiquity, the Glacis, which had originally been cleared of control structures, was used for simple wooden buildings.</p> <p>Parts of the fort, such as the way in which the masonry of the eastern fort, the fort's bath and a cistern are preserved and visible, others are preserved with their structure underground. The <i>vicus</i> adjoining the fort to the south is preserved due to its structures lying deep under the present ground surface.</p>
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	<p>In the course of small scale excavations and during the construction of the park remains of Roman buildings of the western part of the military settlement (<i>canabae legionis</i>) from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries were detected in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century this settlement area was abandoned, then plished and rededicated as cemetery in Late Antiquity. At the northern edge of the component part the Limes road coming from the southeast (cf. Component part 30b) passed by.</p>
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	<p>Component part 30b refers to an area in the southwestern part of the <i>canabae legionis</i> preserved under the pavement of the Michaelerplatz. In the middle of the square a „viewing window“ shows the archaeological remains to the public. Here the oldest findings of the settlement were found. Most of the buildings were built as timber constructions with stone basees. Some houses were built entirely of stone with colonnades on the front of the main road. A typical building of the settlement, a striped house, was excavated at the intersection of the Limes road with the trunk road to Scarbantia leading from the south gate of the legionary fortress. One house was identified as a forge which underlines the commercial and industrial context of this area.</p>
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	<p>The center of the settlement with the legionary fortress Vindobona was located in the Medieval city center of Vienna and was delimited by the Ottakringerbach (stream) in the west and the river Wienfluss in the south and east. The ancient banks of the Donau, which followed the course of today's Danube Canal, aligned itself in the north. The layout of the fortress walls and the trenches stands out against the cityscape even to this day, since the Roman fortress wall was partially repaired during the Middle Ages and was presumably continuously used until the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century as a town wall of Vienna in the earlier times.</p> <p>Component part 30c refers to the southern section of the surrounding defence of the legionary fortress. It follows the Roman triple-ditch system with its southern corner at Stock-im-Eisen-Platz and which were used partially further on in medieval times. The backfilled ditches are preserved below ground level.</p>
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	<p>The legionary fortress was built on a flood proof plateau oriented northwards to the Danube - today's Danube Canal. The proximity to the Limes Road and the location near the Danube allowed quick transport of troops and the monitoring of the river crossings into the settlement area of the Germanic tribal confederation of the Marcomans. The overall successful selection of the site is confirmed by the new settlement from the High Middle Ages and the expansion later on to the residential city of the Babenbergs and Habsburgs.</p> <p>Already during the first construction phase at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the fortress walls as well as the main buildings (<i>principia</i>, <i>praetorium</i>) were built in stone, while the troop barracks consisted of clay bricks up to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and had a foundation made of stone only afterwards. Not only the ground plans and phase configuration of the soldiers' accommodation could be documented on the Judenplatz and on the square 'Am Hof', but also the infrastructural facilities, such as ovens for baking, hearths, heating systems and a workshop area.</p> <p>In addition to the layout of the fortress (Tiefer Graben - Naglergasse - Graben - Rotenturmstraße) and the location of three gate-systems (<i>porta principalis sinistra</i> at Tiefer Graben, <i>porta principalis dextra</i> in Kramergasse, <i>porta decumana</i> on the Tuchlauben), interior construction as well as stretches of road have been proven with certainty multiple times (the <i>via sagularis</i> with its canal system, numerous sections of the <i>via principalis</i> bordered with porticoes, the tribunes' houses at the Hoher Markt located north of it, the barracks at the Wildpretmarkt and Judenplatz, the Baths on the Marc-Aurel-Strasse and the <i>fabrica</i> Am Hof). In late Roman times, the fortress was reconstructed with the inclusion of well-preserved parts of the older fortification fittings and the interior construction was adapted. From the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the areas within the fortress's military fort were used as a settlement area for the civilian population. The last reconstruction phase in the Vindobona fortress took place in the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings, which are now of less quality made of dry masonry wall, are no longer oriented towards the fort's axis, thus resulting in a post-military use by the population of the ancient world.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	<p>Component part 30d covers the Judenplatz as one of the larger free places in densely populated urban area. To some extent, there are preserved troop barracks as well as the legionary commander's residence (praetorium). Excavations contributes six building periods for the legionary fortress and a chronology from the beginning during the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until the abandonment of the fortification in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.</p>
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	<p>The legionary fortress <i>Carnuntum</i> was built in a geographically favourable location just before the entrance of the Danube into the narrowing of the Hainburger gate (Devín Gate) and at a transition of river going back to the prehistoric era in time, the part which was the so-called Bernsteinstraße. The flood proof location at the Limes Road was also of crucial importance. Despite these still clearly recognizable conditions, the early Medieval central town of Hainburg did not emerge over the ancient ruins, but directly at the Hainburger gate. The Limes Road continued to exist as a "road to Hungary" and further formed the main route to Hungary.</p> <p>Component part 31 covers the area between Bad Deutsch-Altenburg and Petronell-Carnuntum, where the legion fortress, the auxiliary fortress and several temporary camps are located. The <i>canabae legionis</i> (a town in the vicinity of a legionary fortress) was located in the municipal area of Bad Deutsch-Altenburg; the civilian town with the suburbs is located in the west, in the area of Petronell-Carnuntum. Individual larger monuments, water pipes and streets could be identified adjacent to the settlement zones by means of aerial photography and the results of the geophysical survey. In the western slope of the Pfaffenberg, an aqueduct can be closed due to an array of columns. There are two temporary camps on the south. At least ten further temporary camps stretch out south of the village of Petronell-Carnuntum. The most famous archaeological monument in Austria, the "Heidentor" (Heathen's Gate) is located on the outskirts of the civilian town, about 900 meters south of the city wall. Nearby four superimposed exercise camps were discovered using geophysical prospecting methods. The Heidentor, a 14.5 m high four-column structure (Quadrifrons) from the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, forms the most famous symbol of Austria's Roman past and is the only ancient monument of <i>Carnuntum</i> visibly preserved over the centuries.</p> <p>The legionary fortress, which was explored archaeologically from 1877-1914 and from 1968-1977, covers an area of 18-19 hectares. The original timber-earth fort from the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was transformed gradually to a stone fortress during the reign of Vespasian (AD 69-79), and subsequently renovated and rebuilt several times. A large part of the buildings was erected by the <i>legio XIII Gemina</i> ("The Twinned Fourteenth Legion"), which was replaced by the 15<sup>th</sup> legion, and which remained in <i>Carnuntum</i> until Late Antiquity. The most recent construction measures date from the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The <i>canabae legionis</i> surrounded the legionary fortress in the east, south and west. At the time of their greatest expansion, they stretched over an area of about 130 hectares, clearly exceeding the civilian town, which was half the size. Their appearance was characterized by many large buildings. Particularly noteworthy is the Palace of governor of Upper Pannonia, identified for the first time in aerial photography in 2012. Opposite to it was the large meeting place (<i>campus</i>) of the legion.</p> <p>A large building in the eastern part of the town can be construed as a baths due to the numerous bathing facilities. Among the religious sanctuaries, which have been evidenced in the town, the temple area, which was partially excavated in 1978-1991, dedicated to the cult of the <i>Iuppiter Heliopolitanus</i> is worthy of special mention. It is the only example of this cult outside the province of Syria, which is situated in the <i>Asia Minor</i>, situated east of the Empire. An amphitheater preserved in the area that was built in the 70ies of the 1<sup>st</sup> century is also part of the <i>cannabae</i> which was rebuilt and expanded once again towards the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The elaborately designed Imperial Gallery or the 'Governor's Gallery' is found on the south side of the spectator terraces.</p> <p>A mounted auxiliary unit was stationed in the auxiliary fort near the Grabenstrasse. This military fort had been laid out as a 4-hectare timber-earth fort in the Flavian Era and was converted during the first decades of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD predominantly in stone. There is evidence for the <i>ala I Thracum victrix</i> as garrison of the stone fort.</p>

ID No	Component part	Description
		<p>Modern road construction led to the exploration of cemeteries along the ancient radial roads, whereby elaborate tomb architecture such as funeral altars, pillar monuments or tomb chapels as well as <i>tumulus</i> tombs were found.</p> <p>The civilian town of <i>Carnuntum</i> on the western edge of the modern village of Petronell had been surrounded by a town wall since the Severan period. Its center forms a <i>Forum</i>, which is more than 9300 m<sup>2</sup> in size, with a <i>basilica</i> and single-room shops (<i>tabernae</i>). An approximately 65 × 45 m building complex on the south side of the forum was the office of the <i>curia</i>, <i>tabularium</i> and the office of the highest city official.</p> <p>The Forum's baths in the civilian town bordering the Forum on the north, originated during the Severan period and were already destroyed by a fire in the years between AD 260 and 280. The antique monuments discovered in the part of the civilian town located in the east of the forum, were preserved after the end of scientific researches, according to the international standards of archaeological preservation of monuments and are presented in the form of restored ruins, partial and full reconstructions <i>in situ</i>.</p> <p>The amphitheater of the civilian town is situated in the southern part of the town, and has been reconstructed several times after it was built in 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. To the west of the amphitheater, there is a building complex 2,800 m<sup>2</sup> in size with an inner courtyard where a 19 m diameter exercise arena (<i>ludus</i>) could be verified.</p> <p><i>Carnuntum</i> is considered to be the most important archaeological monument landscape of Austria. Its special characteristics include the close interconnection of military and civilian functions, so that the archaeological monuments of <i>Carnuntum</i> exemplify all aspects of a northern garrison and frontier town of the Roman Empire. Partially preserved <i>in situ</i>, partially structures as an archaeological park, but preserved to the greatest extent but substantially underground and only visible by means of modern prospecting methods, the territory around the legionary fortress of <i>Carnuntum</i> is one of the most important military and civilian settlement complexes on the northern frontier of the Roman Empire.</p>
32a	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>The nominated component part includes four construction phases of the fort, with the oldest traces of buildings dating back to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the most recent to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The site's contemporary presentation shows the fourth stage of construction – a fortified stone tower (29 x 30 m), which was built into the corner of the older fort. The 4<sup>th</sup> century tower had 12 massive pillars forming a courtyard. The depth of the foundations of the pillars and the perimeter walls of the tower (3–4 m) indicate that the tower could have had up to three storeys. Near the centre there is an asymmetrically positioned well, which is today indicated by a copy of the original well. On the east side of the fort an original interior floor from the fourth construction phase has survived. The fort's remains are presented <i>in situ</i> in exterior premises of the museum "Ancient Gerulata" in Rusovce.</p>
32b	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	<p>Settlement of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD is represented by a building made of unburnt bricks. Technically advanced building with underfloor heating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century AD is the only one of its kind preserved in the territory of Slovakia. The building was part of a richer part of the vicus with brick constructions located in front of the northwest gate to the fort. Archaeological research identified a stone building with under-floor heating (hypocaustum) with interior and exterior plasters. Until now, three rooms with pillars of hypocaustum and other rooms with a mortar floor with brick debris without underfloor heating were uncovered. Two furnace openings (praefurnium) have been found in the building, one in the southern part and the other in the northwest corner. After the demise of civilian settlement, a skeletal burial ground was created in this area.</p>
32c	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – vicus	<p>Roman settlement is represented by the stone foundations of buildings, the settlement pits, skeletal grave, catastrophic horizons, layers of Roman roofing, planar and building layers, which bear testimony of the reconstructions in the vicus, which appears to be a street of buildings. The grave represents an older phase when the settlement did not reach up to Irkutská street. Most of the component parts area is preserved under the intact archaeological terrain.</p>
33a	Iža "Kelemantia" – rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>After the Marcomannic Wars, the Romans built a stone fort on the site of a destroyed wood-clay construction with a permanent military garrison. This massive counter-fort covers an area of 172 x 172 m. The fortification walls rose to the height of 4–5 m. A large part of the ruins of the counter-fort buildings remain buried under the ground, presented are certain parts uncovered by archaeological research, generally, torsos of foundations of the original massive stone walls.</p>



ID No	Component part	Description
33b	lža "Kelemantia" – dočasné tábory (západ)	In 1990, in the immediate vicinity west of the counter-fort Kelemantia, a group of 5 temporary camps was identified based on aerial photographs. Geophysical measurements did not yield any results due to low magnetic susceptibility. The localization of these camps was confirmed and specified more precisely by archaeological probes. Only the traces of ditches were preserved from their fortifications. Other remains of fortifications or building structures have not yet been identified and presumably not retained. The camps were rectangular, with rounded corners. Temporary camp no. 1 was 330 x 200 m in size and approximately 7 ha large (its southern part is intersected by the drainage channel and covered by the flood embankment). Temporary camp no. 2 has dimensions of 210 x 150 m, area of 3.2 ha; camp no. 3 has dimensions of 130 x 90 m, area 1.2 ha; camp no. 4 has dimensions of 145 x 90 m, area 1.3 ha; and camp no. 5 has dimensions of 140 x 120 m, an area of 1.7 hectares. Their ditches reached a width of 2-2.5 m and a depth of 1.5-1.7 m. Findings, especially coins, prove their dating to the second phase of the Marcomannic wars, most probably into AD 179-180. The temporary camps were supposedly related also to the Roman punitive military campaign against the Quadi.
33c	lža "Kelemantia" – dočasné tábory (východ)	In 2016, an additional group of 5 temporary camps was identified in a 1969 aerial photograph archived at the University of Pécs, Hungary, in the immediate vicinity east of the counter-fort Kelemantia. Geophysical measurements due to low magnetic susceptibility did not yield any results. The localization of four of these temporary camps has been confirmed and specified more precisely by archaeological research (camp number 8 currently overlaps with the flood dam embankment). Only the traces of ditches were preserved from the fortifications. The camps were rectangular, with rounded corners. They reached the dimensions of approximately 130-140 x 90-120 m and an area of 1.2-1.7 ha. Their ditches were 2-2.5 m wide and 1.5 m deep. Findings prove their dating also into the second phase of the Marcomannic wars, most probably into AD 179-180. The temporary camps were supposedly related also to the Roman punitive military campaign against the Quadi.

## 2.b. History and Development

### 2.b.1. History

At the beginning of the Imperial period, Rome extended its authority over European areas across the Alps. Under the reign of Augustus (27 BC – AD 14) most of the regions and tribes south of the river Danube were brought under Roman control. At this time, Augustus extended Roman authority to the line of the Danube over battles fought between 15–9 BC. In scarcely twenty years the province of Illyricum, whose territory was expanded in this manner, was split into two with the part further from the Adriatic Sea becoming an independent province, Pannonia, at the beginning of the reign of the emperor Tiberius. In this period this did not necessarily imply the direct rule over a region defined by a fortified frontier, but often this only meant that Rome became the dominant power in an area of influence. The tribes from the areas of the province Illyricum to the north of the Drava River were given relative autonomy temporarily. In the first decades the provincial army was stationed in the interior section of the province, with 2-3 legions and a contingent of auxiliary troops attached to them whose size is not precisely known. The area of Roman interests was defined by a demarcation line with small military posts along the Danube, which was set up in the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. During the reigns of Claudius and Nero (AD 41–68) new fortifications were constructed along the Danube. The strategic goal of the Claudius era was the military occupation of the entire territory of Pannonia, during which the auxiliary troops were sent both to the interior and to the areas near the frontier in order to control the major roads, the intersections of roads and the Danube crossings of major significance. It was during this period that the northern areas lost their partial autonomy. Only in Pannonia at the endpoints of the more important diagonal roads and at river crossings larger forts were constructed. These include the first legionary fortress at Carnuntum (ID No 31). After the creation of the provinces of Raetia, Noricum and Pannonia an open frontier existed. Some of the tribes south of the Danube stood in a client relationship to Rome and Rome regarded them as being part of the Roman Empire. Under the reign of Vespasian (AD 69–79) the Roman army strengthened the existing positions through larger forts forming a systematic military occupied boundary. It is possible that control along the line of the Danube was exerted additionally by the fleet. In the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries several legionary bases were established in Regensburg (DE; ID No 6a-h), Enns (ID No 14f-g), Wien (ID No 30c-e) and Carnuntum (AT; ID No 31). More than 100 auxiliary forts, temporary camps, several late Roman fortresses, a bridgehead and dozens of watch-towers were found on the territories of the three countries. Along the frontier line the forts are 10 to 30 km apart. The density of watchtowers varies according to the topographical conditions in which they lay. The Limes Road connected the forts and mostly ran along the river. There are exceptions to this situation where the topography was difficult. Then the road swayed to the hinterland with byroads to the individual forts and watch-towers along the riverbank. In most cases additional physical earthworks or barriers were unnecessary, as the defence was provided by the river itself.

Following Trajan's conquest of Dacia in AD 106 the former large province of Pannonia was divided for political and military reasons. With this decision went a redistribution of legions and auxiliary troops along the whole stretch of the Danube clearly reflecting the Roman anxiety about neighbouring powerful tribes. In difference to Raetia and Noricum, where the capitals were situated in the hinterland, the capitals of the new Pannonian provinces were positioned at the Danube in Carnuntum (AT; ID No 31) and Budapest (HU).

One of the most significant periods of crisis in the history of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* was the time of the Marcomannic Wars (AD 166–180). Many fortifications and especially the civilian hinterland, which played an important role for recruiting, providing supplies and living space for the veterans, were attacked, raided or even destroyed several times by barbarian tribes. Destruction levels have been identified on many sites in the Danube Limes provinces. To deal with that problem a large army was brought together under the command of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius in the Middle Danube area at Wien (AT; ID No 30). Such a major expedition

involved troops from outside the immediate area. A large number of temporary camps around Komárom (HU) and at Iža (SK; ID No 33) beyond the Danube with the function of a springboard for the campaigns in enemy territory are proof on the ground. The Roman army finally defeated the barbarian tribes in AD 180. The frontier system in the era of the victorious Emperor Commodus (AD 180–192) was strengthened by watchtowers and *burgi*.

The period of the Severian emperors (AD 193–235) brought not only the restoration of the demolished forts and civilian settlements but also the most flourishing time for the Danubian provinces. This era stood in great contrast to the middle and second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, when a major decline in the settlement structures and the living conditions took place. There were many reasons for this decline: civil wars inside the Empire and constant threat from the powerful enemies beyond the Danube. The significance of the Danube Limes and its army has been increased during the crisis. The army defended the frontier against the invading Goths and other German tribes, and the Sarmatians, but at the same time, it took over the responsibilities for the entire Roman Empire which was temporarily split into three or more parts.

The destroyed and demolished structures of the Danube provinces only slowly regained their earlier form. The earliest historical and archaeological data about the construction of forts and roads and the erection of watchtowers comes from the reign of Diocletian (AD 284–305). As a result of Diocletian's governmental reforms every province was divided to two, in general one along the limes and the other in the rear. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the altered relationships of power and ethnicities in the foreground of the frontier in the Carpathian basin compelled Constantine (AD 308–337) to separate the Sarmatian and Germanic groups from one another, who were dealing with both internal and external stresses, with a system of earthworks surrounding a large section of the Great Hungarian Plain. In the second half of the reign of Constantine and under Constantius II (AD 337–361), the military fortifications were remodelled in expectation of severe assaults. In other words, they were given large, protruding towers, the number of gates were reduced and the ditches were dug stretching further from the walls of the forts, as well as being wider and deeper than previously. Valentinian (AD 364–375) continued the strengthening of the Danube Limes. In addition to his construction of forts, the establishment of numerous watchtowers is also connected with his rule. In the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the horseshoe-shaped towers were replaced with round ones. The great building programs of the 4<sup>th</sup> century may be seen in all Danube provinces. Due to the threat also civil towns erected town walls, and the provincial government let built several depository bases in order to preserve grain and animal herds. Large sections of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* were now guarded by the above mentioned watchtowers. The function of small bridgeheads on the left bank of the river Danube was to safeguard the landing of boats to enable small-scale campaigns.

The last significant overall military building process took place under the reign of the Emperor Valentinian and later in the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, when tower-like fortifications (*burgi*) and massive watchtowers, like Bacharnsdorf (ID No 21), were constructed. At the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD the latest building project was executed. Due to the lower number of soldiers in the troops, the size of the forts was reduced by building new walls in the corner of the old forts due to much smaller garrisons available. Often, the local population lived inside the old fortifications, which had been at least partly abandoned by the Roman army.

The state of equilibrium that existed into the 5<sup>th</sup> century was disrupted by the appearance of the Huns and the influx into the Empire of the Germans who were fleeing before them, which led in time to the abandonment of territories and provinces. The frontier in Raetia, Noricum and Pannonia finally broke down under their attacks and was given up by Rome step by step from the 430's onwards until AD 487/88.

## 2.b.2. History of research

There is little direct evidence for what happened to the sites along the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* after the Romans had to give up control over the southern bank of the river. The treatment of destroyed or abandoned Roman monuments in the early post Roman periods is a particular question. Place names, like “Burgstall” or “Heidenstatt” and a few Medieval texts indicate that in many places upstanding walls must have existed for a long time. Other buildings, especially at the Limes in Austria and Bavaria, are still standing and used in our times, so they must have been considered somehow. However, we cannot be sure that there was continuous occupation at these places except, for perhaps Regensburg (ID No 6), or that they represent only later reuse. In any case, at least from Medieval Times onwards these structures must have been roofed over again as a lot of leftovers from the Roman military installations along the Danube were the nuclei of new development. A good number of them formed the core of or were incorporated into town defenses. Additionally, to these indications about Roman structures there are a few early records about the discovery of inscriptions and coin treasures from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Certainly the first post Roman construction phase led to a considerable number of discoveries of inscriptions and building stones as can be deduced from their frequent use as *spolia* in Romanesque churches and buildings, sometimes in prominent visible positions and usually with a new Christian meaning. However, most of the obvious ruins were just used as quarries for contemporary constructions.

The period of Humanism from the later 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards led for some time to an intensive discussion about the past. Triggered by the discovery of Greek and Roman scripts we see the first “scientific” approach towards Antiquity. In particular, the medieval copy of a late Roman world and road map, named after its temporary owner in Augsburg *Tabula Peutingeriana*, enabled a new perspective through obviously Roman place names and specific distances marked between them. The map covers the whole of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* and further down the river to the Black Sea. Wolfgang Lazius (1514–1565) was someone who systematically and correctly tried to associate Roman place names with sites on the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The debate about that correlation is still vivid, in particular among volunteers, as the copy of the map includes a lot of errors and inconsistencies.

This period sees also first collections of Roman finds, especially coins and inscriptions, usually through noble men. A particular instance is the record of a Roman inscription beyond the Danube at Trenčín (today Slovakia). Sometimes these activities have a political dimension, e.g. for Maximilian I, as sovereigns tried to support their claim to power by establishing a link to the great past. Some of these collections form the core of present day museums, like what became later the Archäologische Staatssammlung München and the Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien. For some sites we have descriptions from this time, e.g. by Johannes Turmair, named Aventinus (1477–1534) in modern Bavaria and Austria. In rare instances even excavation reports are known, so for e.g. for Carnuntum. With the appearance of printed books, a few pictorial documents of Roman sites on the Danube were produced. This was also the time for which we know of isolated concerns about the preservation of Roman ruins.

The later 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries are marked by a general disinterest in Roman sites on the Danube, except perhaps for a few foreign travelers’ reports for Austria and Slovakia. Two Englishmen, Richard Pococke (1704–1765) and Jeremias Milles (1714–1784), even discussed the function of buildings they saw. With the systematic recording of military installations and of the landscapes in general in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century a lot of Roman sites along the Danube were surveyed and recorded systematically for the first time, usually by military personal, most prominently Count Luigi Marsigli, who published his work in 1726 and who covered large tracts of the Danube Limes down to Croatia.

The discovery of sites like Pompeii and Herculaneum in Italy and a new understanding of the values of excavations, resulting in the foundation of the subject of Classical Archaeology through Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717–1768), stimulated archaeological research at the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, too. Isolated Excavations in Enns (ID No 14), Vienna (ID No 30) and Carnuntum (ID No 31) started in these days and let for the first time to a wider understanding of the relation of Roman sites and Medieval and modern places, but may be seen also rather in a wider context

of the beginning of a Romanticized approach towards ruins, leading to the construction of quite a lot of artificial ruins in parks, sometimes reusing old stones. This time saw also the first measures towards a preservation of the remains of ancient buildings, like a decree of Maria Theresa (1740–1780) about preservation and publication of archaeological results, and a stipulation of Franz I concerning the Heidendor at Carnuntum (ID No 31), which needed protection from being dismantled (this, on the other side, shows what still happened to many of the other Roman ruins: stone robbing, reuse, and eventually agricultural activity across their surface). In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this led to a different understanding of culture and a particular interest in regional and local history (“Heimat”), often with a connotation of “national values”. Private associations founded by an interested bourgeoisie, some existing till today, focused on the understanding of what was to be found in front of the own door. This approach included attempts of the presentation of the discoveries e.g. in newly founded local museums and collections (“vaterländische Sammlungen”). This development was supported by the legal situation for archaeological finds in the countries along the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, were (in Slovakia till 1950, in Bavaria and Austria still today) ownership of finds follows the ‘Hadrianic division’, according to which one half is owned by the finder and the other half by the owner of the ground where a find was made.

Only later on-site preservation, like at Eining started to play a role. Milestones were the privately funded excavations in Schlögen (ID No 11) 1838 (followed almost immediately by a publication of the results), a few years later e.g. at Enns (ID No 14), Eining and, much more systematically, at Iža (ID No 33). New town developments connected with interventions into the ground caused additional discoveries, as the large inscription of the *porta principalis dextra* of Regensburg 1873. Although the construction of the first railways did not respect Roman sites particularly, as e.g. at Enns (ID No 14), the “Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale” in Austria realized the potential of linear measures and published 1868 a brochure about the significance for historical and archaeological discoveries..

Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some activities can be seen again in wider political circumstances, like a temporary competition between activities at Eining/*Abusina*, supported by the kingdom of Bavaria and at the Saalburg, supported by the Prussian Emperor. Many of the excavations at that time were led by non-professionals and experienced large public support. At Eining, e.g., a local priest was the leading man. Excavated parts were restored, partially under the addition of several layers of stone, and presented to the public under newly erected protective roofs. During this period archaeology also started to find its way into teaching and the universities in Central Europe. Important for these new institutes were activities in the field, like the excavations at Carnuntum (ID No 31) by the University of Vienna.

To concentrate and direct activities towards Roman military sites in Germany 1892 the Reichs-Limeskommission was founded. However, its work mostly concentrated on what is known from that time onwards as the Obergermanisch-Raetischer Limes (Upper German-Raetian Limes; now part of the World Heritage Site ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire’). Nevertheless, the following decades saw increased archaeological activity on the Danube Limes in Bavaria, too.

Most likely, the founding of the Limeskommission der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Austria for the research of the Roman Limes 1897 was a response to this in Austria. Large-scale excavations in Iža (ID No 33) at the same time prove the efficiency of the Roman archaeological research in Hungary to which today's Slovak Iža belonged at the time.

However, not all the activities of those times were seen unanimously positive. Parallel to the development of new ideas in heritage conservation under the maxim of giving preference to the original the idea of leaving the context untouched competed with a lot of treasure hunting without any respect to the archaeological circumstances, partially motivated by a continuing quest of some museums for presentable. This caused a lot of criticism and resulted in Bavaria 1908 in the foundation of a state organization for the protection of ancient monuments (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege). Its explicit goal in the founding years was to limit excavations to those places where no preservation of the sites was possible. This approach led in Austria to a renewed view onto the late Roman constructions at the Danube Limes, too.

After World War I, the economic crisis all over Europe led to reduced interest in the sites along the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. This may have been supported by the rising influence of National Socialistic-ideology which considered the Roman period as a time und

foreign occupation. Nevertheless, the founding of a national Institute for the protection of monuments in Austria (Bundesdenkmalamt 1919) paralleled by a relevant law in 1923 which led 1926 to a first official act of inscription and protection of a monument along the Danube Limes (northeast corner of the legionary fortress at Enns, ID No 14 g), and a similar development which led to establishment of the Governmental Commissariat for the Protection of Monuments in Slovakia, also in 1919, show the rising understanding of the importance of at least statewide unified approach based on a regulated system of protection. Unfortunately, competences were reduced under National Socialism, although some sites which were given a national importance were researched intensively, e.g. Carnuntum. On the other side, large scale construction of airports, military barracks, concentration camps etc. led to a number of discoveries although due to time pressure the extend of following excavation was limited.

World War II led to an almost complete halt of research on the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. The following times of economic miracle in Austria and Germany till the 1970s and the phase of reconstruction in Slovakia experienced an extreme discrepancy between constructions everywhere also in archaeological sites, and financial and personal resources to excavate those sites prior to destruction. Along the whole of the Danube Limes under consideration we have to state – in our present day terms – quite a lot of unrecorded or only extremely limited recorded loss of archaeological substance. Only gradually, often depending on individuals, there was awareness for the need to document what was on the way to be destroyed. In particular, in cities with town or county archaeologists, like Regensburg, Straubing, Künzing, Passau, Linz, Enns, Wien and Bratislava, more and more rescue excavations preliminary to private and public constructions, in particular in new developments increased our knowledge about individual sites on the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* immensely. This led to the consideration of areas associated with the military sites. E.g. at Künzing (ID No 8) several hectares of the military *vicus* were investigated. Nevertheless, in these times a good number of large scale research programs were set up, too. In the fort and in the *vicus* at Passau (ID No 9) and Regensburg (ID No 6) the potential continuity between the Roman and early Medieval times was the topic. Carnuntum (ID No 31) experienced almost permanent research excavations dealing with the Roman military and associated sites. Knowledge beyond the forts defenses and known places increase dramatically with aerial photography, in Slovakia after the fall of the Iron Curtain, through Otto Braasch.

In any case, for many of the sites along the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in the past 30 or 40 years an amazing amount of facts and understanding has been gathered. In quite a number of instances these were studied and summarized in academic work, often as PhD's, and subsequently published. A number of these publications are of importance for the understanding of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* way beyond their particular topic of one site.

Partially due to a new heritage law in Bavaria in 1973, but also due to a general feeling for its need, in all states large and systematic inventories of the heritage, including the archaeological heritage, were set on their way in the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In parts, it continued until present days, leading to the inscription of many sites into lists of protected monuments (where there is a constitutive system). These inventories, originally only in files and printed, now in various databases, formed the basis of this nomination. Another basis are the strict legal systems in each of the countries involved and related state institutions which guarantee structured and competent dealing with all heritage matters. They are supported by a large number of volunteers, usually working in some kind of cooperation with those institutions.

In the last decades a number of summarizing volumes tried to tackle with particular stretches of the Danube Limes. Additionally, guide books most parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* provide an easy approach to many of the sites for the general and interested public included many of the sites selected for this nomination. In relation there is the goal by the people responsible to increase the experience of many of the Roman sites along the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* by information panels, apps and popular publications. Considerably risen has also the awareness that in particular excavated sites need intensive restoration or even protective buildings. A good number of them are under the care of local institutions and associations some of them founded more than a hundred years ago. It brought us back to believe, mentioned already



in 1856, that the best way of preservation of ancient monuments is to retrieve them from oblivion, to present their values and to raise interest in them.

Due to the very different development from site to site we recognize at present different levels of knowledge and research. For many places where there have been intensive excavations, knowledge is high but preservation therefore is given only in small(er) parts. Elsewhere, we know little about a site but can assume that conditions for the preservation are very good. In general, we can state that at sites which are not overbuilt the whole site is fully accessible preserved over the whole area. However, plowing and earlier interventions to extract stones and finds may have reduced the surviving stratigraphy considerable. On the other hand, sites overbuilt by Medieval settlements may show complete destruction through wells, cellars, latrines etc. on a limited scale but consist of extremely well conserved layers from the earliest times of a site through its complete history to its end and reuse much later.

## 2.b.3. History and development of the individual component parts

A short description of history and development including the history of research of all the nominated component part is given in the following table.

**Table 2.2**

Description of the history and development of the individual components parts

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	<p>After the arrival and permanent employment of a legion in the province of Raetia the sulfuric springs near the existing civil settlement at Bad Gögging were used to develop the spa baths of <i>legio III Italica</i>. From the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD onwards an extensive thermal building complex was erected and developed as at least three different building phases indicate.</p> <p>In the early Christian period the central basin of the Roman baths was converted into a place of worship. The basin was filled in, when a first pre-Romanesque church was constructed. Later the Romanesque church of St. Andreas was erected on top of the central basin of the Roman spa baths. Subsequent to the archaeological excavations the church was converted into a museum, in which the central water basin of the Roman spa with its hip-baths forms the main exhibit.</p> <p>History of Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1959/75: Excavations by A. Radnóti and H. U. Nuber</li> <li>◆ 1998: Excavations by H. U. Nuber and G. Seitz on the occasion of the renovation of St. Andreas church</li> <li>◆ 2006: Excavations by H. U. Nuber on the occasion of road work</li> </ul>
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	<p>Presumably in a first phase, a wooden tower with a stone base was erected in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. According to fragments of a building inscription a small sanctuary of Mars and Victoria and a large barrack-like building were added in AD 226 or 229. The end of the buildings on the “Weinberg” hilltop seems to coincide roughly with the fall of the Raetian Limes in AD 254.</p> <p>A large number of iron crosses found during the excavations show that the area was used by a Christian community in the Early Medieval period.</p> <p>History of Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1916-1918: Excavations by P. Reinecke</li> </ul>
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	<p>In about AD 40 the Roman army for the first time established a continuous line of control to protect the northern frontier of the province Raetia. The fortlet at Weltenburg-Am Galget was one of a whole series of earth and timber forts erected on the south bank of the river Danube and linked by a military road at that time. According to pottery and small finds the military presence at the site was limited to the Claudio-Neronian period without subsequent occupation.</p> <p>History of Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1979: Discovery from the air by O. Braasch</li> <li>◆ 1989: Designation of the eastern part of the fortlet for housing development and subsequent archaeological excavations by M. M. Rind</li> <li>◆ 2017: On behalf of Bavarian State Conservation Office geophysical prospections (magnetometry) by C. Mischka (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)</li> </ul>
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	<p>In the course of the Marcomannic Wars in the seventies of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD <i>legio III Italica</i> was moved to its new base at Regensburg (component parts 6a-i). In this context a small military garrison was based at Großprüfening to guard the confluence of the rivers Naab and Danube, as the Naab valley functions as a natural communication line between the Danube valley and the area north of it. The fort was surrounded by an extensive civil settlement/<i>vicus</i>.</p> <p>Whereas the civil settlement/<i>vicus</i> presumably was destroyed and abandoned in the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD the fort seems to have been occupied until the 80s of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.</p> <p>Results of excavations and geophysical prospections indicate that after the abandonment of the fort its area was partly leveled to erect a tower/<i>burgus</i> in the former northwest corner. This tower/<i>burgus</i> was probably constructed in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and protected by a ditch. According to pottery and small finds the Roman</p>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
		<p>occupation of Regensburg-Großprüfening continued until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.</p> <p>History of Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Early 19th century: first reports on Roman finds</li> <li>◆ 1899/1900: Discovery of cremation graves</li> <li>◆ 1909-13: Investigations by G. Steinmetz and J. B. Mehler</li> <li>◆ 1973/74: Investigations by Th. Fischer, L. Breinl and U. Osterhaus (Bavarian State Conservation Office)</li> <li>◆ 1977: Discoveries through aerial photographs by O. Braasch</li> <li>◆ 1978/79 and 1989: Excavations by U. Osterhaus</li> <li>◆ 2010: Geophysical prospections by J. Fassbinder (Bavarian State Conservation Office)</li> <li>◆ 2017: On behalf of Bavarian State Conservation Office large scale geophysical prospections by C. Mischka (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)</li> </ul>
5a-b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus	<p>At the end of the reign of the Emperor Vespasian (69-79 AD), or shortly thereafter, an auxiliary fort was established on the Koenigsberg in the Kumpfmühl district on a slope overlooking the Danube valley. The fort housed <i>cohors III Britannorum quingenaria equitata</i> and later <i>cohors II Aquitanorum quingenaria equitata</i>, both of them being part-mounted regiments with a nominal strength of 500. Archaeologically, the progression from earth and timber to stone construction was determined. The fort was used to monitor the traffic routes into the Barbaricum and to the south to the provincial capital of Augsburg/Augusta Vindelicum. In the historical context of the Marcomannic Wars the fort and military <i>vicus</i> at Kumpfmühl were destroyed and subsequently abandoned in the third quarter of second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. This incident is illustrated by a treasure-hoard for which gold, silver, and bronze coins provide a latest date of AD 166/7.</p> <p>History of Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 18<sup>th</sup> century: Localisation of the fort at Kumpfmühl and the legionary fortress by G. G. Plato</li> <li>◆ Second half of the 19th century: Excavations in the Roman cemeteries of Regensburg, in Kumpfmühl and in the old city of Regensburg by J. Dahlem</li> <li>◆ 1924-1930: Excavations in the fort and <i>vicus</i> at Kumpfmühl by P. Reinecke</li> <li>◆ 1989: Discovery of the treasure of Kumpfmühl</li> <li>◆ 1994-95: Excavations in the fort at Kumpfmühl</li> </ul>
6a-l	Regensburg – Legionslager	<p>In the course of the Marcomannic Wars Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD) raised three new legions. One of them, <i>legio III Italica</i>, was moved to the Danube in the 160s. Initially partly based at Eining-Unterefeld (part of WHS Ref: 430ter), it finally built its legionary fortress at Regensburg to become the largest military base in Raetia. The Danube bend was chosen as the site. The remains of a previous settlement on the Danube had to be levelled. The construction work on the 24.5 ha large legionary fortress certainly lasted several years. At the east gate substantial parts of a monumental building inscription, formerly 8-10 m long, were found that dates the construction of the fortress to 179 AD. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, a <i>fabrica</i> or <i>armamentarium</i> was built along the eastern wall. Sources dating to c. 200 AD give evidence that "Legio" and "Reginum" were used as place names for the legionary fortress and its <i>canabae</i> legionis, the nearby civil settlement.</p> <p>Dating evidence from destruction layers indicates that the destruction of Mid Roman Regensburg did not coincide with the final destructions along the Raetian Limes, where occupation ended around 254 AD. At Regensburg at various places burnt destruction layers can be dated to the years around 280 AD. Hereinafter occupation was considerably reduced and the civilian population withdrew into the fortifications of the legionary fortress. Until the mid 5<sup>th</sup> century, <i>Castra Regina</i>, as Regensburg is called in the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i>, was still occupied, as the excavations in Niedermünster church (component part 6i) showed. The fortifications of the legionary fortress were used well into the Medieval period, parts of them surviving visible until today in the cityscape.</p> <p>History of Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Early 16<sup>th</sup> century: first descriptions by J. Turmair, known as Aventinus</li> <li>◆ 18<sup>th</sup> century: Localisation of the fort at Kumpfmühl and Legion's Fortress by G.G. Plato</li> </ul>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
7a-b	Straubing – Kastelle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ early 19<sup>th</sup> century: Research on inscriptions and the large cemetery by R. Zirngibl and B. Stark</li> <li>◆ Second half 19<sup>th</sup> century: Excavations in the cemeteries, Kumpfmühl and in the old town by J. Dahlem</li> <li>◆ 1895-1935: Investigations by G. Steinmetz</li> <li>◆ 1924-1930: Excavations in the area of the fort of Kumpfmühl by P. Reinecke</li> <li>◆ 1963-68: Excavations inside the fortress under the Niedermuenster church by K. Schwarz</li> <li>◆ since second half 20<sup>th</sup> century: continuous excavations and observations during urban archaeological developments</li> <li>◆ 1989: Discovery of the treasure of Kumpfmühl</li> <li>◆ 1994-95: Excavations in the fort at Kumpfmühl</li> <li>◆ 2015-17: Large scale excavations in the main cemetery (Großes Gräberfeld) due to urban development</li> </ul> <p>Several Roman forts of the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD are situated east of the Medieval city center of Straubing. The oldest well-known fort of them is the so-called Westkastell IV, which was built in the early Flavian period and was destroyed during the time of the Marcomannic Wars. In contrast to that, at the nearby "Ostkastell" a total of three earth-and-timber building phases (Ostkastell I-III a) and one stone building phase (Ostkastell III b) could be identified.</p> <p>The first wooden building phase (Ostkastell I) probably existed since the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. A second earth-and-timber building phase (Ostkastell II) was erected in the Domitianic period. At the latest in the Hadrianic period, the third earth-and-timber construction phase (III a) followed. With about 3.2 ha, this fort housed <i>cohors I Flavia Canathenorum milliaria sagittariorum</i>, a part-mounted infantry unit of double strength, which had been raised in Syria. In the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century the fort was rebuilt in stone (phase III b). Up to the arrival and subsequent deployment of <i>legio III Italica</i> in the context of the Marcomannic Wars, Straubing/<i>Sorviodurum</i>, with altogether about 1500 soldiers garrisoned in the west and east forts, housed the largest military garrison on the Raetian Danube Limes. The Ostkastell III was probably destroyed by a fire and abandoned in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.</p> <p>In the context of the reorganization of Roman frontier defence Straubing became a Roman military base again around AD 300. The Roman Army did not return to the open space of the lower terrasse, where the Mid-Roman forts had been situated, but moved to St. Peter's church hill not far west of the Mid-Roman forts. This promontory was strategically well chosen and provided good views over the surrounding area. A few Early Imperial finds possibly indicate an Early Roman military presence at the site during the Claudio-Neronian period although no related structural remains are known so far. Late Roman walls and finds prove the existence of a Late Roman fortification. The coin series of St. Peter's church hill ends in the early 5th century AD. Brick stamps possibly indicate that a vexillation of <i>legio III Italica</i> was garrisoned at Straubing, to which no reference is given in the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i>. Partly it was also supposed that German-Bohemian <i>federati</i> were present.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1898-1913: Excavations on the Ostenfeld by the Historical Association for Straubing and the surrounding area</li> <li>◆ 1909: Location of the fort III by F. Ebner</li> <li>◆ 1950, 1960, 1968, 1970: Excavations on the hill of St. Peter in the area of the late Roman fort by N. Walke and W. Sage</li> <li>◆ 1976-1978: Excavations at the north gate of the Fortress III by J. Prammer</li> <li>◆ 1978: Establishment of the municipal archaeology by Straubing, followed by numerous excavations in the Roman city area by J. Prammer</li> <li>◆ 1981, 1984: Finding the Late Roman cemeteries of Azlburg I and II</li> <li>◆ 1984: Discovery of the West Fort IV</li> <li>◆ 1986: Discovery of the Roman harbour</li> <li>◆ 1993, 1997-2000: Further excavations below St. Peter</li> <li>◆ 2009: Geophysical measurements in the area of the Fort III by TUM School of Life Sciences Weihenstephan</li> <li>◆ 2011: Ground Penetrating Radar measurements in the area of the southern defences by Terrana Geophysik</li> <li>◆ 2013: Magnetometer survey on the site of Fort III by the Bavarian State Conservation Office</li> </ul>

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8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	<p>Künzing/<i>Quintana</i> was a Roman military site from the early 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. In the the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries the Roman fort at Künzing/<i>Quintana</i> housed a part-mounted cohort of 500 men. In the south-east of the civil settlement of this fort a wooden amphitheatre was erected in the Late Antonine period (respectively in the last quarter of the 2nd century AD) and used only for few decades.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1829-31: Mapping of the location of the fort by the Baron of Mülzer (Royal Governmental President)</li> <li>◆ 1870s: Determination of the layout of the military fort by means of small excavation trenches by chaplain J. M. Schmid</li> <li>◆ 1897/8: Excavations on the fortification and of the regimental chapel by Dr. F. Pichlmayer</li> <li>◆ 1914: Discovery of late Roman graves west of the fort</li> <li>◆ From 1928 onwards: Observation of construction measures by civil engineer H. Neubauer</li> <li>◆ 1958-66: Excavation of large sections of the fort by H. Schönberger and F.-R. Herrmann (Roman-Germanic Commission)</li> <li>◆ 1978: Excavation of the thermal baths, emergency excavations in the new development area Girching (settlement and cremation graves of the middle caesarian period at the south Vicus) and discovery of indirect indications for the location of the late Roman fort by Th. Fischer</li> <li>◆ Starting from 1980: Numerous rescue excavations in the civil settlement (<i>vicus</i>)</li> <li>◆ 1998: Discovery of the mithraeum (Mithraic temple)</li> <li>◆ 2001: Opening of the Archaeological Museum Quintana in Künzing</li> <li>◆ 2003/4: Discovery and superficial excavation of the amphitheater</li> </ul>
9a-c	Passau – Kastelle und Burgus	<p>The old city of Passau with its historic suburbs occupies a unique topographic position at the confluence of the rivers Danube, Inn and Ilz. In addition to that, in the Roman period the river Inn formed the border between the provinces Raetia and Noricum. North of the Alps, the provincial border was identical with the border between the Gallic and the Illyrian costumes districts.</p> <p>Archaeological finds indicate Roman occupation at the Old Town peninsula of Passau from the Claudian period onwards. From the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD onwards at Passau both banks of the river Inn were occupied by Roman settlements. Around AD 90 on the Norican river bank the auxiliary fort and military <i>vicus</i> of Boiodurum was constructed that is known by excavations. With at least two recorded building phases it flourished until it was destroyed and abandoned in the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. On the Raetian river bank Mid Roman occupation could be proved by small scale excavations, although the area is heavily built over by the old town of Passau. Whereas a Roman military occupation possibly is indicated by ditches, civil occupation of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD is proven by a variety of structural remains, inter alia by the excavations in the church of Niedernburg monastery, where parts of three 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD strip buildings could be recorded that were destroyed by a fire in AD 280/285.</p> <p>In the course of the Late Roman reorganisation of the Raetian frontier defence Passau saw the construction of the late Roman fort Boiotro on the Norican river bank. Massive structural remains as well as archaeological finds indicate that the quadriburgium type fort was built around AD 300 and occupied by the Roman army until about AD 375. About 3 km downstream the river a watchtower (<i>burgus</i>) was erected at Haibach, which was occupied well into the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Further Late Roman settlement activity is attested for the eastern parts of the area of the old town of Passau by historical sources as well as by archaeological excavations. For the late 4<sup>th</sup> and/or early 5<sup>th</sup> century AD the Notitia Dignitatum records a <i>tribunus cohortis novae Batavorum</i> for Batavis, the Raetian part of Roman Passau. Excavations below the church of Niedernburg monastery revealed massive structural remains of a Late Roman granary, which most probably was part of the fort mentioned in the Notitia Dignitatum. In addition to that the excavations produced unique evidence for the material culture used by the inhabitants of a Roman military garrison in the western segment of the Danube Limes during the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. This again is perfectly matched by the historic record of Vita Sancti Severini, the only surviving historical record for the history of and Roman life in the provinces of Raetia and Noricum ripense during the later 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. A monastic community mentioned there for Boiotro can be correlated with the archaeological evidence of a late 5<sup>th</sup></p>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
		<p>century AD re-occupation of the ruins of the fort Boioto on the Norican bank of the river Inn. Altogether the historical and archaeological sources available for and from Passau provide unique insights into the life of Roman soldiers and civilians for the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, i. e. into the period when Roman rule came to an end in the western half of the Roman Empire and Roman frontier control finally ended at the western segment of the Danube Limes.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Middle Imperial and Late Roman forts Passau-Altstadt (ID No 9a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1978-80: Excavation in the Church of the Holy Cross in the Monastery of Niedernburg (internal structures of the fort) by R. Christlein, Bavarian State Conservation Office</li> <li>◆ 1980: Discovery of the end of the easternmost ditch with associated post-holes, Bavarian State Conservation Office</li> <li>◆ 1987: Continuation of the excavation of the ditch discovered in 1980 by H. Bender, Bavarian State Conservation Office</li> <li>◆ 1985/6 Discovery of the 2<sup>nd</sup> ditch by S. Arnold, Bavarian State Conservation Office</li> <li>◆ 1989, 1994: Location of the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> ditch by J.-P. Niemeier, Municipal Archaeology Unit Passau</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Roman fort Passau-Boitro (ID No 9b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1974: Excavation by R. Christlein, Bavarian State Conservation Office</li> <li>◆ 1977: Excavation by the Bavarian State Conservation Office</li> <li>◆ 1993/4, 1996, 2002: Excavations by J.-P. Niemeier, Municipal Archaeology Unit Passau</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Roman <i>burgus</i> Passau-Haibach (ID No 9c) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 1906/6: Discovery by F. J. Engel</li> <li>◆ 1978/9: Excavations by H. Bender, Bavarian Academy of Sciences</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	<p>Late Roman fortlet, which could have had a preceding building from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD on account of the findings.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The first investigations were carried out in 1840 by the Excavation Association of Schlögen.</li> <li>◆ In 1960, the south-west front was cut up during dredging activities and subsequently uncovered by the Oberösterreichische Landesmuseum (Upper Austrian State Museum).</li> <li>◆ Investigations in 2005 showed leveling with findings from the Roman period.</li> <li>◆ In 2012, geophysical prospections and a test excavation were carried out around the building on behalf of the Upper Austrian State Museum and the Society of Archeology in Upper Austria.</li> <li>◆ Before the construction of a protective structure excavations in the interior of the fortlet were carried out 2016/17.</li> </ul>
11a-b	Schlögen – Kastell und Vicus	<p>The antique name of the 0.65 hectares fortlet with a slightly distorted rectangular floor plan (110 × 69 m) is not known. <i>Loviacum</i> or <i>Ad Mauros</i> are taken into consideration. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD a garrison by the <i>cohors V Breucorum</i>, as well as the <i>legio II Italica</i> is presumed, through brick stamps. For <i>Loviacum</i>, a base fort of the Danube fleet and a <i>Liburnarian</i> unit of the <i>legio II Italica</i> is mentioned in Late Antiquity.</p> <p>Two building periods can be detected with the same base area: from the fort of the first period only the outer fort wall is known. It was founded not later than AD 170 and was destroyed by a damaging fire just after AD 300. In the later 4<sup>th</sup> century, there was a new construction of the fort, which continued to the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Parts of the <i>principia</i>, <i>retentura</i>, <i>praetentura</i> and the streets were excavated.</p> <p>The <i>vicus</i> was probably there before the fort from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and existed well into the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. Of the two building periods, the older stone building phase dates back to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the younger one included wooden wickerwork buildings, which were destroyed by a fire during Late Antiquity.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ First excavations in the fort took place 1837/8 by the Excavation Association of Schlögen.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Further studies were carried out in 1937 under the direction of E. Swoboda (Austrian Archaeological Institute) and from 1957 to 1959 by L. Eckhart (Upper Austrian State Museum).</li> <li>◆ From 1838-1840 J. Gaisberger carried out excavations in the settlement area, which were continued only in 1937 by E. Swoboda (Austrian Archaeological Institute).</li> <li>◆ During the course of construction work, L. Eckhart conducted emergency excavations in the years 1958/9</li> <li>◆ In 1984, new construction measures required investigations to be carried out by Ch. Schwanzar (Upper Austrian State Museum).</li> <li>◆ On behalf of the Society of Archeology in Upper Austria, geophysical surveys were carried out in 2013 on the free areas of the Fort and Vicus, which still showed numerous building ground plans.</li> <li>◆ 2013-2015: Archaeological excavations in the bathing complex before the erection of a protective structure</li> </ul>
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachtturm	<p>The two-phase building, roughly square in shape on the floor plan, is enclosed by a horseshoe-shaped trench on the west, east and south sides. The original 6 × 6 m tower was built at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. In the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the watchtower was extended towards the east and south and the ground level was raised. For this more recent building phase, a brick with the stamp of the <i>dux Ursicinus</i> gives an indication of the erection during the reign of emperor Valentinianus I (AD 364-375).</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Subsequent to the discovery in 1936, the first archaeological investigations were carried out till 1939.</li> <li>◆ Other excavations including conservation measures took place in 1991, under the supervision of the Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt) in 1991.</li> </ul>
13a-b	Linz – Siedlung und Befestigung	<p>The Martinsfeld forms the western part of the Schlossberg in Linz, which extends along the southern bank of the Danube. Here a Late-Celtic settlement was established, which developed continuously up to the Roman settlement. The earliest records of the Roman dwelling and workshops are dated to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. From the Martinsfeld the Roman settlement developed on the southern slopes of the Romerberg to the western part of the old town. The largest extent of the ancient settlements is documented for the middle ages, which can be traced south to the cemetery of the sisters of the cross. Military presence is attested in <i>Lentia</i> by inscriptions and finds. The presence of the <i>ala I Pannoniorum Tampiana victrix</i> is confirmed in Late Antiquity, parts of the <i>legio II Italica</i> and <i>equites sagittarii</i> (a mounted archer's unit) are documented. While the mid-imperial fort of <i>Lentia</i> could be verified for the first time in Altstadt in Linz in 2015, the military presence in Late Antiquity shifted to the high ridges of Schlossberg.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ After first archaeological investigations around the Martinskirche in 1947/48, detailed researches were made by the Linz city museum from 1994 to 2015.</li> <li>◆ The Bundesdenkmalamt (Austrian Federal Monuments Authority) examined the moat on the Schlossberg in 2000.</li> </ul>
14a-g	Enns – Legionslager, Canabae, St. Laurenz, Gräberstraße	<p>The earliest traces of Roman settlement were found near the river Enns, at the foot of the Georgenberg in Mauthausnerstraße.</p> <p>At the end of the Marcomannic Wars, the <i>legio II Italica</i> was transferred to the Danube, where it built its fortress in <i>Lauriacum</i>. The beginning of the fortress construction was commenced around AD 185, and the completion was accepted on the basis of a building inscription for the period between AD 200 and 205.</p> <p>At the same time, the planning of a civilian settlement was begun west of the legionary fortress; parallel to this, the area north of the fortress was developed for settlement purposes (<i>canabae legionis</i>). Possibly, the rapidly flourishing settlement was given the rank of a <i>municipium</i> under Emperor Caracalla (AD 211-217), indicated by fragments of a municipal law which with a high degree of probability, but not absolute certainty refer to <i>Lauriacum</i>.</p> <p>During the 3<sup>rd</sup> century the civilian settlement fell victim to a fire disaster, but was rebuilt soon afterwards. As a result of the Diocletian reform of the army and administrative at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, parts of the legion were subdivided, the</p>



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		<p>originally unitary province of <i>Noricum</i> divided into a part south of the Alps (<i>Noricum Meditarraneum</i>) and <i>Noricum Ripense</i> between Alps and Danube. Even when parts of the units of <i>Legio II Italica</i> were moved after the military reforms concluded by Emperor Constantine (AD 306-337), <i>Lauriacum</i> continued to be of military significance. As in most of the Danube forts, after the withdrawal of troops, the space was used as a civilian settlement within the protective walls of the legionary fortress. From this late period, simple buildings have been found which superimpose the military infrastructure.</p> <p>The main function of <i>Lauriacum</i> is particularly evident in the early Christian Bishop's church within the legionary fortress.</p> <p>The long Roman presence in <i>Lauriacum</i>/Enns corresponds to the holding period of the cemeteries, which range from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD and include both cremations and inhumations</p> <p>The early Christian churches, which are both proven archaeologically as well as written sources and small findings, underline the unique position of <i>Lauriacum</i> / Enns for the history of early Christianity at the Austrian Limes section. In the biography of Saint Severin, completed by Monk Eugippius in AD 511, the place is portrayed as a late Roman, city-like settlement. The Romans lived within the protective walls of the former legionary fortress. Bishop Constantius of <i>Lauriacum</i> is the only known Late-Roman – Early Christian bishop on the Austrian Danube. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties, he also directed the defense of the settlement by a militia group formed by the inhabitants.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The first information on Roman finds from Enns dates from the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The ruins were also mentioned in the travel reports of the following centuries.</li> <li>◆ First excavations were carried out in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>◆ The Museum Association for Enns, which was founded in 1892, carried out further investigations.</li> <li>◆ Planned excavations of the inner area of the fortress were undertaken from 1904-1920 by the Limes Commission of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, which was founded in 1897, based on the German model. The first comprehensive plan of the legionary fortress originates from this period.</li> <li>◆ From the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards, other sections of the fortress, large areas of the <i>canabae</i> as well as several cemeteries were archaeologically investigated. The expansion of the settlement area and the duration of the settlement were determined, while doing so.</li> </ul>
15	Albing – Legionslager	<p>Tile stamps bear witness to the construction carried out by the <i>legio II Italica</i>, which was moved to the Danube Limes by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius during the Marcomannic Wars in the seventies of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. When the legion moved west to neighboring <i>Lauriacum</i> / Enns in AD 190, the fortress was abandoned. The actual causes for the change of location are still unclear but the more convenient river crossing at Enns could have played a role in this matter. There is a discussion that <i>Elegio</i> or <i>Mariniana</i> are the name of the legionary fortress.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Walls and small finds were already found at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>◆ The first excavations took place under M. von Groller (Limes Commission) in 1904/5. While doing so, part of the enclosing wall, gate-systems and towers were uncovered.</li> <li>◆ During construction projects, rescue excavations were carried out by H. Stiglitz (Austrian Archaeological Institute) in 1973 and by E. M. Ruprechtsberger (Nordico-Museum Linz) in 1985.</li> <li>◆ In 2006, the <i>Porta Decumana</i> was uncovered during an excavation by the Bundesdenkmalamt (Austrian Federal Monuments Authority).</li> <li>◆ In 2007, a survey was conducted in the area of the <i>Principia</i>.</li> </ul>
16a-b	Wallsee – Kastell und Kleinkastell	<p>The identification of the fort as <i>Adiuvense</i> remained controversial for a long time, but recently, the equalization with <i>Locus Felix</i> is suggested. The fort was built in the last decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century as a timber-earth fort. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century it was rebuilt in stone and used until 5<sup>th</sup> century. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the fort was presumably the garrison of <i>cohors I Aelia Brittonum</i>. The <i>legio II Italica</i>, the <i>legio X gemina pia fidelis</i>,</p>

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		<p>and the <i>cohors V Breucorum</i> are handed down as other troops. Late Antique conversions took place under the <i>dux Ursicinus</i>.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Due to the topographical location and the regular organization of the historical area, a Roman fort was presumed under the Medieval market since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>◆ Smaller archaeological investigations, stone monuments and random discoveries as well as the systematic examination of construction sites from the 60s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century confirmed the assumption.</li> <li>◆ Although the late Roman fortlet was already located in 1987/88, the archaeological investigations (2011-2013) necessary before the construction of a social housing project led to its partial exposure and preservation as an accessible ruin in the basement accessible at ground floor of the new building.</li> </ul>
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	<p>A building inscription in Ybbs, which had been transferred to Vienna in 1508 and is lost today, describes a burgus erected around AD 370 by <i>milites auxiliares Lauriacensis</i>, which until now had not been located. The latest researches have shown the evidence of a fortlet.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ In 1991, two parallel sections of the walls were unveiled on the occasion of a project for urban renewal in the area between the parish church and the town wall.</li> <li>◆ In 2014, the outer wall was re-examined and it was found that the form and the dimension were that of a Roman building.</li> </ul>
18a-d	Pöchlarn – Kastell und Vicus	<p>The first information about Roman Pöchlarn originates from humanists from the 16<sup>th</sup> century when for the first time gravestones bricked up in the church or put away in the castle had been described. Since the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century small excavations took place. It is only on account of recent excavation results from 1990 that it is ensured that only about the south-eastern-third of the former fort is preserved, while the other two thirds have been destroyed by the Danube. The ancient name <i>Arelape</i> is passed down in the <i>Tabula Peutingeriana</i>, the <i>Itinerarium Antonini</i> and the <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>. <i>Cohors I Flavia Brittonum miliaria</i> are mentioned as garrisons. For Late Antiquity, <i>equites Dalmatae</i> as well as a naval base are known. Recent archaeological investigations in the area of church square and Thörringplatz have provided important insights into the history of the fort, such as the proof of a first Roman marching camp, which was followed by a first timber-earth-fort during the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, from which two east-west oriented crew barracks were excavated. Around the turn of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, new barracks and a western stone fort wall with a square tower was built on the inside. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> century new construction of the barracks with changed orientation and construction took place. A part of this was developed further during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century with the same orientation as stone buildings, while wooden buildings in swell beam construction remained also in use. Last extensions date to Late Antiquity.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Pöchlarn is known as a site of Roman monuments since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Already around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, a Roman fort had been suspected, similar to other areas in the Austrian Danube region – due to the regular street patterns and the oral tradition regarding architectural remains and V-shaped trenches that had been observed in several locations in the town centre, and yet all attempts to locate them had failed. The actual location and extension could be verified only with the pre-construction-archaeological investigations in the last two decades.</li> </ul>
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower was built during the course of the expansion of the Danube Limes and was in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ During renovations on the Blashauskapelle, Roman findings were uncovered in 1990.</li> <li>◆ Archaeological investigations in 2014 provided proof of the watchtower.</li> </ul>
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower was built during the course of the expansion of the Danube Limes and was in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Research History:</p>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ An architectural investigation took place in 2015.</li> <li>◆ Archaeological and geophysical investigations in 2016 have shown that the watchtower is still largely preserved in its floor plan.</li> </ul>
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower was built during the course of the expansion of the Danube Limes and was in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was presumed to be a building structure from the Roman era, but only in 1965 it was recognized as a Roman fort (“burgus”).</li> <li>◆ Investigations were carried out by H. Stiglitz (Austrian Archaeological Institute) in 1970.</li> <li>◆ In 1985, the Austrian Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt) commissioned a building survey and restoration.</li> </ul>
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	<p>The watchtower was built during the course of the expansion of the Danube Limes and was in use until the 5<sup>th</sup> century. A smaller predecessor construction of the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> century was erected in the south wing of the watchtower.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Already in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a Roman watchtower had been postulated in the region around Windstalgraben.</li> <li>◆ However, the building was only discovered in 1952, during deforestation due to road construction work.</li> <li>◆ The first archaeological investigations were carried out in 1970 by H. Stiglitz (Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut (Austrian Archaeological Institute)).</li> <li>◆ From 1992 to 1994, the architectural remains were recorded and preserved by M. Moreno-Huerta and H. Ubl (Bundesdenkmalamt). A previous building was identified during this work.</li> </ul>
24a-b	Mautern – Kastell	<p>Medieval Mautern developed over the fort <i>Favianis</i> of the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i> and the <i>Vita Sancti Severini</i>. Roman ruins were mentioned already in the 11<sup>th</sup> century; from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the priests of the nearby Benedictine monastery Göttweig had been repeatedly confronted with the archaeological findings in Mautern. After the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, archaeological researches of various institutions provided essential insights into the history of the fort.</p> <p>According to current research, seven construction periods of the 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD are seen, which were associated with extensions and partial positional shifts. The first two periods (AD 70/80-120/140) are marked by the V-shaped trenches of two wooden earth forts. The Northern front was taken over in the first period of the stone period (period 3) and remained until period 5. In period 2 an expansion took place in the south and west, which remained unchanged in the oldest stone fort. For the stone fort, a total of five construction periods are assumed, the fronts of periods 3 and 4 being identical. The oldest stone fort (period 3, AD 130/140-170/180) had a square floor plan (175 × 175 m). Its western and southern front are similar to the Medieval town wall, while the unchanged northern front between the younger field tower at the parsonage and the tower at the Nikolaihof disappeared. The stationing of the <i>cohors I Aelia Brittonum</i> around AD 140/150 is considered as an occasion for the erection of the fort. After a fire, the destroyed barracks were restored in period 4, possibly during the reign of Commodus (end of fire after AD 251).</p> <p>In a continued retention of the floor plan, in the period 5 (AD 260/270-360/370) at the NW, NE and SW corners fan-shaped towers were erected and the interior was redesigned, which is connected with the stationing of the <i>legio I Noricorum</i>. Period 6 (AD 370/380-450) brought a significant change when the northern front was advanced to the Danube. As a result, the interior has been enlarged by about one third, although not built on. In the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century three powerful horseshoe towers, including a gate tower of the eastern front arose. The horseshoe tower of the northern front became the essence of the present day's castle in the Middle Ages. The one belonging to the western front is integrated into the Medieval</p>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
		<p>town walls and forms an access to the castle and the museum. The fort interior was increasingly used for civilian purposes during the later period. Only settlement activity is detectable for period 7 (AD 450–480/500).</p> <p>The fort was built in an excellently selected place at the exit of the Danube from the narrow valley of Wachau to a wide basin landscape. From here, a hydrographically predefined river crossing opened up the old paths into the settlement areas of the Marcomans settling in the north and the Rugier mentioned in the <i>Vita Severini</i>. The successful selection of the location is confirmed by the new settlement from the early Middle Ages.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Although Roman ruins at Mautern were already known in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the archaeological explorations were pursued only from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, whereby especially the priests of the nearby Benedictine monastery of Göttweig made significant contributions.</li> <li>◆ From the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when Bishop Otto of Freising identified the fort of <i>Favianis</i>, which was mentioned in the <i>Vita Severini</i>, for the first time with the aspiring Babenberg residential city in Vienna, the question of Mautern or Vienna were at the center of the scientific discourse.</li> <li>◆ In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, not only were the outlines of the Roman military fort recognized for the first time, but above all the cemeteries belonging to it; up to the post-1945 period, above all, committed laymen made significant contributions.</li> <li>◆ In the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Austrian Archaeological Institute and the Federal Monument Office undertook numerous pre-construction-archaeological investigations, which became necessary due to the modern expansion of the settlement, which provided knowledge regarding the architectural history of the fort, the <i>vicus</i> and the cemeteries to the western world.</li> </ul>
25a-e	Traismauer – Kastell und Kleinkastell	<p>Although since 16<sup>th</sup> century, a military fort had been assumed in the city center, only the archaeological investigations carried out from 1966 onwards provided definite evidence. Originally equated with the road station <i>Trigisamum</i>, the identification with <i>Augustiana</i> mentioned in the <i>Notitia dignitatum</i> is undisputed today.</p> <p>The first fort from the Early Imperial period, presumably a two-phase or three-phase timber-earth fort, has been known so far only at individual sites. Its location corresponds more or less to the stone fort, however, the walls are located somewhat within the perimeter of the stone walls at the north and east front.</p> <p>According to an inscription from the Wienertor ('Vienna Gate'), the stone fort was built by the equestrian unit <i>ala I Augusta Thracum</i> in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and enlarged to the timber-earth fort. So far excavations proved a roughly rectangular ground plan with an inner area of 3.75 hectares. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century construction of horseshoe tower and fan-shaped tower. The parts of this latest stone building phase (Wienertor 'Vienna Gate', Reckturm 'Reck Tower', Haus Venusbergstrasse 10) which stand upright up to this day, were used again during the Middle Ages and continue to characterize the landscape of Traismauer.</p> <p>The <i>ala I Thracum (victrix?)</i> is known as the first garrison. From the second third of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century the <i>ala I Augusta Thracum</i> is verified. The <i>equites Dalmatae</i> ("Dalmatian horsemen") garrisoned during Late Antiquity.</p> <p>A new settlement is confirmed from the early Middle Ages.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Because of the honorary inscription of the <i>Ala I Augusta Thracum</i>, which has been built into the wall over the gate of the castle, a fort has been assumed in Traismauer since the 16<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>◆ At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the same was assumed on the basis of the regular street patterns at the town center and near the church, but only in 1966 investigations during building resulted in the detailed knowledge of the architectural history of the visible fortifications and the inner building structure of the fort.</li> </ul>
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	<p>The first information of the ruins in Zwentendorf date back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At that time, massive walls were apparently preserved. Archaeological investigations took place in 1953-1961. The identification of the fort, which has been disputed for</p>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
27a-b	Tulln – Kastell	<p>a long time, could be verified recently with the help of a label made of lead with <i>Asturis</i> mentioned in the <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>.</p> <p>While the northern half of the fort had eroded due to Danube floods, extensive archaeological studies could be made on the southern area. The first timber-earth fort could be seen with a trapezoidal ground plan, the trenches of which ran obliquely towards the north-west, probably following the course of an arm of the Danube. The expansion in stone took place for the first time in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. In Late Antiquity the fort was reinforced with fan-shaped towers at the corners and horseshoe towers on the south and west front. The <i>porta decumana</i> was remodeled into a small protruding gate-building with a small passage. At the same time, barracks were rebuilt and the <i>principia</i> expanded.</p> <p>There was continued use of the fort area as a civilian settlement in Late Antiquity and in 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> century as a burial ground. Subsequently, the south-eastern fan-shaped tower was converted to a fort to be utilized up to the 14<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>It is disputed to some extent that troops garrisoning the fort were deduced only out of tile stamps but <i>legio II Italica</i>, the <i>legio I Noricorum</i> and units of the <i>OFARN</i> group have been established.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The first information of the wall remains in Zwentendorf date back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>◆ In some cases, remains of massive wall of the fort, which were blown up, were visibly preserved up to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>◆ Around 1870, parts of the south-eastern corner tower (so-called Krottenturm) might have still been visibly well-preserved.</li> <li>◆ Before the Second World War, K. Hetzer drew attention to numerous Roman findings.</li> <li>◆ Finally, excavations took place in the fort area from 1953 to 1961 under the direction of E. Vorbeck and H. Stiglitz (Austrian Archaeological Institute) and F. Hampl (Niederösterreichisches Landesmuseum).</li> <li>◆ Under the direction of St. Groh (Austrian Archaeological Institute), larger areas south and south-west of the fort were subjected to geophysical surveys in 2001/2, whereby the remains of settlements and graves were revealed.</li> <li>◆ Because of the removal of gravel, rescue excavations were necessary in the western area of the <i>vicus</i>, and in the adjoining cemetery on the west, which were carried out by the Austrian Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt) in 2003-2009.</li> </ul> <p>The ruins of the fort <i>Comagena (Comagenis)</i> of the <i>Tabula Peutingeriana</i>, the <i>Itinerarium Antonini</i> and a main place of the <i>Vita Sancti Severini</i> lie under the Medieval old town of Tulln. Despite its initial identification in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the localization of the fort was possible only due to archaeological research after 1980. On the basis of a fort construction inscription found in year 2000 in the <i>porta principalis dextra</i> (AD 104), a reconstruction work on one of the oldest timber-wooden fortresses from the late first century had taken place around the 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century in a stone fort, by the <i>ala I Commagenorum</i>. The eastern, southern and western fronts of the fort are still apparently partially preserved, while the northern front has been eroded by the River Danube. No less than a two-phase system of V-shaped trenches was located in front of the fort walls. Two catastrophic fires are known from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. A more extensive restructuring work of the fort was done around the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The fan-shaped towers at the south-west and the south-east corner originate from this period. After another fire disaster, the last construction measures were carried out under the Roman military chief <i>dux Ursicinus</i>. It appears that the fort has been reduced in size during Late Antiquity, as its north-west corner had been sealed off by a V-shaped ditch; the small fort itself so far is not archaeologically confirmed. The bulk of the fort's area served as a civilian settlement area.</p> <p>Through the presence <i>ala I Commagenorum</i>, that was stationed here to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, it can be confirmed, that the fort was the base of the Danube fleet and the garrison of an equestrian military unit (<i>equites promoti Comagenis</i>) in Late Antiquity. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, an occupation of troops of Germanic confederates is archaeologically documented.</p> <p>After a long phase abandonment, new settlement of the ruined site in the 9<sup>th</sup> century and its development into a Medieval city center.</p>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
28a-d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell und Kleinkastell	<p>A new settlement is confirmed from the early Middle Ages.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ After observing of ruins and graves during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which were mainly owed to the enthusiastic laymen, systematic archaeological investigations took place with preparatory measures for the construction only around 1980, because of the modern expansion of the town.</li> </ul> <p><i>Cannabiaca</i>, which is mentioned in the <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i>, is accepted as the ancient name for Zeiselmauer.</p> <p>A timber-earth fort built in the last decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD was gradually renewed in stone by the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. From the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, fan-shaped towers were built, which are partly visible to this day. Towers with a horseshoe-shaped layout between the corners of the fort and the gates verified the 1.4 m thick fort wall. Two forward V-shaped trenches, separated by a wall, could be seen on the north side. Several remains of buildings of military barracks could also be identified in the fort area, near the <i>principia</i> with a sanctuary of the flags of the legion under the present church. Further, the <i>via principalis</i> was uncovered, which runs to the archway of the <i>porta principalis dextra</i>. In Late Antiquity, the fort, with the exception of the fortlet, was used as a civilian settlement area and experienced a fundamental structural transformation.</p> <p>The first occupying troops were presumably the <i>cohors V Breucorum</i>. From AD 122 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century Zeiselmauer was the garrison of the <i>cohors II Thracum equitata pia fidelis</i>, later of border troops.</p> <p>After a prolonged, settlement-free period, there was a re-colonization of the ruins in the 9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Information of Roman findings from Zeiselmauer is known since the 18<sup>th</sup> century. At that time, the mighty ruins were considered Roman, but later on were seen as Medieval, despite first archaeological investigations from 1904-1911 to the 1920s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The fortlet situated in the NW-corner was called interpreted as a street tower by the excavators. Only the archaeological and structural investigations carried out from 1969 provided the conclusive proof of a Roman fort.</li> </ul>
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	<p>The oldest timber-earth fort was built around AD 80 and had several construction phases. Around AD 100, it received the first stone buildings and brick-built barracks. Reconstruction work took place in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, which is testified by residential quarters, barracks, officers' housing and the bath house. Also parts of the fort wall and ditches as well as a horseshoe tower were uncovered, which superimposed the older inner tower of the eastern flank. The last recognizable settlement layer within the fort is characterized by simple wooden buildings with mud-plastered lattice work. These buildings were destroyed by a fire disaster at the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. For a long time, the fort ruins lay deserted and were only re-settled in the High Middle Ages.</p> <p>A total of three interdependent cohorts of <i>auxilia</i> troops for the fort of Klosterneuburg are known: <i>cohors Montanorum prima</i> (about AD 80 to about 102), <i>cohors II Batavorum</i> (until just before AD 128), <i>cohors I Aelia sagittariorum</i> (evidenced up to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century but probably they were stationed in Klosterneuburg up to the military reform in the 4<sup>th</sup> century). The late antique garrison is unknown because of the poor sources.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Since the 18<sup>th</sup> century and during the construction of the new monastery, remains of the Roman fort were accounted for. Archaeological investigations took place during construction since the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</li> </ul>
30a-e	Wien – Legionslager, Canabae, Gräberfeld	<p>References to a military settlement already in the first decades of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD are available. From AD 98, the legionary fortress was built with a rectangular ground plan (400 × 500 m) by the <i>legio XIII gemina</i>, which was stationed here until AD 101. This unit was followed by the <i>legio XIII gemina Martia victrix</i>, which was moved to <i>Carnuntum</i> in AD 114. The <i>legio X gemina</i> is considered as the most significant legion, which remained in its location of <i>Vindobona</i> till the 5<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The settlement (<i>canabae legionis</i>) around the legionary fortress presumably existed from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The reduction of troop strength at the turn of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century causes free space within the walls of the</p>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	<p>fortress, which is then used by the civil population. Extended areas of the former <i>canabae legionis</i> were continuously left vacant, then planished and rededicated as cemeteries. Burials in the east and in the south-west of the legionary fortress from the last third of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century mark the starting point of this process. In the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century only few town districts, which were not used as a necropolis, seem to have existed.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ First Roman findings are known since the 14<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>◆ Late Roman sarcophagi and other burials of a cemetery were excavated near the Votivkirche in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>◆ First archaeological investigations by F. Kenner at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century were able to locate the legionary fortress.</li> <li>◆ In 1907 the legionary commander's residence and parts of the barracks were discovered at the Judenplatz.</li> <li>◆ During construction works for the underground the ditch system of the legionary fortress was identified at the Graben and the Stephansplatz in 1973/4.</li> <li>◆ Predominantly at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, through excavations many details of the Roman legion's fortress became known to the Viennese municipal archaeology department.</li> </ul> <p>With the gradual integration of the Eastern Alps and the Danube region into the Roman Empire around the turn of the century, the region around <i>Carnuntum</i> became the hub for the connection between Northern and Southern Europe. The decisive factor was its location on the northern border of the Roman Empire and at the intersection of the Limes Road with an intra-European long distance trade route, the so-called Amber Road (Bernsteinstrasse), which was simultaneously of the greatest military-strategic significance as marching route for the Roman military. <i>Carnuntum</i> was mentioned as a Celtic town in the year AD 6, near which a winter camp was built.</p> <p>Around the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, the sudden burst in settlement followed the respective military requirements and political circumstances, which led to a close integration of military and civilian settlements. From the time of Emperor Trajan's reign (AD 98-117), <i>Carnuntum</i> was the capital of the province of Upper Pannonia and residence of a consular governor. Its largest extent of about ten square kilometers reached the town at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.</p> <p>The oldest traceable Roman settlements in <i>Carnuntum</i> date to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, when the <i>legio XV Apollinaris</i> was moved to the Danube area and built its base in <i>Carnuntum</i>. The extended <i>canabae legionis</i> developed around this fort. Towards the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, another fort was built for an equestrian military unit of 480 military personnel as reinforcement.</p> <p>To the west, the civilian settlements extended; during the reign of Hadrian (AD 117–138), the town was given the rank of a <i>municipium</i>. When Septimius Severus was proclaimed emperor by the Pannonian troops in <i>Carnuntum</i> in AD 193, the promotion to the <i>colonia Septimia Aurelia Antoniniana Karnuntum</i> followed.</p> <p>According to the administrative reform of the Emperor Diocletian (AD 284-305), <i>Carnuntum</i> was no longer the residence of the civilian administration but only that of the military administration. After the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, a gradual deterioration occurred, with the result that the fortress and the settlement areas became more and more deserted since the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. The last written mention of <i>Carnuntum</i> in ancient literature can be found from the historian <i>Ammianus Marcellinus</i>, who died around AD 400, who described the town as abandoned and dirty.</p> <p>Research History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The humanist Wolfgang Lazius (1514-1565), working in Vienna, recognized ancient <i>Carnuntum</i> in the ruins near Petronell. From then on, there are reports and views of the Heidentor as well as information about ruins and findings.</li> <li>◆ Systematic scientific research began in 1877 in the legionary fortress.</li> <li>◆ Starting from 1885, the newly founded Association of Carnuntinum made an impact on the research activity in <i>Carnuntum</i>. The excavations were carried out together with the Limes Commission of the Imperial Academy of Sciences (Limeskommission der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften), established in 1897.</li> </ul>



ID No	Component parts	History and Development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ From the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the areas that were uncovered were preserved to some extent.</li> <li>◆ From the 1950s, there was a gradual change from research excavations to rescue excavations with construction measures.</li> </ul>
32a-c	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>The auxiliary fort <i>Gerulata</i> had an important strategic function – to protect the east flank of the legions stationed at <i>Carnuntum</i>. The military unit <i>Ala I Cannanefatium</i> was based here strategically to guard the northern end of a relatively extensive area in which the main body of the Danube river spreads out into an inland delta. The Romans probably took the name <i>Gerulata</i> from the local Celtic population.</p> <p>The construction of the fort began during the reign of the Flavian dynasty (AD 69 – 96) and four construction stages were identified in its development. The location and extent of the fort during the first stage of construction (around AD 80–170), in a form of a wood-clay fortlet, is indicated by its double v-shaped ditch. The fortlet was rebuilt into a larger stone fort during the second construction stage (after AD 170 – end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century). Archaeological excavations have shown that extremely intensive building work took place at <i>Gerulata</i> at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and during the 4<sup>th</sup> century, meaning the third stage in the construction of the fort (up to AD 380), connected with the military reforms under the emperors Gallienus and Diocletian. This version of the fort had a smaller, nearly square-shaped area (200 × 200 m) and was enclosed by massive fortified stone walls. In the years around AD 380 the defensive system on the Pannonian frontier underwent structural changes as a result of which the fourth stage of construction took place. The Roman garrison gave up the original <i>Gerulata</i> fort’s area and built a smaller, fortified watchtower in the left corner of the <i>praetentura</i> of the original auxiliary fort. Similar small forts have been found within the perimeter of older forts on the Norican and Pannonian Limes and are dated to the post-Valentinian period.</p> <p>In 433 the Roman Empire concluded a treaty (<i>foedus</i>) granting Pannonia to the Huns. The borders were abandoned and maintaining the defensive system lost its sense. The border system on the lower Danube remained more or less intact until the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, when Avars and Slavs crossed the Danube into the territory of the Roman provinces. The first written mentions of ancient <i>Gerulata</i> date from Roman times and can be found in the <i>Itinerarium Antonini</i> and the <i>Notitia dignitatum</i>. The location of the fort is also shown on the Medieval copy of a third century AD Roman map, the <i>Tabula Peutingeriana</i>.</p> <p>Research history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Excavations by Ágost Sótér, 1888–1891</li> <li>◆ Excavations by András Graf and military survey by Aladár Radnóti, 1932–1933</li> <li>◆ Systematic archaeological research by Ľudmila Kraskovská (1961, 1964) and Ján Dekan (1965–1972)</li> <li>◆ Since 1976, long-term archaeological research of the Museum “Ancient <i>Gerulata</i>” area, currently coordinated by Jaroslava Schmidtová</li> </ul>
33a-c	Iža “Kelemantia” – rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>The Roman counter-fort in Iža, at the bridgehead of Brigetio, came into existence at the turning point of the Marcomannic Wars. Research results have proven two main construction stages in the fort’s development. The 1<sup>st</sup> stage, the wood-clay fort was built around 175–179 AD not as a temporary but as a permanent structure. The construction technology featured significantly wide walls and an ingenious drainage system that allowed for the building of firm, stable and durable structures of considerable size for barracks and other buildings. It is probable that, after the destruction of the wooden-clay fort, shortly before the end of the war, several military units were stationed in five temporary camps in the fort’s close surroundings (discovered by the aerial survey in 1990).</p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> stage, construction of a stone counter-fort, was probably launched shortly after the end of the Marcomannic Wars under the rule of Commodus (180–192). The counter-fort, which was fortified by a stone wall, was of a regular square floor plan with an area of over 3 ha with rounded corners. Extensive reconstructions of the fortification from the 4<sup>th</sup> century with a protruding bastion, additional u-shaped structures added to the fan shaped or round gate towers to the corner towers were among the new fortification elements of the Constantine and Valerian period. The western, northern and eastern walls were circled by two (later even five) protective</p>

ID No	Component parts	History and Development
		<p>trenches which increased the defendability of the fort. The reason for building so massive fortification walls in Iža was probably due to its location as the outpost on the left bank of the Danube. It was built to hold off strong attacks until reinforcements from the other side of the Danube arrived.</p> <p>The counter-fort stood almost until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century – the end of the Roman power on the north-Pannonian border. It is still not clear whether it was abandoned by its Roman garrison or plundered.</p> <p>According to the identical geographical data in <i>Geographia</i> by Claudius Ptolemaeus about Brigetio and the site entitled Kelemantia, certain authors in older historical and archaeological literature identified the Roman counter-fort in Iža with this name. However, this name is not generally accepted by contemporary authors.</p> <p>Research history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Excavations by János Tóth-Kurucz, 1906–1909, 1912–1913</li> <li>◆ Research of outer ditches by Jaroslav Bóhm, 1932</li> <li>◆ Excavations by Mária Lamiová-Schmiedlová and Bedřich Svoboda, 1955–1957</li> <li>◆ Long-term archaeological research by the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (Ján Rajtár, Klára Kuzmová, Priska Ratismorská, Marek Gere), 1978–now</li> </ul>



Porta Praetoria of the legionary fortress in Regensburg (ID No 6a)

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## 3. Justification for Inscription

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### 3.1.a. Brief synthesis

This nomination deals with a new property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. In case of its nomination this property will be managed under an overarching framework concerning international collaboration of the overall management and development of the European frontiers of the Roman Empire as World Heritage ('Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster'). The nomination is concerned with the western part of the Danube Limes in the countries of Austria, Germany and Slovakia.



Fig. 3.1: Map of the Roman Empire with its frontiers (after Frontiers of the Roman Empire Culture 2000 project (2005-2008))

#### CONTEXT OF THE FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE AS A WHOLE

The frontiers of the Roman Empire were the result of a long development, which took off in Italy in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. It was only in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD that they took the shape of a fortified perimeter, resulting in the line of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. In spite of some reductions and extensions, this line can be considered as the frontiers of the Empire at its largest extent, from northern Britain to the Black Sea, and through the Near East and North Africa to the Atlantic Coast.

The division in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD into a Western and an Eastern Empire heralded the end of the frontiers as a unified defence system. The frontiers of the Western Empire ceased to exist in the 5<sup>th</sup>

century in Western Europe, and did not survive the 7<sup>th</sup> century in northern Africa. In the latter period, the frontier system of the Eastern Empire collapsed as well, concerning the Danube Limes (eastern segment) and the Limes in the Near East.

The wide range of constructions and building types along those former common frontiers not only reflects the needs arisen from different geographical situations but also mirrors the variety of cultures sharing daily life within these borders. The archaeological remains of the FRE as a whole are predestined to remind us that the former huge Roman Empire united peoples who in our days mostly have forgotten about this common past – or at least do not consider it to be of relevance. However, at a closer look besides the archaeological values an additional overriding socio-political interest supports the “reestablishment” of the *Limes*. The latter is considered to be an important aspect for the implementation of this common project, because the sole conservation of cultural heritage without transferring its meaning into our today’s life will never establish the acceptance needed for a comprehensive and sustainable safeguarding of a property. Therefore, cultural education and communication and cooperation are major purposes of World Heritage.

With reference to the existing, nominated and proposed World Heritage Property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Western Segment)*, this obligation turned out to be of enormous relevance particularly with regard to the recent political development in countries sharing parts of the former Limes and at present being trapped in armed conflicts, which forced people to leave their home. Thousands of people are on the move to Europe and the short period of cordial welcome and helpfulness in the European Countries has changed to a helpless attempt of self-protection by building fences and establishing new borders. Against the backdrop of this demanding situation the Limes-Project gets a completely new dimension. If Cultural Heritage is considered to be a major contribution to sustainable development and social cohesion of societies as well as to a peaceful coexistence of peoples the common project *Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Western Segment)* connected in the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster*, can be an opportunity to bring people together in the attempt of reaching a common goal by working united in the field of safeguarding a shared heritage as well as in scientific and research projects related to it. It is a unique chance to enhance mutual understanding initially in the field of culture and maybe thus to succeed step by step in restoring understanding, cooperation and tolerance in all fields of daily life. This will neither come off quickly nor in one step. It will be a gradually growing project and a long term duty for all countries sharing parts of the former Limes.

The inscription of Hadrian’s Wall (UK, 1987)<sup>1</sup> provided the basis for the common project *Frontiers of the Roman Empire*. With the inscription of the Upper German-Raetian Limes (DE, 2005)<sup>2</sup> the ‘Frontiers of the Empire’ World Heritage Site as a phased, serial transboundary nomination was created. With the inscription of the Antonine Wall (UK, 2008)<sup>3</sup> this property was enlarged.

With the results of the Ittingen-Report<sup>4</sup> on their way and for practical reasons, ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre have raised the question as to whether the concept of a single WHS, extended – as the States Parties have planned – over several cycles, is feasible for the FRE, or whether the Roman frontiers should rather be split into separate sections and be nominated as separate properties linked by a thematic framework ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire’. In the subsequent Thematic Study and Nomination Strategy<sup>5</sup> three separate World Heritage properties, beside the existing serial World Heritage property, were outlined. It is argued that the three envisaged additional properties each have the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value as clearly defined sections of the overall frontiers. Key values would be the

<sup>1</sup> 11 COM VIIA.

<sup>2</sup> 29 COM 8B.46: The World Heritage Committee approves the extension of **Hadrian's Wall** (United Kingdom) to include the Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Upper German-Raetian Limes (Germany) on the World Heritage List on the basis of the cultural criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv).

<sup>3</sup> 32 COM 8B.40: The World Heritage Committee approves the extension of the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire, United Kingdom and Germany**, to include the Antonine Wall on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**.

<sup>4</sup> 34 COM 9B: Report on serial nominations and properties (<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2010/whc10-34Com-9Be.pdf>).

<sup>5</sup> R. Ployer/M. Polak/R. Schmidt, The Frontiers of the Roman Empire. A Thematic Study and proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy advised by ICOMOS-International and commissioned by the Intergovernmental Committee of the ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire’ World Heritage Site (UK, DE) and the Bratislava Group (Vienna/Nijmegen/Munich 2017).



innovative responses to the challenges of a highly dynamic river delta (Lower Germany), the evolution of military strategies to counter the threats emanating from sustained large-scale migration (Danube), and the unparalleled mixture of military solutions developed to cope with varying landscapes and threats (*Dacia*). It is considered that all three properties have the potential to meet criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv) for World Heritage inscription. The four single properties (including the existing WHS) would be joined under a common framework 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' (Cluster).

For the largest of the three envisaged properties, the Danube frontier, a nomination in two steps is proposed, for reasons of timetable management. The first step would concern the western segment consisting of the sites within the territories of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia, and the second step the eastern segment comprising the sites in Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Serbia as an extension (see fig. 3.2).



Fig. 3.2: The Danube Limes with the relevant States Parties (after Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage Project / Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung)

### FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES (WESTERN SEGMENT)

In the nomination dossier for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* we follow the definition of the so-called Koblenz Declaration<sup>6</sup>:

“The Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site should consist of the line(s) of the frontier of the height of the empire from Trajan to Septimius Severus (about AD 100-200), and military installations of different periods which are on that line. The installations include fortresses, forts, towers, the limes road, artificial barriers and immediately associated civil structures.”

With the selection of the sites (component parts) for the nominated property the overall aim in the relevant part was to:

<sup>6</sup> Nomination file 430ter, p. 427.



- ◆ make the Roman frontier again visible and understandable in its enormous vastness and complexity, forming the single largest monument to the Roman civilization and defining the maximum extent and nature of the Roman Empire, one of the greatest states the world has seen;
- ◆ show that the single monuments of the frontier belong closely together thus forming an organic entity;
- ◆ extend and deepen the existing relationships among archaeologists and cultural heritage experts involved in the daily protection and management of the Roman frontier;<sup>7</sup>
- ◆ achieve sustainable World Heritage properties in the sense of on-going protection, conservation and management, and, last but not least;
- ◆ agree on common management principles in order to harmonise national protective regulations and thus guarantee a shared approach for the protection, conservation, management, interpretation and promotion of the overall FRE and of its individual component sites.

As a complex of primarily military installations, the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* constitute an associative monument whose elements - legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets and auxiliary troop bases, associated civil settlements (*vici*), sanctuaries, cemeteries, workshops, harbours and roads – which extend from Bad Gögging – Heilbad (DE) to Iža – “Kelemantia”, římský vojenský tábor (kastel) (SK). For the various parts for this 600 kilometres long stretch of the frontier, the Romans developed individual solutions appropriate to the topographical and geographic features as well as the political situation of the times. The goal was to create a frontier system that enabled effective control of trade and transportation along the river Danube. At the same time the system should allow the military to prevent intruders from entering the Empire.

For most of its length, the nominated Danube frontier is bordered by wide floodplains, which are separated by the outskirts of high mountain ranges forcing the mostly winding and twisting river into deep and narrow gorges. These alternating natural conditions are clearly reflected by the size and positioning of the military installations, with the gorges being secured by small posts in elevated positions, and the plains by larger forts at river crossings and at points overlooking the plains. The individual frontier section nominated here is made of finely interwoven cultural, social and functional elements. Hence, it should be considered in its entirety as an integral part of the associative monument of Roman culture.

With the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* the integrity of the "Frontiers of the Roman Empire" is enhanced in its entirety.

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in the three modern countries Germany, Austria and Slovakia formed the northern borderline of the Roman Empire from the time of the Emperor Augustus to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Under the reign of Augustus most of the regions and tribes along the river Danube were annexed by the Romans. The area of Roman interests was defined by a demarcation line along the Danube, which was set up in the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

After the creation of the provinces of Raetia, Noricum and Pannonia (fig. 3.3) and the establishment of the first permanent military forts around AD 40 existed an open frontier, which was protected by Roman troops and barbarian tribes. The first military installations in the Danube provinces were built along the main roads from Italy to the edges of the empire, which were set up as communication lines. Forts and fortresses along the river Danube were established at sensitive areas like rivers confluences and major trade routes. Under the reign of Vespasian the Roman army preferred to strengthen the existing fortifications. It is possible that control along the line of the Danube was exerted mostly by the fleet. Several legionary bases were established at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD like Vienna and Carnuntum (AT), and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century in Regensburg (DE) and Enns (AT). Dozens of auxiliary forts, temporary camps, late Roman fortresses and bridgeheads as well as several watchtowers were erected on the territories of the

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<sup>7</sup> Breeze/ Jilek 2008.

three countries. The forts originally had an earth and timber construction, but from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, they were rebuilt in stone.

Following Trajan's conquest of Dacia the former large province of Pannonia was divided. A significant period of crisis in the history of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* was the time of the Marcomannic Wars (AD 166–180). Many fortifications and especially the civilian hinterland up to Italy were attacked, raided or even destroyed several times by barbarian tribes. A large army came together under the command of the Emperor Marc Aurel in the Middle Danube area at Vindobona (AT). This army finally defeated the barbarian tribes in AD 180.



Fig. 3.3: The Danube Limes with the Roman provinces (2<sup>nd</sup> century AD; after Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage Project / Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung)

The frontier system in the era of the Emperor Commodus was strengthened. The following 40 years was the most flourishing period of the Danube provinces. However, in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD the biggest crisis struck the Empire and *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. Most of the forts and fortlets were destroyed and many of the troops were annihilated. Under Aurelianus in the 270's this time of unrest ended with a reorganisation of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*.

Under the Emperor Diocletian administrative reforms resulted in a further division of the former provinces. Along the Danube the new provinces of Raetia Secunda, Noricum Ripense, Pannonia Prima, Valeria and Pannonia Secunda were established as border provinces (fig. 3.4). Together with a restructured frontier troop new units with specialized tasks were stationed, according to the *Notitia Dignitatum*, a late Roman digest of offices.

Connected were great building programs in all Danube provinces in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Many fortifications received stronger defences, first with horseshoe-shaped towers, later with fan-shaped towers. The function of the small bridgeheads on the left bank of the river Danube was to safeguard the landing of boats to enable the action of the other side of the river.

The last significant overall military building process took place under and after the reign of the Emperor Valentinian, when tower-like fortifications were constructed. At the turn to the 5<sup>th</sup> century the size of the forts was cut down by building new walls in the corner of the old forts due to a much smaller garrison in place.



Fig. 3.4: The Danube Limes with the Roman provinces (4<sup>th</sup> century AD; Bechert 1999, endpaper)

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* finally broke down under the attack of the Huns and was given up by Rome from the 430's onwards.

For topographical reasons many abandoned or partially destroyed Roman buildings still standing high were occupied and reused by people in the Middle Ages. Therefore, sites where once Roman military was garrisoned served as nuclei for present day villages and towns.

### The individual component parts' contribution to OUV

The following overview lists the individual component parts of this nomination. They were selected on the basis of their specific contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, based primarily on their outstanding scientific importance, as well as their high degree of integrity and authenticity and efficient mechanisms for their protection and management.

**Table 3.1**

The individual component parts' contribution to OUV

ID No	Component part	Contribution to OUV (statements of significance)
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	<p>The bath complex in Gad Gögging is the only proven thermal spa at the Raetian section of the Limes.</p> <p>In particular, the hip baths distinguish this spa from the rather standardized military baths. They represent the only Roman bathing infrastructure of this kind north of the Alps.</p>
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	<p>The component part is situated in a unique natural location 2 km south of the point, where the artificially built land frontier (WHS since 2005; Ref: 430ter) with wall, watchtowers and fortlets ended at the northern bank of the river Danube and the river frontier of the Danube Limes began. The “Weinberg” hilltop offered and still offers commanding views along and across the river Danube and provided and provides a visual interconnection between the auxiliary fort Eining/Abusina and the installations of the Raetian land frontier.</p> <p>The building ensemble of sanctuary, accommodation house and watchtower indicates a sacred accentuation of this extraordinary topographic position.</p>
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	<p>The component part is situated in a unique natural location, as the river Danube passes the Early Imperial fortlet Weltenburg-Am Galget just before it enters the “Weltenburger Enge”, a 5.5 km long narrow gorge of limestone cliffs four-hundred-feet high. In that topographic context the position of the fortlet on a strategically well-chosen terrace on top of a steep slope that descends to the right bank of the Danube offers commanding views.</p> <p>It is a distinct feature of the Danube Limes in Raetia and Noricum that in the Claudio-Neronian period (= mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) the 320 km long river section between the cohort forts Oberstimm and Linz/<i>Lentia</i> was exclusively secured by fortlets. Weltenburg-Am Galget is the only component part of the nomination, which represents one of these fortlets.</p>
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	<p>The component part comprises an undeveloped area with a small fort, vicus and cemeteries that is situated on the south bank of the river Danube opposite the mouth of the river Naab, which served as an important traffic route into the Barbaricum; the watchtower (<i>burgus</i>) demonstrates that the well-chosen strategic position was occupied by the Roman army well into the Late Roman period.</p>
5a-b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus	<p>Until the Marcomannic Wars the fort housed the only major garrison in the Regensburg basin. This was possible due to the topographic position that provided far-reaching views.</p> <p>The most significant site in Bavaria to exemplify the consequences of the Marcomannic invasions. Crucial component for the understanding of the development of the Roman military deployment in the Regensburg basin from the late 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.</p>
6a-l	Regensburg – Legionslager	<p>Substantial upstanding parts of the main gate (<i>porta praetoria</i>) and of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress completed in AD 179 survive and are visible and experienceable in the cityscape of the old town of Regensburg until today.</p> <p>The only legionary fortress of the province Raetia, which formed a Roman military stronghold at the northernmost point of the river Danube from the later 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.</p> <p>Second largest Roman settlement in the province Raetia after the provincial capital Augsburg.</p> <p>The layout of the legionary fortress including its internal main streets is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today.</p> <p>Niedermünster: architectural remains of the legionary fortress, the Late Roman an Early Medieval periods as well as the Middle Ages, comprising graves of Bavarian dukes, are preserved in an accessible underground room and enable visitors to experience the continuous use and reuse of the remains of the legionary fortress at Regensburg through time.</p> <p>The legionary fortress at Regensburg is situated within the existing World Heritage Site ‘Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof’ (Ref: 1155). Therefore the component parts of Cluster 6a-i are a selection of prominently visible and</p>



ID No	Component part	Contribution to OUV (statements of significance)
		<p>experienceable monuments that are nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto.</p> <p>The component parts 6j-l represent the canabae legionis and its cemeteries, which are an integral part of a legionary base, complementing component parts 6a-i to express the value of the whole ensemble. They are chosen for their good preservation in the ground and their scientific potential.</p>
7a-b	Straubing – Kastelle	<p>Large undeveloped area with substantial parts of the largest Mid Roman fort at Straubing within an otherwise densely populated district of the modern city.</p> <p>For a long time, garrison of part-mounted military cohort of Syrian archers.</p> <p>Structural remains of the Late Roman fort preserved below the surface of St. Peter's church hill.</p> <p>The Mid Roman fort is situated in a plain. The Late Roman fort was erected on top of St. Peter's church hill. Together they are a good example for the different ways Mid and Late Roman forts were positioned and that settlement continuity usually took place at the location of the Late Roman forts.</p>
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	<p>The only preserved wooden amphitheatre at the nominated section of the Danube Limes.</p>
9a-c	Passau – Kastelle und Burgus	<p>Unique natural location at the confluence of the Danube, the Inn and the Ilz</p> <p>Ancient border between the Roman provinces of Raetia and Noricum</p> <p>Border between the ancient customs zones of Gaul (<i>quadragesima Galliarum</i>) and Illyria (<i>publicum portorium Illyrici</i>)</p> <p>Very good preservation of the Late Roman structures compared to other sites at the Bavarian section</p> <p>Unique combination of literary, structural and material evidence for the Late Roman military organization and daily life north of the Alps in the 4<sup>th</sup> to late 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD</p> <p>Settlement continuity into the Early Medieval period</p>
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	<p>The fortlet of Oberranna was used to control the Limes road and the confluence of the Ranna from the north to the Danube. This function and the topographical references are still comprehensible today.</p> <p>The fortlet is characterized by a remarkable re-use phase: in the western tower, which was split with an inside wall and significantly larger compared to the other towers, a bathing system was installed. The praefurnium was located outside of the tower.</p> <p>It is the only quadriburgium at the Austrian Danube Limes.</p>
11a-b	Schlögen – Kastell und Vicus	<p>From 1838–1840 the first scheduled excavations took place at the Austrian Danube Limes and in the state of Upper Austria at Schlögen. These early excavations obtained a unique documentation of that time, the relevance of which was shown in the latest examinations from 2013–2015.</p> <p>The cluster consists of the fort situated directly in the lowlands of the Schlögen Danube River Bend and the vicus, which is situated above towards the west. The position at the Danube River Bend emphasizes the role of the fort for the control of the Danube.</p>
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	<p>The tower is an integral part of the system of watchtowers along the Danube Limes.</p> <p>The two-phase construction and its expansion during the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century are still exceptionally palpable. Its special importance is due to the lack of any later alterations, so that its present state represents authentically the two ancient architectural conditions.</p> <p>The watchtower is characterized by a very high level of integrity concerning the wholeness, because the horseshoe-shaped trench, which surrounds the tower, remains also visible as a monument.</p>
13a-b	Linz – Siedlung und Befestigung	<p>These component parts are nominated for the World Heritage because they are one of the earliest records of Roman settlement on the Norican section of the Danube Limes.</p> <p>The special significance of the component parts on Schlossberg and Martinsfeld in Linz is based on the continuity from Antiquity to the early Middle Ages, which</p>

ID No	Component part	Contribution to OUV (statements of significance)
		emerges as a development from the ancient name <i>Lentia</i> to the Medieval Linz and the evolution to the centre of the Medieval emerging power together with the first 799 mentioned Martinskirche (Church of St. Martin), and the <i>castrum</i> Linz.
14a-g	Enns – Legionslager, Canabae, St. Laurenz, Gräberstraße	<p>Enns / <i>Lauriacum</i> was a place of outstanding importance at the Danube Limes: It was terminus of the road corridor from Aquileia across the Alps to the Danube and the main town of the province Noricum. It was an important military base for the legio II Italica from AD 185 onwards; port of the Danube flotilla and a shield factory existed (see component part 14f).</p> <p>Despite large-scale developments, Enns / Lauriaum kept an organic structure with all the characteristic features of a military border settlement – legionary fortress, civilian settlements, and graveyards – up until now.</p> <p>The long settlement period from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century AD shows the establishment, development and in the end the gradual decline of the settlement structure.</p> <p>The civil settlement was connected with the fortress by two gravel roads joint at a sharp angle towards each other. Both roads, the northern portico-lined, led from the <i>porta decumana</i> westward in the city centre. The construction of the two main roads resulted in an irregular parcellation with an irregular road grid to which the inner development has been oriented, but occasionally also deviated from. Therefore, the usual urban structuring by division into <i>insulae</i> was not applied. The character and the rather loose arrangement of the buildings are reminiscent of rural housing structures (see component part 14b).</p> <p>Significant economic assessment: row of at least 12 lime kilns with a capacity between 17 and 20 cubic meters of raw material per kiln. The kilns are partly preserved and they still exist beneath the surface.</p> <p>In 1926 the north-east corner of the legionary fortress Lauriacum/Enns based on the Monument Protection Law, adopted in 1923, was the first granted this protection, to ensure the future preservation of an archaeological monument in Austria. The placement of these component parts under protection constituted a historically important milestone for monument protection in Austria (see component part 14g).</p> <p>Both Late Antique churches in Lorch are of paramount importance for early Christianity and church history in Austria: These are the only surviving early Christian monumental buildings in Austria north of the Alps, regarding archaeology (see component part 14c).</p>
15	Albing – Legionslager	<p>With a total area of 23.3 ha, the legionary fortress of Albing represents the largest Roman legionary fortress on the Austrian Danube Limes.</p> <p>Only enclosure walls with gate systems and towers and also the <i>principia</i> were constructed. The unfinished facility was abandoned before the construction inside the fortress has been completed and it was never used for military purposes. Its particular importance lies in the fact that the construction progress and the individual work steps of a building group can be reproduced accurately to that exact time in history and understood within a short period of time.</p>
16a-b	Wallsee – Kastell und Kleinkastell	<p>The central buildings of the fort, situated in the area of the market square and the southern gateway are very well preserved in their substance, thus owed to the low ground penetration and the depths of the ancient foundations.</p> <p>The small fort from the Late Antiquity is not only exceptionally well preserved, but also conserved under a "protective structure".</p>
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	<p>The fortlet, is presumed to be constructed around 1508 as mentioned on a building inscription. Its location is known since 2014 and it is still mostly unexplored. Therefore, it has an extremely high potential for research.</p>
18a-d	Pöchlarn – Kastell und Vicus	<p>The cluster Pöchlarn comprises a complex ensemble of different component parts, some of which are exceptionally well preserved.</p> <p>The parish church itself preserves the richest assemblage of Roman stone monuments of the Norican Danube Limes. The present church (built 1389–1429) contains a large number of architectural parts and inscriptions of burial monuments from the Roman cemetery in Pöchlarn, which were already known to the Humanists of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, it represents an unusual long tradition of preoccupation with the legacy of Rome on the Danube.</p>

ID No	Component part	Contribution to OUV (statements of significance)
		Immediately adjacent to the church the remains of the western gate tower of the <i>porta decumana</i> and the archaeological strata are preserved undamaged. Here the development of the history of development of ancient Arelape to the first-mentioned early Medieval settlement of AD 832 is preserved.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	The watchtower Blashausgraben is an integral part of the system of watchtowers in the Wachau between Melk and Mautern on the Danube. Its substance is well preserved, the masonry reaches to a height of 1.20 m.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	The watchtower St. Johann im Mauerthale is an integral part of the system of watchtowers in the Wachau. It is set apart from the usually secular used watchtowers or from the ones situated on the open land by its integration into a Medieval church.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	The best preserved late Roman watchtower on the Austrian Danube Limes with a total of three preserved floors lies in Bacharnsdorf. It is not only an integral part of the system of watchtowers in Wachau between Melk and Mautern on the Danube, but based on its substantially excellent preservation, it conveys a vivid picture of the original form of Roman watchtowers on the Danube Limes.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	The watchtower St. Lorenz is an integral part of the system of watchtowers in the Wachau. It is set apart from the usually secular used watchtowers or from the ones situated on the open land by its integration into a Medieval church.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	The watchtower Windstalgraben is an integral part of the system of watchtowers in the Wachau between Melk and Mautern on the Danube.
24a-b	Mautern – Kastell	The nominated component parts in Mautern are characterized by their excellent preservation. They are some of the most monumental buildings from ancient times on the Danube Limes. The extraordinary scientific importance of Mautern is due, among other things, to the fact that the fort is the only one on the nominated section of the Danube Limes that was enlarged in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century, while elsewhere the size of the military forts was reduced. In the biography of Saint Severinus, written by the monk Eugippius, who died in Favianis /Mautern on the 8th of January AD 482, a vivid picture of the late Roman presence on the Danube, the living conditions of the Limes population and their relationship to the east Germanic Rugii north of the Danube as well as of the church is given.
25a-e	Traismauer – Kastell und Kleinkastell	Many of the fortified parts of the later stone construction phase of the fort (Roman gate (component part 25e), horseshoe tower (component part 25d), southwestern fan-shaped tower (component part 25a) were continuously used in the Middle Ages and in the modern times and that is why they remain preserved and visible until today. Therefore, they characterize the appearance of the townscape of Traismauer. The well preserved ancient structures are some of the most important testimonies of the Roman fortifications in Central Europe.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	The component part with its intact infrastructure of <i>vicus</i> , road and cemeteries is a site with exceptionally high potential for research along the Norican <i>ripa</i> despite only a partial preservation of the fort because of only a partial overbuilding during the Middle Ages.
27a-b	Tulln – Kastell	This cluster is of outstanding preservation and extraordinary scientific importance. The visible testimonies of the Roman past in Tulln are outstanding examples of Roman fortifications on the middle Danube, as well as their Medieval perception and transformation. Component part 27a is a late Roman horseshoe tower of the western front, which is preserved up to the roof, whose excellent preservation is due to the Medieval reuse as a salt stacking area for the Danube region in Tulln. Tulln plays an essential role in the biography of Saint Severinus. When he reached it coming from the east, barbarian <i>foederati</i> served as gatekeepers.



ID No	Component part	Contribution to OUV (statements of significance)
28a-d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell und Kleinkastell	<p>Zeiselmauer has a large number of outstandingly well preserved fortifications, some of the most important testimonies of the Roman military architecture in Central Europe. They characterize the appearance of the location until today.</p> <p>The substantial preservation of the Roman architectural features gives today a precise idea of the transformation of the fort into a fortlet and a civilian settlement area in Late Antiquity as well as the repossession in the outgoing early Middle Ages.</p>
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	<p>The nominated area has been preserved intact despite intensive urban changes since the Middle Ages. Therefore, it represents an essential testimony of the architectural history of Roman Klosterneuburg and illustrates the development from the Roman fort to the Medieval residence of rulers and monastery.</p>
30a-e	Wien – Legionslager, Canabae, Gräberfeld	<p>The nominated areas of the legionary fortress, the canabae legionis and the cemetery have been preserved intact despite the intensive urbanistic changes since the Middle Ages and are therefore seen as an essential and the best preserved testimony of the architectural history of Roman Vienna.</p>
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	<p>Carnuntum is considered to be a place of outstanding importance for the Danube Limes: With the gradual integration of the area of eastern Alps and the Danube region into the Roman Empire around the turn of the century, the area around Carnuntum became a hub for the connection between Northern and Southern Europe. This was due to the situation on the northern border of the Roman Empire and at the crossroad of the Limes road with an inner European long-distance trade route, the so-called Amber Road, which was at the same time the most important military-strategic point for the Roman military to enter <i>Germania magna</i>.</p> <p>From the time of the reign of Emperor Trajan (AD 98–117), Carnuntum was the capital of the province of Upper Pannonia and seat of a consular governor, whose palace has been recently archaeologically verified.</p> <p>Among the sanctuaries which were discovered in the <i>canabae</i>, the temple area for the cult of Jupiter Heliopolitanus is particularly noteworthy. It is the only example of this cult outside the province of Syria, situated in the east of the Empire.</p> <p>In its structure, the legionary fortress took the specific topographical conditions in Carnuntum into consideration: The basic shape was specially adapted to the natural terrain in the north-west and on the east side, thus, it deviates from the schematic rectangular layout with rounded corners.</p> <p>Carnuntum is the most important archaeological monument landscape in Austria. Its special characteristics include the close interconnection of military and civilian functions, so that the archaeological monuments of Carnuntum exemplify all aspects of a northern garrison and border town of the Roman Empire. The area around Carnuntum's legionary fortress is one of the most important military and civilian settlement complexes on the northern border of the Roman Empire. Regarding the total area only a small part is excavated and preserved in situ, a part in form of an archaeological park, but the most part is preserved unexcavated and is only visible by means of modern prospection methods.</p> <p>The component part nominated in this framework refers to a large and extremely rich and diverse archaeological landscape, which has an extraordinary value in particular regarding its wholeness.</p>
32a-c	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>The Roman Fort <i>Gerulata</i> in Rusovce was an integral part of the frontier fortifications of the northern Pannonian portion and the first in the <i>Carnuntum – Ad Flexum</i> line. Its construction-historical development distinctively reflects the entire gradual and long-term development of Roman fortification architecture in this section of the Danube limits from the beginning of its construction up to the building of the late-antic fortification in the post-Valentinian period around AD 380 AD.</p> <p>At the same time, it is testimony to the intensive settlement of this space from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. <i>Gerulata</i> is one of the forts with the longest history and continuous inhabitation throughout the existence of the Limes.</p> <p>Preserved masonry, stonework features, and polychromatic wall decorations provide evidence of the technical perfection and maturity of Roman building techniques and noteworthy attractiveness of Roman works of architecture also at the periphery – frontier of the Roman Empire.</p>

ID No	Component part	Contribution to OUV (statements of significance)
33a-c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>Unique finds from <i>Gerulata</i> include the first and only brick with the stamp of the Cananefatian cavalry, a milestone for the route <i>Carnuntum–Gerulata</i> and the find of a legionary denarius bearing the stamp of the XIX legion, which was destroyed at the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest.</p> <p>The Roman counter-fort in Iža is the only identified permanent fort in the northern Pannonian portion of the Limes. It was an outpost, constructed at the bridgehead of the important legionary and civilian town of <i>Brigetio</i>, and situated beyond the Empire’s border on the left (northern) bank of the Danube; in the so-called <i>Barbaricum</i> territory.</p> <p>It is a unique proof of the long-term military presence of Romans on the northern bank of the Danube and one of the most extensive Roman construction complexes in <i>Barbaricum</i> in general.</p> <p>It is a proof of the notably advanced Roman architecture that efficiently utilised technologies and local or more distant material resources available for various construction and fortification structures, and thus also evidence of the outstanding technological, logistics and transportation abilities of the Romans.</p> <p>Several temporary camps surrounding the counter-fort in Iža, attested by aerial survey, belong to the period of the Marcomannic Wars, and similarly to their analogies on the Hungarian territory, they represent exceptional sources of the Roman military history.</p>

### 3.1.b. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

*Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is a serial transnational nomination that comprises the relevant elements of the Roman frontier between Bad Gögging – Heilbad (DE) through Austria to Iža – “Kelemantia”, římský vojenský tábor (kastel) (SK) from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century. It is nominated under the criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv).

**Criterion (ii): The nominated property exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.**

The legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture that made up the Roman military system of the western segment of the Danube Limes extended technical knowledge of construction and management to the very edges of the Empire. This segment did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples: not only military units, but also civilians and merchants. This triggered profound changes and developments in terms of settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organisation in this part of the frontier which has persisted over time. The frontier landscape is thus an exceptional reflection of the imposition of a complex military system on existing societies in the northern part of the Empire.

**Criterion (iii): The nominated property bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.**

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* presents an exceptional manifestation of Roman imperial policy and the Empire’s ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life in the long-term. The segment reflects specifically how the Empire consolidated its northern frontiers at the maximum extension of its powers. It also witnesses Roman colonization through the spread of culture and different traditions – military engineering, architecture, art, religion management and politics—from the capital to the remotest parts of the Empire. The large number of human settlements associated with the defences contribute to an exceptional understanding of how soldiers and their families, and also civilians lived in this part of the Empire, with all the accoutrements of Roman culture such as baths, religious shrines and, at the largest settlements such as Carnuntum, amphitheatres and a governor’s palace.

**Criterion (iv): The nominated property is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.**

The materials and substance of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography – particularly considering the Danube river – and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire. Military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built around existing forts, a bridgehead built on the left bank of the Danube River, and horseshoe and fan-shaped towers and strongly fortified fortlets developed as a response in Late Roman times to changes in warfare. In Medieval times, many of the defensive constructions became the nuclei of later settlements and, through their continuous use until today, have shaped the form of medieval towns along the Danube.

### 3.1.c. Statement of Integrity

The series of component sites as a whole reflects all the elements which once constituted the frontier system – that is the continuous chain of military installations along the right banks of the river consisting of legionary fortresses, the backbone of the system, around which forts, fortlets, watchtowers are laid out at varying distances, also including the limes-roads – as well as the civilian settlements.

The ensemble of sites represents the long period in which the Western Segment of the Danube formed part of the frontiers of the Roman Empire as well as all its main periods of construction from its establishment in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until its disintegration in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, and the extraordinary complexity and coherence its frontier installations.

Although some individual component sites have been affected by changes of land use, natural processes, and in some cases over-building, and are fragmentary, the visible remains and buried archaeological features are both sufficient in scope to convey their contribution to the overall series.

The boundaries of all individual component sites encompass the relevant attributes necessary to support their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value. Later development overlaying parts of the frontier remains are treated as vertical buffer zones.

In a few component sites, integrity is impacted by infrastructural development and windfarms and these impacts need to be addressed, when opportunities arise, and further impacts prevented.

#### I. Integrity of the property as a whole

The nominated property encompasses all the elements which are necessary to convey its proposed Outstanding Universal Value. Starting point is according to the Koblenz declaration<sup>1</sup>:

“The Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site should consist of the line(s) of the frontier of the height of the empire from Trajan to Septimius Severus (about 100-200 AD), and military installations of different periods which are on that line. The installations include fortresses, forts, towers, the limes road, artificial barriers and immediately associated civil structures.”

Originally, in Roman times the frontier contained a much higher number of military installations. All States Parties involved in the nomination process for the European frontiers have made a selection of the sites representing the frontier stretch within their territories. The compilation of the sites belonging to the Roman frontiers within the territories of every State Party demonstrated an altogether very homogenous approach regarding the selection criteria. The individual component parts that are considered for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* are characterized by their high level of integrity and authenticity and their long-term protection and management perspectives (see chapter 3.2, table 3.12). For the integrity of the property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* *wholeness, intactness, visual-aesthetic integrity* and *absence of threats* are of relevance.

#### WHOLENESS

The nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* constitutes a historical, social and politically interwoven, organic whole that exemplifies the complexity of strategies and mechanisms used by the Romans to protect their Empire. The Romans adapted their strategies to meet the differing conditions of climate, topography and other natural features and also social, economic and political relationships. The monuments covered a period of roughly half a millennium. The military infrastructures on the right bank of the river at carefully chosen sites consisted of fortifications of different

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<sup>1</sup> Nomination file 430ter, p. 427.

sizes – legionary fortresses, auxiliary forts, fortlets, watchtowers, harbours with their associated civil structures etc. – located at irregular intervals according to the regional topography. Clusters of temporary camps, bridgeheads on both sides of the Danube and a chain of watchtowers along the southern bank of the river and the parallel Limes road are special assets of this property.

Accordingly, the nominated component parts convey integrity through their wholeness:

- ◆ The nominated component parts represent all the individual elements that once constituted the boundary: In order to display the construction and the border organization in its wholeness, at least one characteristic representative of each of the elements was chosen for the nomination (according to the criteria which formed the basis for the selection, see chapter 3.1.d).
- ◆ The nominated component parts were also selected so that the sites are able to demonstrate the linearity of the frontier through a dense enough chain of installations.
- ◆ The selection reflects the specific characteristic features of a river border (*ripa*): The Danube served as a dynamic contact and exchange zone between the diverse political and social systems and as an essential communication line. The intensive exchange between the north and the south, the west and the east, led to diverse cultural contacts. Some peculiarities are related to topographical features.
- ◆ The nominated component parts represent the long period during which the Danube formed the boundary of this part of the Empire.

Thus, the selection is able to give an accurate idea of the functioning of the frontier system with all its previous facets. It provides the detailed image of the river boundary of that part of the Roman Empire which existed for a long period long gone.

The following table gives an overview of the different types of the nominated component parts and their period of usage.

**Table 3.2**

Overview of the contributed elements of the nominated component parts and their period of use

ID No	Component part	Element of the frontier	Period
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	thermal spa	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	watchtower and sanctuary	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	early Roman fortlet	AD 40–80
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	fort and vicus	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	fort and vicus	1 <sup>st</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> cent. AD
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	fort and vicus	1 <sup>st</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> cent. AD
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	canabae	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	canabae	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	cemetery	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Late Roman fort	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Element of the frontier</b>	<b>Period</b>
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	amphitheatre and vicus	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Late Roman fort	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Late Roman fort	3 <sup>rd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	burgus	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	fortlet	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	vicus	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	fort	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	watchtower	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	settlement	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	fortification	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	cemetery	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	canabae	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	canabae and early Christian church	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	canabae	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	canabae	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	legionary fortress	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
15	Albing – Legionslager	legionary fortress	AD 170–190
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Late Roman fortlet	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	fortlet	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	vicus and fort bath	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	watchtower	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	watchtower	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	watchtower	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	watchtower	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	watchtower	2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> –4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	Late Roman fortlet	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	fort, vicus, cemeteries	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD

ID No	Component part	Element of the frontier	Period
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Late Roman fortlet	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	fort and vicus	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	canabae, cemetery	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	canabae	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	legionary fortress	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	legionary fortress	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	legionary fortress	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	legionary fortress, fort, fortifications, civil town, vici, cemeteries	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
32a	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	fort	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
32b	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	vicus, cemetery	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
32c	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – vicus	vicus, cemetery	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
33a	Iža “Kelemantia” – rímsky vojenský tabor (kastel)	fort	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD
33b	Iža “Kelemantia” – dočasné tábory (západ)	5 temporary camps	172 – 180 (179 – 180) AD
33c	Iža “Kelemantia” – dočasné tábory (východ)	5 temporary camps	172 – 180 (179 – 180) AD

## INTACTNESS

The component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* are diverse in their individual intactness. Monumental and well-preserved Roman fortifications are equally existing next to archaeological remains covered completely by the ground and can be made visible only by prospections or archaeological excavations. The diverse appearance is based on several factors such as the general preservation characteristics of structures that were built long time ago: The present state of the structures depends, not the least, on the used building materials in antiquity and on their physical constructional characteristics. Furthermore, the historical reuse of ruins has played a fundamental role.

Buildings which were not kept in use for a longer period of time tend to gradually decay, were plundered for stone and gradually disappeared, if situated away from later places, beneath vegetation and eventually beneath the earth's surface. Once this state of invisibility has been reached, another level of long-term preservation is ensured, as long as no intentional interventions of the site occur. Therefore, these nominated component parts are ruinous to different extents, the majority of them are below the surface or were modified. Nevertheless, they can be identified by archaeological methods and can be determined in their original wholeness.

A smaller number of sites continued to be used after Late Antiquity and later, why they are still visible to the present. Although the structures were adjusted to the later utilization needs, the level of intactness of the ancient building substance here is exceptionally high. This contributes significantly to the extraordinary universal value of the nominated property in its wholeness.

Indifferent to their level of preservation the nominated component parts represent good structural conditions and are well maintained. All are subjected to the highest possible level of national protection. This applies to the archaeological monuments that are under the surface as well as those which are still

standing high. Both types of monuments are respected in terms of spatial planning and area use (see also chapters 3.1.e and 5).

The Danube has changed its course on the macro and micro level many times. Floods and, in particular, the modern river regulations have significantly affected its course and the river landscape. However, the location factors of the nominated sites are decisive and intact to such an extent that the basis of the decision made by the ancient military builders concerning the choice of the place is still comprehensible (see also chapter 3.1.d 'location and setting').

Due to their especially good state of preservation and thus a high level of intactness the nominated component parts illustrates the most important development phases at the respective locations. Therefore, they are able to transmit their specific role, function and significance of the frontiers of the Roman Empire within the nominated property.

### VISUAL-AESTHETIC INTEGRITY

Depending on the later reuse of the component parts the visual-aesthetic integrity there is considerably. On the one hand there are component parts lying complete and undisturbed in the open landscape – here that aspect has to be considered high – on the other hand there are component parts which were reused in Medieval and later times and formed the nucleus for later settlements. Due to the surrounding buildings here the visual-aesthetic integrity is low in respect to the remains of the Roman period as such and the relation to the Danube. However, in respect to the continuous use into present days the visual-aesthetic integrity for these component parts can be considered high.

Therefore, buffer zones are defined only for those component parts, where they are technically justified and promise long-term success in the mediation with the stakeholders and the future management of the component parts. This is especially given in the following cases:

- ◆ The buffer zone refers to the specific circumstances of a component part corresponding to sightlines from the military installation into the landscape. These sightlines were decisive for situating the military installation in antiquity and its functioning. They still exist nowadays (at least partially).
- ◆ The buffer zone is corresponding to the specific circumstances of a component part in visual relation to other component parts in the same component.
- ◆ The buffer zone constitutes an already existing or desirable consideration of the archaeological heritage in planning instruments (e.g. land use plan, reserved areas) and/or areas of increased archaeological observation intensity or increased potential of mediation, if these areas do not belong to the component parts due to lack of compliance with the criteria defined. Still, they can be attributed to the military installations of the Danube Limes and to all the structures standing in a causal relationship with them (in the sense of the basic criteria for the selection of component parts).
- ◆ Buffer zones are not identified if the respective component part comprises the military installation and its infrastructure completely but there are no additional areas demanding higher archaeological attention and the area of the nominated component part extends down to the river. This is the case particularly at Regensburg-Großprüfening where the component parts comprise the archaeological landscape completely.



## ABSENCE OF THREATS

No influences are recognizable that have the potential to endanger the entire integrity of the nominated property in its wholeness:

- ◆ All existing risks are under control; therefore, there is no direct threat to the integrity of the property in its wholeness.
- ◆ All possible impairments are subject to an ongoing evaluation, so that they do not represent any direct threat to the integrity of the property in its wholeness.
- ◆ The nominated component parts are protected by the highest levels of national legislation.
- ◆ The limitation of the nominated component parts and their buffer zones were defined with regard to maintaining their integrity, in particular from the point of view of wholeness.
- ◆ The local and regional planning tools as well as the national and local administrative bodies guarantee the protection and maintenance of the nominated component parts (see also chapters 3.1.e and 5).
- ◆ All component parts are monitored for existing and potential future individual risks which could have a negative impact on their intactness (see also chapter 6.a).
  - A large number of the nominated component parts is situated in populated areas or is overbuilt. The present planning mechanisms relate to the nominated component parts with the attempt of a balance with the development pressure (see also chapter 5.d).
  - A threat to the integrity of the site in its wholeness is due to environmental factors – extreme floods of the Danube. Its danger potential was reduced by the regulatory facilities built in the 19th and 20th centuries. However, the frequency of those threats could increase as a result of climate change but in this case, specific protective measures already exist (see also chapters 4.b (iii) and 5).
  - Vegetation and erosion of the monuments above ground are controlled by continuous monitoring and conservation measures within the framework of local maintenance plans.
  - The tourism pressure varies considerably at the various sites and is also very seasonal. Various strategies for individual component parts attempt a better distribution of the number of visitors (see also chapter 5.h).
  - In the nominated section, the number of reconstructions is extremely low (see also chapters 3.1.d, 5.i and 5.j, as well as the Management plan, s.v. Interpretation Framework). In Carnuntum, representing with its Archaeological Park a central information point at the Austrian Danube Limes, the few reconstructions are limited to an insignificant small part of the archaeological monumental landscape in relation to the total size of the component part. Beneath the reconstructions, the remains of the ancient buildings are preserved.
- ◆ Archaeological examinations keep providing key findings on the military organization at the frontier, the periods of their existence, and the daily life on the northern periphery of the Empire. Therefore, they have an essential importance for our knowledge of the Roman culture in this part of the Empire. However, archaeological excavations lead regularly to a certain extent of destruction and therefore they reduce the intactness of the archaeological heritage. It is essential to balance the necessity to increase knowledge about the component parts with the consequence of loss of historic substance. Basically, the current and future archaeological ground penetrations should be restricted to a minimum of research-related activities. A preference is given to non-destructive methods (see also chapter 5 and Management plan).
- ◆ In many cases parts of excavated sites have been conserved according to the requirements of the Venice Charter and are open to the public.
- ◆ In individual cases, exposed structures were incorporated into protective structures. Without significantly impairing their preservation conditions, they make the archaeological monuments accessible to the public for the long term. In order to minimize the negative impact on the visual integrity and intelligibility of the actual component parts, such interventions are proposed only in rare cases and only after careful consideration of potential alternatives. This is particularly the case when the protective building can correspond only with parts of the organically grown component.

## II. Integrity of the individual component parts

Archaeological and building-historical researches as well as non-invasive methods were able to prove for all nominated component parts that their constituent elements are preserved to such a level that their original wholeness, structure, use and later modifications are clearly recognizable despite the ruinous character.

Correspondingly, for each of the component parts of this nomination apply:

- ◆ It includes all the elements necessary to express its significance;
- ◆ It is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey its significance.

Nevertheless, many of the nominated component parts were used in the post-Roman periods as material suppliers or quarries, modified or affected by earlier floods of the Danube. Correspondingly, their wholeness was partially mitigated already before the nomination.

In particular, the use in post-Antiquity, and primarily the Medieval overbuilding, separated nominated component parts from one another that formed an architectural unity or complex in ancient times. In order to make their original connection visible again and to increase the degree of wholeness of the units, they were joined in this nomination into clusters.

In accordance with these general conditions, the limits of the nominated component parts and the buffer zones were defined: Archaeological monuments were used as decisive criteria, whereas the buffer zones can additionally include areas of archaeological potential, where further material is presumed to be found and which are therefore under increased observation through heritage management.

In the following tables, the integrity of each component part with respect to its function in the serial nomination and its contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* is described in further detail.

Based on 'The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention' the evaluation indicators are as follows:

- ◆ Wholeness: completeness of elements within the nominated property (table 3.3)
- ◆ Intactness: state of integrity of the component parts (table 3.4)
- ◆ Visual-aesthetic integrity: completeness of the visual-aesthetic elements expressing the relationship between the component parts and their settings (table 3.5)
- ◆ Absence of threats: absence or controllability of negative factors (table 3.6)

In table 3.7 we give a summarizing overview over all the aspects for each of the component parts.

**Table 3.3**  
Wholeness

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Wholeness</b>
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Due to stone robbing and later housing development, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Nevertheless, the remains of the Roman thermal spa that are preserved below the historic centre of the village Bad Gögging do reflect the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument. These are nominated for the World Heritage, because Bad Gögging is the only Roman spa at the Raetian section of the Danube Limes (see also chapter 3.1.a Statement of Significance). Its specific structure, which distinguishes it significantly from the rather standardized military baths, is preserved until today. The nominated component part is related to the structures beneath a church, which also comprise hip baths. These make up a significant contribution of the component part to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the nominated property, because they are the only hip baths north of the Alps.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	The building complex, consisting of a watchtower, a single block of barracks and a sanctuary, fully corresponds to the original situation and reflects the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	In the east, a part of the structures of the fortlet was destroyed by the designation for housing development and subsequent archaeological excavations. Nevertheless, about 50 % of the three ditches, about 75 % of the turf and timber rampart, and about 85 % of the internal area of the fortlet are preserved. Thus, big parts of the structure correspond to the original situation and reflect the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	The structure of the fortlet, the civil settlement as well as the cemeteries corresponds to the original situation to a very large extent, as only the eastern fringes of the civil settlement were built over by housing development. Thus the nominated property to a very large extent reflects the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Due to 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing development and archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today, altogether about 75% of the original are preserved in two separate areas (ID No 5a and 5b). Nevertheless, the nominated property comprises extensive and significant parts of the fort and the bath house of the garrison. Together with ID No 5b it reflects the main components of the military base that imposed Roman military control on the whole Regensburg basin until the arrival of legio III Italica in the later 2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD. The nominated component part refers to the central area of the fort with headquarters and barracks as well as to a set of baths north of the fort and reflects the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Due to 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing development and archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today, altogether about 75% of the original are preserved in two separate areas (ID No 5a and 5b). Nevertheless, the nominated property comprises a significant parts of the civil settlement and the south east corner of the fortifications of the fort. Together with ID No 5a it reflects the main components of the military base that imposed Roman military control on the whole Regensburg basin until the arrival of legio III Italica in the later 2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD. The nominated component part refers to a part of the civil settlement and the south eastern fortifications of the fort. It reflects the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was

ID No	Component part	Wholeness
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	<p>lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-I Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6a comprises the surviving remains of the main gate (porta praetoria) of the legionary fortress that is the best preserved monument of its kind north of the Alps.</p>
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	<p>Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-I Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6b comprises a part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is incorporated into a later building and survives up to the height of wall-walk and parapet.</p>
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	<p>Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-I Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6c comprises the significant remains of the northeast-corner of the fortification wall of the legionary fortress, which are prominently visible in the cityscape until today.</p>
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	<p>Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-i Regensburg –</p>

ID No	Component part	Wholeness
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	<p>Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6b comprises The nominated component part 6b comprises a part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is incorporated into a later building, surviving up to a height of at least 3 m and partly still visible in the cityscape until today.</p>
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	<p>Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-l Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6e comprises a part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is incorporated into several later buildings, surviving up to a height of at least 3 m and partly still visible in the cityscape until today.</p>
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	<p>Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-l Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6f comprises a very well-preserved section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress, which is elaborately didactically developed.</p>
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	<p>Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-l Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6g comprises a well preserved part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is incorporated into a later building.</p>
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	<p>Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town</p>

ID No	Component part	Wholeness
		<p>of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-l Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6h comprises significant remains of the southeast-corner of the fortification wall of the legionary fortress, which are surviving up to a height of 6 m in a small park that is openly accessible to visitors.</p>
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	<p>Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress – including its internal main streets – is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the fortification walls of the legionary fortress survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into Medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-l Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6i comprises substantial remains of barracks of the legionary fortress as well as of later building phases excavated and preserved below Niedermünster church that grant visitors insight into the continuous use and reuse of the Roman building structures during the Early Medieval period and the Middle Ages.</p>
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	<p>Due to occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the <i>canabae legionis</i> was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures. Two areas with archaeological remains of significant building complexes (6j-k) are nominated to represent the <i>canabae legionis</i> of the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6j comprises substantial remains of a large residential building complex with floor heating and wall paintings situated in the western part of the <i>canabae legionis</i>. Within the area of the component part only two rooms were partly excavated. The floor heating of one of them has been permanently presented to the public in the basement of the Velodrom Theater. Further unexcavated structures of the Roman building complex are preserved below the other parts of the Velodrom Theater building and in the area east of it.</p>
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	<p>Due to occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a large part of the original structures of the <i>canabae legionis</i> was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures. Two areas with archaeological remains of significant building complexes (6j-k) are nominated to represent the <i>canabae legionis</i> of the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto. The nominated component part 6k comprises substantial remains of a large Roman stone building with apsidal rooms and heating systems (hypocausts) situated in the eastern part of the <i>canabae legionis</i>.</p>
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	<p>From the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards in the area of the main necropolis (“Großes Gräberfeld”) of Roman Regensburg large scale infrastructure and urban development projects were realized. This had a significant impact on its wholeness. The nominated component part 6l comprises the only surviving part of the main necropolis with several unexcavated inhumation burials as well as remains of a Roman building, and a Roman cellar, which both are prior</p>

ID No	Component part	Wholeness
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	<p>to the cemetery. Component part 6I is nominated to represent the cemeteries of the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto.</p> <p>At Straubing, due to later housing development and previous archaeological excavations, a considerable part of the originally existing structures of the Roman forts of the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and of their accompanying civil settlements was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex. Nevertheless, it was possible to keep most of the area of the Ostkastell, the largest of the Roman forts at Straubing, free of development. Therefore, the nominated component part 7a comprises more than 80 % of the area of the Ostkastell as well as an undeveloped part of the civil settlement (vicus) southwest of it. The nominated property reflects the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.</p>
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	<p>Due to the conversion into a Medieval church graveyard, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex. Nevertheless, excavations have proven that large parts of the Late Roman fort are still preserved in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument. These are nominated for the World Heritage because – together with the Ostkastell (ID No 7a) – the Late Roman fortification of St. Peter on the one hand proves the continuation of Roman military presence at Straubing and on the other hand exemplifies the fundamental changes of Roman military strategy that occurred between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.</p>
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	<p>Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing archaeological structures of the Roman fort and civil settlement (vicus) at Straubing was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: The nominated component comprises an undeveloped area with a part of the southeastern civil settlement (vicus) and the only wooden amphitheatre so far known from the Raetian section of the Danube Limes. The amphitheatre was reburied after its uppermost layers had been excavated. The nominated part of the civil settlement is not developed and untouched by archaeological excavations and reflects the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.</p>
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	<p>Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex. Nevertheless, large parts of the Late Roman fort survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures. This component part is nominated for the World Heritage because the fort with its civil settlement represents the easternmost garrison on the Danube in the province of Raetia and – together with ID No 9b-c and historical evidence – in a unique way is able to shed light on the last decades of Roman military presence in northeastern Raetia and northwestern Noricum. The nominated component part is related to a part of the internal area of the Late Roman fort and reflects the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.</p>
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	<p>Due to later overbuilding, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today, large parts of the Late Roman fort survive in the form of archaeological structures with walls preserved up to a height of 2 meters. The nominated component part is the westernmost example of a quadribugrium with fanshaped corner towers, a type of Late Roman forts that is also known from the Danube limes further east as well as from the Roman frontier in the Near East. The nominated component comprises partly still upstanding parts of the Late Roman fort that survive incorporated into a Medieval building, which is used as a museum today.</p>
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	<p>The Burgus corresponds to the original situation although some parts of the ditch are missing. It reflects the architectural structures in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.</p>

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Wholeness</b>
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	The fortlet presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument to a large extent. Only a small area was destroyed because of an extension of a main road in 1960.
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	The vicus fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	Due to later overbuilding, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 70 % of the original complex is still preserved. Component part 11b nominated for the World Heritage is the southern part of the fort and its surrounding defensive system.
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	The sub-zone is characterized by an exceptionally high level of integrity under the aspect of wholeness: apart from the tower foundations, also the ditch delimiting the tower on the south, west, east side, to the hinterland, is perfectly preserved. The watchtower together with the ditch presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Due to overbuilding during the early Middle Ages and previous archaeological excavations, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 80 % of the original complex is still preserved. This cluster is nominated for World Heritage because it is one of the earliest records of early Roman settlement on the Norian section of the Danube Limes.
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Due to archaeological excavations, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. However, the ditch itself is preserved and filled in. Therefore, it depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	The cemetery road with the adjacent funeral monuments fully present the original situation and depict the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	The settlement area fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. The settlement was partially excavated and then again completely filled in, so it is preserved.
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	Due to Medieval overbuilding, a small part of the originally existing structures was lost. However, nearly 90% of the original site is preserved under the modern church. This cluster is nominated for the World Heritage because it is a unique example of a cult continuum from the Roman Empire to the present day at the Danube Limes.
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	The settlement area fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	The settlement area fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved. Component part 14f, which is the central area of the legionary fortress with garrison headquarters, a valetudinarium and a bath house is nominated for World Heritage. See also component part 14g.
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 50 % of the original complex is



ID No	Component part	Wholeness
		still preserved. Component part 14g, which is the northern corner of the legionary fortress with military barracks, fortification walls and towers as well as ditches is nominated for World Heritage. See also component part 14f.
15	Albing – Legionslager	Due to later overbuilding, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had an impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 90 % of the original complex is still preserved which presents almost completely the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. This component part is nominated for the World Heritage because it is the only legionary fortress at the Danube Limes, which, except for its reinforcement and the staff buildings, was never completed and regularly occupied. The legionary fortress with a rectangular floor plan and rounded corners is fully preserved as a non-visible archaeological monument. Only enclosing walls with gate systems and towers and also the principia were constructed. The unfinished facility was abandoned before the construction inside the fortress has been completed and it was never used for military purposes.
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had an impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved. Component part 16a, which is the central area of the fort with the principia (“sacellum” or a standards shrine) is nominated for World Heritage.
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had an impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved. Component part 16b, which is a fort from the Late Antiquity is nominated for World Heritage. The nominated component part applies to the entire fortlet, which in its entirety is preserved under modern construction and is accessible.
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had an impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved. For the World Heritage component part 17 is nominated, which is the defence system of the fortlet.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Due to later overbuilding, previous archaeological excavations and the destruction by the Danube, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The nominated component part 18a is a horseshoe tower of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in the dossier. See also component parts 18b and 18c.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	Due to later overbuilding, previous archaeological excavations and the destruction by the Danube, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The nominated component part 18b consists of parts of the southern internal structure, and the southern gateway, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in the dossier. See also component parts 18a and 18c.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Due to later overbuilding, previous archaeological excavations and destruction by the Danube, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The nominated component part 18c consists of parts of the walls and the horseshoe tower, of which significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in the dossier. See also component parts 18a and 18b.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	Due to later overbuilding, previous archaeological excavations and destruction by the Danube, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This

ID No	Component part	Wholeness
		had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 30% of the original complex is still preserved. This component part is nominated for the World Heritage because it is the only unequivocally proven military bath outside the fort, as well as the only known mithraeum at the Norian Danube Limes.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	The watchtower fully presents completely the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Due to Medieval overbuilding, a part of the originally existing structures of the watchtower was lost. The surviving part is integrated in the walls.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	The watchtower fully presents completely the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. The watchtower with its surviving height of three floors is the best preserved watchtower on the Danube Limes. Of the quadratic tower the southern wall still has three floors and rises up to the height of 9 m and is fully and visibly preserved. The preserved state even nowadays gives an accurate idea of the original appearance of the entire complex as well as of watchtowers in general on the Danube Limes. Due to the directly adjoining modern overbuilding (house Bacharnsdorf no. 7), any original possibly existing barriers against approaching enemies cannot be identified any more.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Due to Medieval overbuilding, a part of the originally existing structures of the watchtower was lost. However, a part is integrated in the masonry of the church and in the adjoining house.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	The watchtower fully presents completely the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. Three sides are still partially preserved; the north side was destroyed during road construction. The two-phase construction of the complex can be still archaeologically captured: In the southeastern corner lie the remains of a smaller watchtower from the 2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> centuries.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 35 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 24a is the western part of the fort, with parts of the inner structure and the fortification, of which significant remains are preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component part 24b.
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 35 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 24b is the western part of the fort with parts of the inner structure and the fortification, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component part 24a.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 25a is a fan-shaped tower, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component parts 25b-e.
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 25b is a fortlet from Late Antiquity, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component parts 25a and 25c-e.

ID No	Component part	Wholeness
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 25c is the central area of the fort, of which significant remains of the principia with the “sacellum” (shrine for the flag) and the forum of the fortress were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component parts 25a-b and 25d-e.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Due to later overbuilding, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had no significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 90 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 25d is a horseshoe tower, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component parts 25a-c and 25e.
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 25e is the porta principalis dextra, the eastern gate, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component parts 25a-d.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	The complex consisting of a fort, a civil settlement and cemeteries fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. Only the northern part of the fort was eroded by floods of the Danube before the regulation of the Danube was done. The southern part is archaeologically proven, was filled in and is so maintained. Vicus, cemetery and connecting road to the Limes road are fully preserved. Due to its location on open land, this is a specifically well-preserved example of an ensemble of a military facility including civilian infrastructure and a cemetery, and due to its excellent preservation, it has an outstanding scientific importance.
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Due to later overbuilding, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had no significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 90 % of the original complex is still preserved. Component part 27a is a horseshoe-shaped tower, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component part 27b.
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 27b is the central area of the fort and the eastern gate (porta principalis dextra), of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component part 27a.
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 28a is the Late Roman fortlet, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component parts 28b-d.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. For the World Heritage component part 28b is nominated, which is the central area of the fort with the principia with “sacellum” (shrine of the flag). See also component parts 28a, c and d.
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on

ID No	Component part	Wholeness
		the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. Component part 28c is a horseshoe-shaped tower, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. See also component parts 28a, b and d.
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 28d is a section of the eastern wall of the fort with a fan-shaped tower and gate, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier. It is one of the most impressive examples of the Roman fortification architecture north of the Alps. See also component parts 28a-c.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had an impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved. For the World Heritage component part 29 is nominated, which consists of parts of the fort and the eastern fortification wall as well as the bath of the fort.
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Due to the construction of the Votivkirche and to archaeological excavations, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. However, some structures of the canabae and parts of the cemetery are still preserved. Therefore, it depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Due to later overbuilding and archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had an impact on the wholeness of the entire complex. However, some structures are still preserved and visible.
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	Due to construction works and archaeological excavations, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. However, the ditch is preserved and filled in. Therefore, it depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument.
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 25 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 30d comprises of the central area of the legionary fortress with troop barracks, soldiers' houses as well as the legionary commander's residence (praetorium), of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 25 % of the original complex is still preserved. The component part 30e comprises of the central area of the legionary fortress with tribunes' houses, of which some significant remains were preserved and those are nominated for the World Heritage in this dossier.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Legionary fortress, fort, civil town, vicus and cemeteries fully present the original situation and depict the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. Due to the location of the component parts on the open land, this is a particularly well-preserved example of an ensemble of military facilities including civilian infrastructure and cemeteries, and due to its excellent preservation it has an outstanding scientific importance.
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	The nominated component represents the full territorial extent of the fort's post-Valentinian construction stage (4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) – a fortified stone tower which was built in corner of the older fort. It has been preserved at the level of foundation walls, and on the east side even the original interior floor has survived.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Wholeness</b>
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	In almost all cases, only the torsos of civilian settlement buildings related with fort Gerulata have been preserved, with the exception of this component part – well-preserved stone house with a hypocaustum which was situated in the richer part of the vicus.
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Due to later overbuilding, a major part of the originally existing fort Gerulata, related civilian settlement and cemeteries lie today underneath the contemporary municipality of Rusovce. The component part's area represents a large part of Roman vicus not overbuilt by later structures.
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	The area of the counter-fort rises only slightly above the contemporary terrain as a low, square-shaped plateau in the surrounding lowland. Due to its location further away from later settlement, it was not overbuilt and the whole structure of the fort is well-preserved underground. The nominated territory of the fort is presented as an in-situ, open air archaeological site where all agricultural activities have been forbidden since the middle of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	The component part comprises remains of five temporary camps west of the counter-fort Kelemantia identified by aerial photographs and archaeological probes. They were never overbuilt by later structures, the present state of wholeness can be maintained.
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	The component part comprises remains of five temporary camps east of the counter-fort Kelemantia identified by aerial photographs and archaeological probes. One of them currently overlaps with the Danube embankment, besides that their present state of wholeness can be maintained.

**Table 3.4**  
Intactness

ID No	Component part	Intactness
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Due to the abandonment and later stone robbery or reuse and overbuilding, large parts of the site are nowadays hidden in the ground, a smaller part is visible and accessible beneath the church. Today, the walls are preserved still up to a height of max. 2 m. The visible structures were preserved and are with regard to their age in a good condition.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery and archaeological excavations, all parts of the site above ground are visible and accessible. Till those days, the walls have been preserved still up to a height of max. 50 cm and are with regard to their age in a good condition.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	As a result of the abandonment in the 1st century AD and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The post-holes of the earth and tiber rampart are preserved in individual cases up to a depth of 76 cm, the ditches up to a depth of 80 cm, both are cut into the bedrock.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The findings including the ditches are still preserved up to a depth of 2 m.
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The findings including the ditches are still preserved to a depth of 2 m.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The findings including the ditches are still preserved up to a depth of 2 m.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	As a result of the long-term use and reuse of the fortifications of the Roman legionary fortress in the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods and its incorporation into the building structure of the Medieval and Modern town, substantial parts of the main gate ( <i>porta praetoria</i> ) of the legionary fortress are extraordinarily well preserved. The left gate tower is still standing up to a height of 11 meters and the arch of the right passage way is still preserved up to a height of about 6 meters.
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	As a result of the long-term use and reuse of the fortifications of the Roman legionary fortress in the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods and its incorporation into the building structure of the Medieval and Modern town, substantial parts of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress are surprisingly well preserved. The nominated component part comprises a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is partly preserved up to the height of wall-walk and parapet.
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	As a result of the long-term use and reuse of the fortifications of the Roman legionary fortress in the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods and its incorporation into the building structure of the Medieval and Modern town, substantial parts of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress are surprisingly well preserved. The nominated component part comprises the north-east corner of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is partly preserved up to a height of about 5 meters.
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	As a result of the long-term use and reuse of the fortifications of the Roman legionary fortress in the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods and its incorporation into the building structure of the Medieval and Modern town, substantial parts of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress are surprisingly well preserved. The nominated component part comprises a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is partly preserved up to a height of about 4 meters.
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	As a result of the long-term use and reuse of the fortifications of the Roman legionary fortress in the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods and its incorporation into the building structure of the Medieval and Modern town,

ID No	Component part	Intactness
		substantial parts of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress are surprisingly well preserved. The nominated component part comprises a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is partly preserved up to a height of about 4 meters.
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	As a result of the long-term use and reuse of the fortifications of the Roman legionary fortress in the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods and its incorporation into the building structure of the Medieval and Modern town, substantial parts of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress are surprisingly well preserved. The nominated component part comprises a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is partly preserved up to a height of about 6 meters.
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	As a result of the long-term use and reuse of the fortifications of the Roman legionary fortress in the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods and its incorporation into the building structure of the Medieval and Modern town, substantial parts of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress are surprisingly well preserved. The nominated component part comprises a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is partly preserved up to a height of about 4 meters.
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	As a result of the long-term use and reuse of the fortifications of the Roman legionary fortress in the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods and its incorporation into the building structure of the Medieval and Modern town, substantial parts of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress are surprisingly well preserved. The nominated component part comprises a south-east corner of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is partly preserved up to a height of about 6 meters.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Due to the abandonment and later stone robbery, reuse and overbuilding, large parts of the site are nowadays hidden in the ground; a smaller part is visible and accessible beneath the church. Today, the walls are still preserved up to a height of max. 1 m. The visible structures were preserved and are – with regard to their age – in a good condition.
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Due to the abandonment and later stone robbery, reuse and overbuilding, large parts of the site are nowadays hidden in the ground; the remains of excavated floor heating installations are preserved up to a height of 0.7 m and presented to the public. The visible structures were preserved and are – with regard to their age – in a good condition.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Due to the abandonment and later stone robbery, reuse and overbuilding, large parts of the site are nowadays hidden in the ground and not visible. The archaeological structures include walls with a height of 0.6 m.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	As a result of the abandonment and later agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The archaeological structures include inhumation burials and remains of stone buildings predating them.
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The findings including the trenches that are still preserved to a depth of 2,76 m.
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Due to the abandonment, later stone robbery or reuse and overbuilding, all structures of the site are nowadays hidden in the ground.
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The archaeological structures are still preserved up to a depth of 1 m.
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Due to the abandonment, later stone robbery, reuse and overbuilding, the Roman remains are nowadays hidden below the surface. Nevertheless, the walls are still preserved up to a height of max. 1.3 m.
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	After the abandonment of the Late Roman fort its walls were reused and later subjected to stone robbery. Finally, the remaining building structures were incorporated into a Medieval building, in which they are still preserved up to a

ID No	Component part	Intactness
		height of max. 2 m. The visible structures were preserved and are – with regard to their age – in a good condition.
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Despite stone robbing and the Medieval reuse as a brick kiln, the walls of the watchtower ( <i>burgus</i> ), are still preserved up to a height of max. 2 m. The visible structures were preserved and are – with regard to their age – in a good condition.
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and agricultural use, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground, a part of the south-western wall is still preserved, conserved and visible up to a height of 1.6 m.
11a	Schlößen – Vicus	As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery and agricultural use, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground. The bath is still preserved to a high of 0,5 m. The visible structures were preserved and are w in a good condition considering their age.
11b	Schlößen – Kastell	Due to the abandonment and later stone removal and overbuilding, large parts of the site are nowadays hidden in the ground; the western gate ( <i>porta principalis sinistra</i> ) is preserved, visible and accessible.
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and archaeological excavations, all parts of the site above ground are visible and accessible. The walls are still preserved up to a height of max. 50 cm and are in a good condition considering their age.
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground and are invisible. However, a small part is visible and accessible underneath the church. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	As a result of the abandonment as well as the exposure for archaeological purposes and refilling, the facility is hidden under the ground and is invisible.
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	As a result of the abandonment and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	As a result of the abandonment and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	As a result of the abandonment and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	As a result of the abandonment and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The remains are still preserved to a depth of 2 m.
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. Only the trench surrounding the legionary fortress is preserved as a visible archaeological monument.
15	Albing – Legionslager	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and agricultural use or partly overbuilding, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The northern corner of the legionary fortress was destroyed by fluvial erosion.
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The findings including the ditches are still preserved to a depth of 2,20 m.
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery or overbuilding, the fortlet is hidden in the ground, but visible and accessible under the modern building.



ID No	Component part	Intactness
		The walls are still preserved to a height of 1,50 m. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The findings including the ditches are still preserved to a depth of 2 m.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and overbuilding, the horseshoe-shaped tower is hidden in the ground, but visible and accessible in an underground parking. The walls are still preserved to a height of 1,50 m. The structures were preserved and are in a good condition.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The central area and the southern front side of the fort were overbuilt by a church and a church square and therefore, they do not remain visible. At the church, there is the largest visible number of Roman stone monuments of the Norian Limes.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and overbuilding, the horseshoe-shaped tower is hidden in the ground, but visible and accessible in a cellar. The walls are still preserved to a height of 1,50 m. The structures were preserved and are in a good condition.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	As a result of the abandonment and later stone removal, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and archaeological excavations, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The walls are still preserved to a height of 1,20 m.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Due to reuse and overbuilding, parts of the site were preserved in form of wall fragments from the construction which took place in the post-ancient times. The walls are partially integrated into the church, and partially hidden under the ground.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Due to the reuse in post-antique times, parts of the watchtower were preserved. In spite of the stone removal, the walls are preserved up to a height of max. 9 m. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age. The structure, which is preserved in the form of a ruin, shows walls up to an impressive height of 9 m on its south side; it is the best preserved Late Roman watchtower at the nominated section of the Danube Limes. The east, west, and north walls fell down or were destroyed; a modern basement was added to the interior. The foundations of the north and west walls are preserved.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Due to reuse and overbuilding, parts of the site were preserved in form of wall fragments from the construction which took place in the post-ancient times. The walls are partially integrated into the church and the adjoining house.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and archaeological excavations, all parts of the site above ground are visible and accessible. Until today the walls are still preserved up to a height of max. 1,2 m. The visible structures were preserved and are with regard to their age in a good condition. The watchtower of the 2nd/3rd century is preserved as an invisible archaeological monument; the watchtower from Late Antiquity still has existing walls up to a height of 1.20 m on three sides of the building, which was conserved in the course of archaeological research that was carried out between 1992 and 1994. The north side was destroyed during road construction.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	As a result of the long-term use of the fort wall and the towers as a defence system of the settlement in Late Antiquity and in the early Middle Ages, as well as incorporated building structures of the Medieval and modern town, substantial parts were preserved above ground. These are the preserved section of the fort wall as well as a horseshoe tower in the north and a fan-shaped tower in the south that are rising to a height up to 10 m. Nevertheless,

ID No	Component part	Intactness
		the stone removal in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness. Due to the abandonment and later a stone removal or reuse, large parts of the inner structures of the facility are nowadays hidden in the ground and invisible.
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	As a result of the long-term use of the fort wall and the towers as a defence system of the settlement in Late Antiquity and in the early Middle Ages, as well as incorporated building structures of the Medieval and modern town, substantial parts were preserved above ground. This is the preserved section of the fort wall as well as a gate tower of the late antique East Front that are rising up to a height of 5 m. Nevertheless, the stone removal in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness. Due to the abandonment and later a stone removal or reuse, large parts of the inner structures of the facility are nowadays hidden in the ground and invisible.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	As a result of the long-term use of the fort wall, the gateways and the towers in Late Antiquity, as a defence system of the settlement in the early Middle Ages as well as incorporated building structures of the Medieval and modern town, substantial component parts were preserved. This is the preserved south-western fan-shaped tower rising up to a height of 4 m. Nevertheless, the stone removal in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness.
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	As a result of the long-term use of the fort wall, the gateways and the towers in Late Antiquity, as a defence system of the settlement in the early Middle Ages as well as incorporated building structures of the Medieval and modern town, substantial component parts were preserved above ground. This is the fortlet from Late Antiquity, which was built into the northwest corner, whose structure remained largely intact as a part of the construction of the castle and also under the surrounding green areas. Nevertheless, the stone removal in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness.
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground, beneath the church; a small part is visible and accessible. The walls are still preserved to a height of 1,50 m. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	As a result of the long-term use of the fort wall, the gateways and the towers in Late Antiquity, as a defence system of the settlement in the early Middle Ages as well as incorporated building structures of the Medieval and modern town, substantial component parts were preserved. These are remains of the fort wall as well as the preserved northern horseshoe tower rising up to a height of 7 m. Nevertheless, the stone removal in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness.
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	As a result of the long-term use of the fort wall, the gateways and the towers in Late Antiquity, as a defence system of the settlement in the early Middle Ages as well as incorporated building structures of the Medieval and modern town, substantial component parts were preserved. This is the eastern gate of the fort (porta principalis dextra), of which the ancient building substance is preserved up to the second floor. Nevertheless, the stone removal in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The northern part of the fort was swept away by the Danube before the regulation of the Danube was done.
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	As a result of the long-term use of the horseshoe-shaped tower as a Late Antique and Medieval fortification as well as for civil use in present times, the component part has been kept fully intact.
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and reuse or overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground. However, a small part (porta

ID No	Component part	Intactness
		principalis dextra) is visible and accessible under a protective structure. The walls are still preserved to a height of 1 m. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	As a result of the long-term use of the fort wall, the gateways and the towers in Late Antiquity, as a defence system of the settlement in the early Middle Ages as well as incorporated building structures of the Medieval and modern town, substantial component parts were preserved. This is the late antique fortlet, which was built into the northwest corner and is rising up to a height of 8 m. Nevertheless, the stone removal in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground; a small part is visible and accessible under the church. The walls are still preserved to a height of 1,50 m. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and overbuilding, the site is hidden in the ground, but preserved and visible in a cellar. The walls are still preserved to a height of 1,50 m. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	As a result of the long-term use of the fort wall and the towers in Late Antiquity, as a defence system of the settlement in the early Middle Ages as well as incorporated building structures of the Medieval and modern town, substantial component parts were preserved. These are the preserved section of the fort wall as well as a fan-shaped tower in the north and a gate in the south rising up to heights of 10 m. Nevertheless, the stone robbery in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or reuse and overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground; however, a small part is visible and accessible under the monastery. The walls are still preserved to a height of 1,50 m. The structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal, overbuilding or archaeological excavations, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground in the so-called Votivpark and are not visible.
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or reuse and overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground; however, a small part is visible in the middle of the Michaeler-Square. The structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	According to excavation records, the remains of the surrounding defence of the legionary fortress are preserved below the earth.
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Due to the abandonment, later stone removal or reuse and overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground. As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The remains are still preserved to a height of 1 m.; however, beneath the square “Hoher Markt”, a small part is visible and accessible. The walls are still preserved to a height of 2 m. The structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	Due to the abandonment, later stone removal or reuse and overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground. However, beneath the square “Hoher Markt”, a small part is visible and accessible. The walls are still preserved to a height of 2 m. The structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and agricultural use or overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground and are not visible. The northern part of the legionary fortress was swept away by the Danube. Some parts of the component parts, such as the two amphitheatres, the Heidentor (pagan's door) and parts of the civil town are still preserved up

ID No	Component part	Intactness
		<p>to a height of 15 m. Nevertheless, the stone removal in post-ancient times also had a bit of an impact on the impairment of the intactness. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age. The territory of Carnuntum together with military, civil and cult facilities represents the most important archaeological monumental landscape in Austria and underlines the extraordinary importance of the submitted section of the Danube Limes in a particularly impressive way. The Archaeological Park Carnuntum comprises an insignificant small part of the civilian town in comparison with the total area of the component part. Among the visible monuments, the Heidentor (pagan's door), the symbol of Roman Austria, and the two amphitheatres stand out. The biggest part of the whole monument is not preserved as a visible archaeological monument. The main areas are under the highest possible level of the national protection.</p>
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kasteľ)	<p>The Roman fort Gerulata was incorporated into the further development of Rusovce and numerous Medieval or modern buildings now partly lie over or disturb the Roman remains. Due to rather shallow foundations of these buildings, the nominated part of the fort has been preserved under the layer of earth 40 cm to 2 m deep. To some extent, however, its stone walls were dismantled and used for later constructions.</p>
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	<p>Unlike most of civilian settlement buildings related to fort Gerulata, this component part is not overbuilt or disturbed by later constructions. Details of advanced Roman civilian architecture are well-preserved – a stone house with under-floor heating, interior and exterior plasters, three rooms with pillars of hypocaustum, other rooms with a mortar floor, and two furnace openings.</p>
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	<p>Although most of the civilian settlements and cemeteries related to Gerulata are overbuilt, this component part which used to be a street of buildings, is preserved under the intact archaeological terrain.</p>
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kasteľ)	<p>According to long and systematic archaeological research, most parts of the counter-fort near today's Iža have been preserved below ground. Only the corner sections of walls, and a cistern in the centre, have been uncovered, conserved and are presented in situ. Although the counter-fort's structures were not overbuilt in later historical periods, stone material from the fort which lay above ground was largely used for buildings of Iža municipality since the Middle Ages.</p>
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	<p>According to aerial photos and subsequent archaeological research, the preserved ditches of five temporary camps were confirmed. The whole area lies underground and was never overbuilt in later historical periods.</p>
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	<p>According to aerial photos and subsequent archaeological research, the preserved ditches of five temporary camps were confirmed. The whole area lies underground and, with the exception of camp no. 8 currently overlapping with the Danube flood embankment, was never overbuilt in later historical periods.</p>

**Table 3.5**

Visual-aesthetic integrity

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Visual-aesthetic integrity</b>
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Due to the overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Based on the location on a dry lawn close to a forest edge with a view over the Danube to the end of the Upper German-Raetian Limes and to the Abusina/Eining fort, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	The preserved parts of the fortlet are situated in a unique natural location on a strategically chosen favourable terrace which overlooks the Medieval and modern village, the Danube valley and the river Danube just before it enters the “Weltenburger Enge”, a 5.5 km long narrow gorge of limestone cliffs. The visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part therefore can be considered as very high.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	The the nominated component part comprises an undeveloped area on the south bank of the river Danube that provides good views towards the northern bank with of the river Danube and the mouth of the river Naab. Therefore the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved.
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Due to housing development in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer given.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Due to housing development in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer given.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Despite the post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse. The topographic location on the northern edge of the lower terrace of the Danube is comprehensible even today.
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	Despite the post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is largely preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse.
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	Despite the post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is largely preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse. The topographic location on the northern edge of the lower terrace of the Danube with a view over the river is comprehensible even today.
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	Despite the post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is largely preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse. The topographic location on the northern edge of the lower terrace of the Danube with a view over the river is comprehensible even today.
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	Despite the post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is largely preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse. The topographical location helps to understand the course of the wall in relation to the Medieval and modern road system.
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	Due to the incorporation into a building, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	Due to the incorporation into a building, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is from outside the building no longer present.
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	Despite the post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is largely preserved. The monumentality of the remaining architectural structure is impressive until today.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Due to the overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Visual-aesthetic integrity</b>
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Due to the overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Due to the overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Due to infrastructure and housing development in the immediate surroundings, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Due to housing development in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Despite or rather because of the construction of a Medieval church and graveyard on top of the Late Roman fort, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part should be considered as high.
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Due to the housing development in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Due to the housing development in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Due to the incorporation into a Medieval building, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Due to the location in a sewage treatment plant, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Due to no structural interventions on the location on the bank of the Danube and with a view to the neighbouring Barbaricum, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. Its aesthetic-visual integrity is affected to a certain extent by modern factors; important measures are – not only for the improvement of aesthetic-visual integrity – the demolition of the house constructed above the ancient structures (Oberranna No. 5) in the year 2009 as well as the service station located south of the ancient remains in 2005. One of the original main functions of the fortlet, the control of northern estuary of the Ranna into the Danube, is still truly comprehensible today.
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	Despite partial construction, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part should be assessed as high. The topographic location on the upper bank of the Danube with a view over the river, which is based on its distinctive terrain level, is comprehensible even today.
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Due to the location on a steep promontory with a view over the Danube to the neighbouring Barbaricum, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved.
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Due to the location on a steep promontory with a view over the Danube to the neighbouring Barbaricum, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is preserved.
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	Due to construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	Due to construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Visual-aesthetic integrity</b>
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Due to no structural interventions on the location on the bank of the Danube and with a view to the neighbouring Barbaricum, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved.
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	Due to no structural interventions on the location on the bank of the Danube and with a view to the neighbouring Barbaricum, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved.
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Due to construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	Despite construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part should be classified as high due to its formative structures.
15	Albing – Legionslager	Despite partial overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part should be classified as high due to its location on the bank of the Danube and the view to the neighbouring Barbaricum.
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	Due to the construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Due to the overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Despite partial overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part should be classified as high due to its location on the bank of the Danube and the view to the neighbouring Barbaricum.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	Due to construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
19	Blashausraben – Wachturm	Due to the location on a dry lawn close to a forest edge and the Danube, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. Based on the definition of the buffer zone, which extends over the terrain of the right bank between the watchtower and the Danube and which therefore ensures an unobstructed view on the ancient ruins, the visual-aesthetic integrity of the component is secured for a long time.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Despite post-antique overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part should be assessed as high. The topographical location on the upper bank of the Danube with a view over the Danube to the neighbouring Barbaricum is comprehensible even today. Based on the definition of the buffer zone, which extends over the terrain of the right bank between the watchtower and the Danube and which therefore ensures an unobstructed view on the ancient ruins, the visual-aesthetic integrity of the component is secured for a long time.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Despite construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its partial stone removal. Based on the definition of the buffer zone, which extends over the terrain of the right bank of the Danube between the watchtower and annexed house Bacharnsdorf No. 6 and which therefore ensures an unobstructed view on the ancient ruins, the visual-aesthetic integrity of the component is secured for a long time.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Despite post-antique overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part should be assessed as high. The topographical location on the

ID No	Component part	Visual-aesthetic integrity
		upper bank of the Danube with a view over the Danube to the neighbouring Barbaricum is comprehensible even today. Based on the definition of the buffer zone, which extends over the terrain of the right bank between the watchtower and the Danube and which therefore ensures an unobstructed view on the ancient ruins, the visual-aesthetic integrity of the component is secured for a long time.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	Due to construction of the adjacent road, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Despite post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse. The topographic location on the upper bank of the Danube which is based on its distinctive terrain level, is comprehensible even today.
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	Despite post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse. The topographic location on the upper bank of the Danube which is based on its distinctive terrain level, is comprehensible even today.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Despite post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse.
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	Despite post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Due to no structural interventions on the location on the bank of the Danube and with a view to the neighbouring Barbaricum, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved.
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Despite post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse. The topographic location on the upper bank of the Danube which is based on its distinctive terrain level, is comprehensible even today.
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Despite post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Despite post-antique use, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is fully preserved. The monumentality of the architectural structure is impressive despite its reuse.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Despite construction of the monastery on the promontory, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part with a view over the Danube to the neighbouring Barbaricum should be assessed as high.



<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Visual-aesthetic integrity</b>
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists. Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	Due to construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	Due to overbuilding, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part no longer exists.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	The visually-aesthetic integrity of this part is fully provided, by the hardly overbuilt location on the upper bank of the Danube on the opposite side to the estuary of the March, on the one hand by a view into the neighbouring Barbaricum and over the free wide land expanding to the interior of the country as well as by the good visibility positions which the monuments had to each other. The Carnuntum archaeological monumental landscape is used largely for agriculture. A part of the civilian town forms the Archaeological Park Carnuntum. The Heidentor (pagan's door) and the two amphitheatres are integrated into the cultural landscape as visible monuments. Since antiquity, the location factors have been unchanged and are fully comprehensible.
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímský vojenský tábor (kastel)	Because of the construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component has been somewhat impaired but it still should be classified as satisfactory due to the component's location in a separate museum area, in close vicinity and visual connection with historic architecture of Rusovce and alluvial forest on the bank of the Danube.
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Due to construction in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Due to housing development in the surrounding area, the visual-aesthetic integrity of this component part is no longer present.
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímský vojenský tábor (kastel)	The counter-fort lies directly on the left bank of the Danube in an open grassland which is regularly maintained and contributes to the high level of visual-aesthetic integrity of the component. Except for building of the earthen Danube embankment in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, the surrounding landscape has not changed since the time of the counter-fort's existence. The territory of the counter-fort is presented as an open air archaeological site where corner sections and central cistern are visible, a predominant part continues to lie underground without uncovering and is accompanied by visually unobtrusive information system.
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	The component part is an underground archaeological site covered by alluvial grassland and agricultural land. Its visual-aesthetic integrity is relevant only indirectly.
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	The component part is an underground archaeological site covered by alluvial grassland and agricultural land. Its visual-aesthetic integrity is relevant only indirectly.

**Table 3.6**  
Absence of threats

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Absence of threats</b>
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	The church, which is situated above the central part of the nominated component part, is a registered built monument itself and serves as "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The church and the Roman remains beneath it are subject to the highest national protection.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	The component part is situated in a nature protection area, not used for agricultural purposes and subject to the highest national protection.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Parts of the site are used for agricultural purposes. Based on that the Roman structures are cut into the bedrock, the danger of damage caused by its agricultural use is low. The Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	The component part is protected by its location in a flood protection area and subject to the highest national protection. Ground penetration can be done by the partially conducted agricultural practices.
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	The area is currently used as a small garden and a park. In the garden area, deeper ground penetration is possible, but based on the different levels of cultivation is very unlikely. It is subject to the highest national protection.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	The area is currently used as a park. In the park, deeper ground penetration is possible, but based on the different levels of cultivation is very unlikely.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	The building structure above the nominated component part is also a registered built monument and serves as a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	The building structure above the nominated component part is also a registered built monument and serves as a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	The building structure above the nominated component part is also a registered built monument and serves as a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	The building structure above the nominated component part is also a registered built monument and serves as a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	The building structure above the nominated component part is also a registered built monument and serves as a kind of a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	The building structure above the nominated component part (multi-storey car park) is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	The building structure above the nominated component part is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Absence of threats</b>
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	The Roman remains are accessible by the public on the verge of a small park. Due to their location they are protected by public awareness. In addition to that they are subject to the highest national protection.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	The church above the nominated component part, itself is a registered built monument and as such a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The church and the structures beneath it are subject to the highest national protection.
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	The Velodrom Theatre building above the western part of the nominated component part, itself is a registered built monument and as such a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The whole nominated property is subject to the highest national protection.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	The "Königliche Villa" and its park above the eastern part of the nominated component part, themselves are a registered built monument and as such support the protection of the archaeological monument. The whole nominated property is subject to the highest national protection.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	The area of the nominated component part was excluded from building development, received a conservational cover for protective reasons and will become an urban green space. The whole nominated property is subject to the highest national protection.
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	The area is used for agricultural purposes, deeper ground penetration is possible although the Roman remains are subject to the highest national protection.
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	The church above the nominated component part, itself is a registered built monument and as such a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The church and the structures beneath it are subject to the highest national protection.
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	The part of the nominated component part that contains the amphitheatre is used as a meadow, negative factors can not be observed at the moment. The other parts of the nominated property are used for agricultural purposes. In this parts deeper ground penetration is possible although the whole nominated property is subject to the highest national protection.
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	The area is currently used as a monastery garden and a park. In the garden area, deeper ground penetration is possible, but based on the different levels of cultivation is very unlikely. The church situated in the nominated component part, is a registered built monument itself and serves as a kind of "protective structure", which protects the Roman structures below it against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The whole nominated component part is subject to the highest national protection.
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	The building structure above the nominated component part is a registered built monument itself and serves as a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The whole nominated component part is subject to the highest national protection.
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	The component part is located under a protective roof that protects the ancient structures against weather influences and is subject to the highest national protection.
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	A planned protective structure will protect the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	For the non visible ground monument, no negative influence factors are recognizable. As a protected monument, the ancient structures are protected against structural interventions.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Absence of threats</b>
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	For the non visible ground monument and preserved west gate, no negative influence factors are recognizable. As a protected monument, the ancient structures are protected against structural interventions.
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	For the non visible ground monument, no negative influence factors are recognizable. As a protected monument, the ancient structures are protected against structural interventions.
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	For the non visible ground monument and the St. Martin's church, no negative influence factors are recognizable. The church above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The church and the structures beneath it are subject to the highest national protection.
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	For the non visible ground monument, no negative influence factors are recognizable. The area is used as a park and is subject to the highest level of national protection.
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	The area is used as a meadow and is subject to the highest level of national protection. Negative factors cannot be observed at the moment.
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	The area is used as a meadow and is subject to the highest level of national protection. Negative factors cannot be observed at the moment.
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	The church above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The church and the structures beneath it are subject to the highest national protection.
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	The component part is protected by a water protection area against ground penetration. The area is used for agricultural purposes, deeper ground penetration is possible.
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	The component part is protected by a water protection area against ground penetration. The area is used for agricultural purposes, deeper ground penetration is possible.
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	The area is currently used as a green area. Deeper ground penetration is possible but due to the method of cultivation very improbable.
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	The area is used for agricultural purposes, deeper ground penetration is possible.
15	Albing – Legionslager	The area is used for agricultural purposes, deeper ground penetration is possible. Construction on the site is prohibited by local building ban zones.
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	The church which is above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection. The church as well as its surrounding square is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	The building structure above the nominated component part is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	The church around the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	The building structure above the nominated component part (car park) is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	The church above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Absence of threats</b>
		The church and the structures beneath it are subject to the highest national protection.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	The building structure above the nominated component part is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	The area is currently used as a park. In the park, deeper ground penetration is possible, but based on the different levels of cultivation very unlikely.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	The component part is protected by a water protection area against ground penetration.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	The church around the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	For the visible and preserved ancient architectural monument, no negative influence factors are recognizable.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	The church around the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	The component part is protected by a water protection area against ground penetration.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	The building structure above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	The building structure above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	The building structure above the nominated component part is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	The building structure above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	The building structures above the nominated component part are a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The building structure above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	The building structure above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	The component part is protected by a water protection area against ground penetration. The area is used for agricultural purposes, deeper ground penetration is possible.
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The building structure above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Absence of threats</b>
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	The building structures above the nominated component part are a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	The building structure above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	The church above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is, as well as its surrounding square, a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. The church and the structures beneath it are subject to the highest national protection.
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The building structure above the nominated component part is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	The building structure above the nominated component part itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	The building structure (monastery) above the nominated component itself is under monumental protection and is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	The area is currently used as a park. In the park, deeper ground penetration is possible, but based on the different levels of cultivation very unlikely.
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	The square is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions. For the visible and preserved ancient architectural structures, no negative influence factors are recognizable.
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	The square is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	The square is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	The building structure above the nominated component part (museum) is a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Large areas of the component parts are used for agricultural purposes, deeper ground penetration is possible. Construction on the site is prohibited by local building ban zones. Some areas of the component parts are protected against construction by being located in a flood protection area. The building structures above the nominated component are itself under monumental protection and are a kind of "protective structure", which protects the ancient structures against weather influences as well as structural interventions.
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	The area is used as a museum and archaeological park and is subject to the highest level of national protection. Negative impact may be caused by weather influences (freeze, floods), but sufficient protective measures are in place.
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	The area is subject to the highest level of national protection as a national cultural monument and thus protected against development pressures. The most significant negative factors represent surface water and frost – preventive measures are in place.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Absence of threats</b>
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	This is an underground archaeological site conserved as part of the Protected Historic Zone and by regulations of a municipal spatial plan which prohibit all constructional interventions in the area.
33a	lža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	The area is used as a museum and archaeological park and is subject to the highest level of national protection. Negative impact may be caused by weather influences (freeze, floods), but sufficient protective measures are in place.
33b	lža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	In spite of agriculture on the findspot, aerial photos attest, that integrity of the component part is not threatened – it is protected by legal and regulatory tools.
33c	lža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	In spite of agriculture on the findspot, aerial photos attest, that integrity of the component part is not threatened – it is protected by legal and regulatory tools.

**Table 3.7a**

Overview Integrity – Symbols

Degree of Integrity	Wholeness	Intactness	Visual-aesthetic integrity	Absence of threats
✓	the necessary attributes are within the property	the necessary attributes are still present	the visual-aesthetic attributes are still present	the attributes are not threatened by negative factors
≈	most of the necessary attributes are within the property	most of the necessary attributes are still present	most of the visual-aesthetic attributes are still present	negative factors may threaten some of the attributes, but are under control
≠	attributes within the property can hardly demonstrate the wholeness	present attributes can hardly demonstrate the intactness	visual-aesthetic attributes integrity remains uncertain	negative factors may threaten some of the attributes and their influences remain uncertain

**Table 3.7b**

Overview Integrity

ID No	Component part	Wholeness	Intactness	Visual-aesthetic integrity	Absence of threats
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	≈	≈	≠	✓
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	✓	≈	✓	✓
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	≈	≈	✓ / ≈	✓ / ≈
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	✓	≈	✓	✓ / ≈
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	≈	≈	≠	✓ / ≈
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	≈	≈	≠	✓ / ≈
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	≈	✓	✓	✓
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	≈	✓	✓	✓
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	≈	✓	✓	✓
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	≈	✓	✓	✓
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	≈	✓	✓	✓
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	≈	✓	≠	✓
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	≈	✓	≠	✓
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	≈	✓	✓	✓
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	≈	≈	≠	✓
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	≈	≈	≠	✓
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	≈	≈	≠	✓
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	≈	≈	≠	✓
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	≈	≈	≠	≈
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	≈	≈	✓	✓
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	≈	≈	≠	✓



ID No	Component part	Wholeness	Intactness	Visual-aesthetic integrity	Absence of threats
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	≈	≈	≠	√
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	≈	≈	≠	√
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	≈	≈	≠	√
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	≈	√	√	√
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	√	√	≈	√
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	≈	≈	≠	√
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	√	√	√	√
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	≈	≈	≠	√
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	√	√	√	√
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	√	√	≠	√
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	√	√	≠	√
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	≈	≈	≠	√
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	√	√	√	≈
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	√	√	√	≈
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≠	√
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	≈	≈	≈	≈
15	Albing – Legionslager	≈	≈	≈	≈
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	≈	≈	≠	√
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	√	√	≠	√
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	≈	≈	≈	√
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	≈	≈	≠	√
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≠	√
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	≈	≈	≠	√
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	≈	√	≠	√
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	√	√	√	√
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	≈	√	√	√
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	√	√	√	√
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	≈	√	√	√
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	√	√	≠	√
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	≈	√	√	√
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	≈	√	√	√
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	≈	√	≠	√
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	≈	≈	≠	√
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≠	√
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	≈	√	√	√
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	≈	√	√	√
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	√	√	√	√
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	≈	√	√	√

ID No	Component part	Wholeness	Intactness	Visual-aesthetic integrity	Absence of threats
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≠	√
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	√	√	√	√
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≠	√
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	≈	≈	≠	√
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	≈	√	√	√
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	≈	≈	≈	√
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	≈≈	≈≈	≠≠	√√
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	≈	≈	≠	√
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrgung	≈	≈	≠	√
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≠	√
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	≈	≈	≠	√
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	√	√	√	≈
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	√	√	≈	≈
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	√	√	≠	√
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	≈	≈	≠	√
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	√	≈	√	≈
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	√	≈	≠	≈
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	√	≈	≠	≈

### 3.1.d. Statement of Authenticity

The Western Segment of the Danube Frontier clearly reflects the specificities of this part of the overall Roman Frontier through the way selection of sites has encompassed all the key elements from the legionary fortresses and their associated settlements to small forts and temporary camps, and all the way they relate to topography.

All the component sites have been subject to intensive study and research. Sources deployed include the full array of archaeological research techniques (past and present excavation, field survey, aerial photography, geophysics etc.) as well as archival evidence. The component sites have the capacity to clearly reflect their inherent value and their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value.

The one area where the value is less well articulated is in terms of the relationship of the component sites to the River Danube, as the frontier and as a longitudinal transport artery for military support, goods and people. All the component sites originally had a dynamic relationship with the river. As the Danube has shifted its course in some sections considerably since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified. This link needs strengthening on the basis of more research on the original course of the river.

Overall the fabric of the upstanding remains is in a good state of conservation. Some of the underground components are very fragile and highly vulnerable to damage and erosion from continuing cultivation.

Reconstruction has been undertaken at a number components and in most cases it is slight and historical. There is though little consistency of approach to how the difference between original and reconstructed fabric is revealed. The most extensive reconstruction is at Carnuntum, where work is still in progress and, although reversible, is in places conjectural. At Iža (Kelemantia) parts of the fort have been rebuilt in a way that is not readily distinguishable from original material. There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction and interpretation across the whole series. Large scale conjectural reconstruction on top of original fabric needs to be avoided. As much reconstruction work will require renewal as part of ongoing conservation programs, there are opportunities for improvement.

The landward side of some of the component sites has not always been protected adequately. At Carnuntum the close proximity of an extensive windfarm is visually intrusive.

#### WHOLENESS

The property has a high degree of authenticity in its wholeness:

- ◆ The nominated component parts include not only the Roman architectural monuments which are preserved above the surface, but also archaeologically not yet examined and therefore fully undisturbed monuments underground. The medieval repossession led in some places to a preservation of the ancient building substance standing high and thus increases the particular monument value.
- ◆ Archaeological excavations of individual areas have yielded key scientific knowledge and confirmed the authenticity of the structures in terms of 'materials and substance' and 'construction and layout'. However, archaeological excavations lead constantly to a certain extent of destruction and therefore, the substance of the monument of the archaeological heritage is reduced. Correspondingly, in these cases it is necessary to balance the quest for knowledge with the loss of historic substance. Basically, the current and future archaeological ground penetrations are restricted to a minimum research-related activities; a preference is given to non-destructive methods (see also chapter 3.1.c and Management Plan).

- ◆ The topographic location of all nominated component parts is authentic. The reasons for the selection of the sites in an area and the surroundings of the component parts are comprehensible even today. First and foremost, strategic and traffic geography considerations as well as favourable natural conditions were decisive. The favourable location of many of the sites led to the fact that the monuments of the Danube Limes later became developing areas for the medieval cities and markets.
- ◆ The fact that hardly any reconstructions took place on the nominated component parts contributes essentially to the high level of authenticity of the property as a whole.

Based on ‘The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention’ the evaluation indicators are as follows:

- ◆ Materials and substance (table 3.8)
- ◆ Construction and layout (table 3.9)
- ◆ Location and setting (table 3.10)

In table 3.11 we give a summarizing overview over all the aspects for each of the component parts.

### MATERIALS AND SUBSTANCE

The nominated property has a high level of authenticity in terms of ‘material and substance’:

- ◆ The nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* have an excellent preserved archaeological substance. With its partly rising walls it is unique for Europe. The visible preserved architectural monuments give a vivid picture of the structural changes of the border fortifications over the centuries up to Late Antiquity and of the building materials used in their construction. Therefore, the subterranean monument and their significance are complemented in an exceptional way. Through building-historical examinations, the standing structures were examined for the authenticity of material and substance, so that the original Roman building parts and the later particularly medieval structural additions can be differentiated regarding all component parts. Especially the medieval changes and further developments give an additional and excellent monument value (see also chapter 3.1.a).
- ◆ Regarding the restorations of individual structures comparable or identical materials to the ones used in antiquity are used nowadays to prevent any material-related damage to exposed ancient substance; necessary additions are marked so that they remain recognizable as such. All adopted measures are thoroughly documented and archived.

### CONSTRUCTION AND LAYOUT

The nominated property has a high level of authenticity in terms of ‘construction and layout’:

- ◆ The partly still standing Roman structures in the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, sometimes integral parts of the historic Medieval cityscape, are among the most important monuments of ancient fortification architecture in Central Europe. They are visibly preserved testimonies of the Roman military architecture from different periods. Although some have undergone structural changes as a result of their further use up to present times, this further use was a guarantee for their preservation. These structures document the differences between the construction techniques in Antiquity and in the Middle Ages.
- ◆ Historical processes of central importance can be seen in the construction and layout. They are the results of the leading role of the army and the frontier system for the history and political development of the northern Roman provinces for half a millennium. In the fortresses and forts with their associated civil settlements, groups of people from far away areas met and therefore, new identities could develop. Cultural contacts also led to social changes on the other side of the Danube.
- ◆ The changed army organization of the Late Antiquity (since the Tetrarchy) led to fundamental changes in military and civilian structures. The army was divided into border units which were permanently stationed (*limitanei* or *riparienses*) and a mobile army (*comitatenses*) with changing places of garrison. Given that the strength of the so-called *limitanei* was considerably smaller than that of the auxiliary

units in the preceding periods, the size of the forts was reduced. At the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, the basic form of the older forts was maintained, but gates and towers were reinforced in many cases (horseshoe towers and semicircular towers). In some exceptional cases, however, as late as in the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century the defences were extended considerably (e.g. Mautern – Kastell). At that time, also civilians lived in the reinforced walls next to the soldiers. As a result, the purely military forts of the middle imperial period developed into the fortified towns in the Late Antiquity.

- ◆ At the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* there are very few reconstructions of military installations. At Carnuntum, there are reconstructions of a very small extent in relation to the nominated component part overlaying parts of civilian buildings. Even there, the level of authenticity is correspondingly high in regard to ‘construction and layout’.

## LOCATION AND SETTING

The nominated property has a high level of authenticity in terms of ‘location and surroundings’:

- ◆ The erection of the Roman frontier installations was significantly determined by the landscape of both sides of the Danube. Larger military bases (legionary fortresses) are usually located at positions where due to hydrography it was on the one hand possible to cross the river, and on the other hand, natural traffic routes from the Germanic area reached the Danube. Smaller facilities, especially the watchtowers, were built in the area of narrow sections, where they controlled the navigation. At the same time, the military facilities were used to monitor the main trade routes towards and across the Alps and into the western Hungarian plain. Another aspect was the role of the river for cost-effective transport of goods of all kinds, which at least in the western parts was oriented mainly downstream due to the alpine character of the Danube. In the Pannonian parts the quick relocation of military troops was possible by ships on the Danube.
- ◆ As all nominated component parts are situated at their original locations, the factors that determined the choice of the settlement areas and the distribution of the military units are impressive even today.
- ◆ The setting of the nominated component parts has been affected by profound changes since Antiquity. Many military installations as well as civil settlements and administrative centres formed the nucleus of modern communities and towns. Despite later overbuilding of some parts, the remains of Roman buildings determined the townscape of many places along the Danube until today. Additionally, transport routes of Roman times often can be recognized in the modern road network.
- ◆ Buffer zones situated in the open cultural landscape often do not contain any modern buildings, which significantly increases the authenticity of the setting of the nominated component parts.

**Table 3.8**

Authenticity in relation to materials and substance

ID No	Component part	Materials and substance
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Archaeological excavations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient further use and the later overbuilding of the structure had also a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Some parts of the facility were reused by incorporation into the later structures.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Only in the case of a single building conservative measures were carried out and a protective structure was erected.

ID No	Component part	Materials and substance
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Archaeological excavations and structural examinations in the course of building research have determined the very high extent to which the ancient substance is preserved although post-Roman use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	Structural examinations in the course of building research have determined the very high extent to which the ancient substance is preserved although post-Roman use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	Archaeological excavations and structural examinations have determined the high extent to which the ancient substance is preserved although post-Roman use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	Archaeological excavations and structural examinations have determined the high extent to which the ancient substance is preserved although post-Roman use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	Archaeological excavations and structural examinations have determined the high extent to which the ancient substance is preserved although post-Roman use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	Archaeological excavations and structural examinations have determined the high extent to which the ancient substance is preserved although post-Roman use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	Structural examinations have determined the high extent to which the ancient substance is preserved although post-Roman use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	Archaeological excavations and structural examinations have determined the high extent to which the ancient substance is preserved although post-Roman use and the incorporation of the structure into the medieval fortifications had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were carried out on the stone surfaces and the upper layers of ashlar were reconstructed with original building materials.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Archaeological excavations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient further use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were carried out.
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Conservative measures were carried out.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Nearby archaeological excavations and superficial archaeological interventions on site have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. The

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Materials and substance</b>
		whole area of the nominated component part received a conservational cover for protective reasons.
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Conservative measures were only carried out in the case of a single building.
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Archaeological excavations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient further use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance.
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Archaeological excavations have examined about 25% of the site. These had a high level of authenticity of materials and substance.
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Archaeological excavations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-Roman further use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were carried out.
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Archaeological excavations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient further use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were carried out.
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Archaeological excavations and geophysical prospections determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Some preservation measures were carried out.
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	Archaeological excavations and geophysical prospections determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. Some preservation measures were carried out.
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	Archaeological excavations and geophysical prospections determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Some preservation measures were carried out.
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. Preservation measures were carried out.
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Archaeological excavations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Partially preservation measures were carried out.
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	Geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	Geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were carried out.
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	Geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Materials and substance</b>
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Archaeological excavations and geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
15	Albing – Legionslager	Archaeological excavations and geophysical prospections determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	Archaeological excavations determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The partially later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Archaeological excavations determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. Preservation measures were carried out.
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Archaeological excavations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The partially later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Archaeological excavations determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Preservation measures were carried out.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	Archaeological excavations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The partially later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Archaeological excavations determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Preservation measures were carried out.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Building surveys and archaeological excavations determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. Despite the post-ancient use of the structure, the level of the authenticity of the ancient substance is high. No preservation measures were implemented.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were carried out.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Structural examinations have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. No preservation measures were undertaken.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	Archaeological excavations determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Preservation measures were carried out.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.



<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Materials and substance</b>
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Partially preservation measures were carried out.
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were carried out.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Archaeological excavations and geophysical prospections determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. No preservation measures were undertaken.
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient further use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were carried out.
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were carried out.
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Partially preservation measures were carried out.
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were undertaken.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	Archaeological excavations and building surveys have determined the extent to which the ancient substance is preserved. The later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were undertaken.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell,	Archaeological excavations, building surveys and geophysical prospections determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Partially preservation measures were undertaken.

ID No	Component part	Materials and substance
	Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	In relation to construction materials there are surviving marks that show evidence of earlier wooden construction. The remains of the later stone fort have been partly excavated or are still preserved in the ground and conservation measures were undertaken. Archaeological research and subsequent analyses of findings confirm high level of authenticity in materials and substance.
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Skeletal graves from the cemetery no. 6 was moved to the Anthropological department of the Slovak National Museum. Preservation measures were undertaken.
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Archaeological research in the southwest area of the component part and partial researches confirmed that level of authenticity is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken. Most of the component parts area is preserved under the intact archaeological terrain.
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	The constructions of the fort from the 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> centuries AD have never been replaced by a younger layer. The materials and substance of the underground archaeological remains are well preserved and show a high level of authenticity. Most of the sections uncovered and researched in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century were buried again to the level of the surrounding terrain and are covered with grass. On the minor uncovered and presented part, adequate conservation measures were undertaken.
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	According to aerial photos and archaeological research west of the counter-fort Kelemantia, the grade of authenticity of the Roman remains below the earth is high, without any conservation and modern architectural additions in the Roman substance.
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	According to aerial photos and archaeological research east of the counter-fort Kelemantia, the grade of authenticity of the Roman remains below the earth is high, without any conservation and modern architectural additions in the Roman substance.

**Table 3.9**

Authenticity in relation to construction and layout

ID No	Component part	Construction and layout
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	The further use of the spa had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout: Thus, the central basin was probably used as a ritual space of the early Christianity and was later filled. In the course of the archaeological examinations, it was again uncovered.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress had a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	The further use of the walls of the legionary fortress had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. Within the medieval construction, the component part is fully preserved.
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress had a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress had a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress had a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress had a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in the basement of a multi-storey car park.
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress had a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress had a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use of the wall of the legionary fortress determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	The further use of the legion camp as a used, continuous settlement area had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	The further use of the area of the <i>canabae legionis</i> for post-ancient building use had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	The further use of the area of the <i>canabae legionis</i> for post-ancient building use had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Construction and layout</b>
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	The further use of the spur for the construction of the church and the graveyard had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	The further use of the settlement area in the Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	The further use of the fortification wall of the fort for medieval buildings had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	The further use as a medieval brick kiln had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	The further use for the construction of a basement had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings nominated here are authentic.
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic. The level of authenticity from the point of view of construction and layout regarding this component part is extraordinarily high: Since it was never overbuilt in later times, it reflects impressively and truly the two ancient building phases, including the front trench functioning as a barrier against approaching enemies.
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	The further use of the settlement area in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	As there was no post-ancient use, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	As there was no post-ancient use, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	The further use of parts of the ancient buildings had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout: The structure was used as an early Christian ritual space, above which later the present church was built. In the course of the archaeological excavations, the ancient structures were uncovered and conserved.
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
15	Albing – Legionslager	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic. The relatively small extent of overbuilding of the camp area and the absence of later structural interventions or changes lead to the authentic tradition of the state of the late 2nd century AD via this part-module can truly; correspondingly high is the level of authenticity in terms of construction and layout.
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	The further use of the area of the fort in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Construction and layout</b>
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	The further use of the area of the fort in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	The further use of the plateau for the construction of the church and the graveyard had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	The further use of the fortification facilities of the fort for medieval buildings had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	The further use of the settlement area in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	The further use of the fortifications in the Middle Ages had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachtturm	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachtturm	The further use of the area in the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachtturm	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic. The authenticity of construction and layout was compromised to a certain extent by the construction of a modern basement, that lead to a decline of the tower interior under the antique level.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachtturm	The further use of the area in the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachtturm	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	The further use of parts of the fort had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. Its further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	The further use of parts of the fort had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. Its further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	The further use of the fan-shaped tower had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	The further use of the area of the fort in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	The further use of the area of the fort in the Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The further use of the horseshoe-shaped tower had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	The further use of the Roman gate had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The further use of the horseshoe-shaped tower had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	The further use of the area of the fort in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Construction and layout</b>
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	The further use of the fortlet had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	The further use of the area of the fort in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The further use of the horseshoe-shaped tower had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	The further use of the structures had only a small impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. The further use determined the form of the later construction and is still clearly visible in today's cityscape.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	The further use of the area of the fort in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	The further use of the settlement area and the cemetery in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	The further use of the settlement area in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	The further use of the area of the legionary fortress in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. Nevertheless, the Roman and later medieval fortification ditch is understandable as an open area in today's cityscape.
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	The further use of the area of the legionary fortress in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	The further use of the area of the legionary fortress in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	As there was no post-ancient use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic. Even where reconstructions are, the level of authenticity is correspondingly high in regard to construction and layout.
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímský vojenský tábor (kastel)	Despite later urban development of wider Gerulata territory, the nominated component has been preserved under the layer of earth 40 cm to 2 m deep. Foundations of the late classical stone tower with a well are preserved without any building interventions from later periods and are presented in authentic form from the end of the 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD.
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Despite later urban development of wider Gerulata territory, the nominated component has been preserved under the layer of earth 90 cm to 2 m deep. The construction, the design and the layout of the archaeological findings of the house with hypocaust are preserved in authentic form.
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Despite later urban development of wider Gerulata territory, the nominated component has been preserved under the layer of earth 90 cm to 2 m deep. The grade of authenticity is high. Most of the component parts area is preserved under the intact archaeological terrain.
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímský vojenský tábor (kastel)	Since there was no post-ancient building activity, the fort's structure preserved underground and attested by archaeological research represents a high level of authenticity in the Roman military design conception.
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	The grade of authenticity of the Roman remains below the earth is high, without any medieval and early modern alteration of the Roman substance.
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	The grade of authenticity of the Roman remains below the earth is high, without any medieval and early modern alteration of the Roman substance.

**Table 3.10**

Authenticity in relation to location and setting

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Location and setting</b>
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	The sulphur spring, which gave an impulse for the construction of the spa at this place, is still used today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	The topography on a hill above the Danube valley with no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	The nominated part of the strategically favourable terrace, which is cut in the west and the north with a steep slope falling into the Danube valley, is without any constructions and shows a high level of authenticity with regard to the location and the surrounding area. Even today, the site provides a good view over the medieval and modern village Weltenburg to the Danube valley, which narrows there towards the “Weltenburger Enge”, a 5.5 km long narrow gorge of limestone cliffs.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	The topography on the bank of the Danube with no constructions in the area of the nominated component part shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	The convenient location for traffic, which gave an impulse for the construction of the fort at this place, is still clear even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, building development caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	The convenient location for traffic, which gave an impulse for the construction of the fort at this place, is still clear even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, building development caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	The topographical situation on the northern edge of the lower terrace next to the river Danube is still clear even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation (road course), so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	The topographical situation on the northern edge of the lower terrace next to the river Danube is still clear even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation (road course), so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	The topographical situation on the northern edge of the lower terrace next to the river Danube is still clear even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation (road course), so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	The topographical situation on the northern edge of the lower terrace next to the river Danube is still clear even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation (road course), so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	The topographical situation on the northern edge of the lower terrace next to the river Danube is still clear even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location.

ID No	Component part	Location and setting
		With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation (road course), so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. Due to later constructions, the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high. Only the course of the road provides information to the original situation.
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. Due to later constructions, the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high. Only the course of the road provides information to the original situation.
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation (road course), so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity from this point of view can no longer be assessed as high.
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity from this point of view can no longer be assessed as high.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity from this point of view can no longer be assessed as high.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location, especially as it is still situated next to the main road that until today provides a direct link between Regensburg-Kumpfmühl (cf. ID No. 5a-b) and the southern bank of the river Danube. With regard to its surroundings, infrastructure and housing development caused significant changes, so that the level of authenticity from this point of view can no longer be assessed as high.
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes. Nevertheless the characteristic topographic situation is easy to identify until today. Therefore the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	With regard to its surroundings, the later development caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	The topography on the bank of the Danube with no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.
11a	Schlößen – Vicus	The topography on a high terrace above the Danube with no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.
11b	Schlößen – Kastell	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	The topography on a steep slope on the bank of the Danube with no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.



<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Location and setting</b>
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	The topography on a terrace above the Danube with no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	The topography on a terrace above the Danube with no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
15	Albing – Legionslager	The topography on the bank of the Danube with only a few constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location on a high terrace above the Danube. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	The topography in a wetland area at the Danube with no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Location and setting</b>
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later construction of a main road caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity can no longer be assessed as high.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	The topography on a terrace above the Danube with no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location.

ID No	Component part	Location and setting
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	The flood-proof site above the Danube is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some changes, which can nevertheless clearly show the basic topographic situation, so that the level of authenticity is to be assessed as high.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting can no longer be assessed as high.
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	The convenient location for traffic, which gave an impulse for the construction of the legionary fortress at this place, is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting of the surroundings can no longer be assessed as high.
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	The convenient location for traffic, which gave an impulse for the construction of the legionary fortress at this place, is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting of the surroundings can no longer be assessed as high.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	The convenient location for traffic, which gave an impulse for the construction of the legionary fortress at this place, is still obvious even today. Against this background, the nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, so that the level of authenticity of the setting of the surroundings can no longer be assessed as high.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	The topography on a Danube terrace with largely no constructions shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting. With regard to its surroundings, the later constructions caused some significant changes, nevertheless, the level of authenticity of the component part as a whole is to be assessed as high.
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	The fort's strategic location on the trade route following the southern bank of the Danube, with the possibility to use branches of the Danube as a harbour and to cross the river via a ford was attested by later medieval settlement. It is still clear even today and shows a high level of authenticity with regard to the component's location.

ID No	Component part	Location and setting
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	<p>With regard to its surroundings, the intensive later urban development caused deterioration in authenticity of the component's setting.</p> <p>The component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location near of Via Carnuntina. The building was part of a richer part of the vicus with brick constructions located in front of the northwest gate to the fort. After the demise of civilian settlement, a skeletal burial ground was created in this area.</p> <p>With regard to its surroundings, the intensive later urban development caused deterioration in authenticity of the component's setting.</p>
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	<p>The nominated component part has a high level of authenticity with regard to its location in rich vicus near of Via Carnuntina.</p> <p>With regard to its surroundings, the intensive later urban development caused deterioration in authenticity of the component's setting.</p>
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>Besides the Danube embankment, the component's topography of open lowland on the left bank of the river with no other constructions remains unchanged since the time of the counter-fort's existence and shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.</p>
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	<p>The component part is situated in an unbuilt territory and shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.</p>
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	<p>The component part is situated in an unbuilt territory and shows a high level of authenticity in terms of location and setting.</p>

**Table 3.11**

## Overview Authenticity

v: Attributes can truthfully and credibly convey the property value;

≈: Attributes have slight yet reversible intervention and can truthfully and credibly convey the property value;

≠: Attributes have been intervened in a certain degree and may affect the conveying of authenticity.

ID No	Component part	Materials and substance	Construction and layout	Location and setting
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	≈	≈	≈
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	v	v	v
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	v	v	v
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	v	v	v
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	v	v	≈
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	v	v	≈
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	≈	≈	v
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	≈	≈	v
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	≈	≈	v
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	≈	≈	v
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	≈	≈	v
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	≈	≈	≈
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	≈	≈	≈
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	v	≈	v
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	≈	≈	≈
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	v	≈	≈
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	v	≈	≈
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	v	v	≈
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	v	v	≈
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	≈	≈	v
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	v	v	≈
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	≈	≈	≈
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	≈	≈	≈
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	≈	≈	≈
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	≈	≈	v
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	v	v	v
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	≈	v	≈
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	v	v	v
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	≈	≈	≈
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	v	v	≈
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	v	v	≈
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	v	v	≈
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	≈	≈	≈
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	v	v	v
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	v	v	v

ID No	Component part	Materials and substance	Construction and layout	Location and setting
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	√	√	≈
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	√	√	√
15	Albing – Legionslager	√	√	√
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	≈	≈	≈
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	√	≈	≈
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	≈	≈	≈
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	√	≈	≈
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≈
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	√	≈	≈
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	√	√	≈
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	√	√	√
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	√	≈	≈
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	√	√	≈
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	≈	≈	≈
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	√	√	≈
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	≈	≈	√
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	≈	≈	√
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	√	≈	√
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	≈	≈	√
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≈
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	√	≈	√
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	√	≈	√
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	√	√	√
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	√	≈	√
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≈
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	√	≈	√
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≈
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	√	≈	√
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	√	≈	√
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	≈	≈	≈
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	√≈	≈≈	≈≈
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	√	≈	≈
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	√	√	≈
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	≈	≈	≈
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	≈	≈	≈
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	√	√	√
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	√	√	≈

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Materials and substance</b>	<b>Construction and layout</b>	<b>Location and setting</b>
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	√	√	≈
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	√	√	≈
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	√	√	√
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	√	√	√
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	√	√	√

## 3.1.e. Protection and management requirements

### FRAMEWORK OF PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Each of the three participating States Parties has a discrete legal system and administrative processes for heritage protection at national, regional, and local levels, and in the federal states of Germany and Austria there are also discrete statutory frameworks for each federal component (the German component sites are confined to the Federal State of Bavaria). Although the detailed legal provisions and terminology for designation and protection vary in each State, the function and effect of the different national provisions is the same: they should ensure adequate long-term protection of the component sites and their setting, if both are appropriately defined, if landowners are cooperative and if the measures are effectively implemented by regional and local governments.

Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through national Management Plans. The aim of these plans is to ensure that individual parts of the property are managed within an agreed overall framework of co-operation to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, and presentation in an interdisciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework. The plans will be regularly updated. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property.

At the international level the participating States Parties have agreed a Joint Declaration for running and expanding the property. This sets out the terms of reference for an Intergovernmental Committee to coordinate at an international level the management and development of the whole World Heritage property and to work to common aims and objectives and a Danube Limes Management Group to provide the primary mechanism for sharing best practice for those directly responsible for site management.

On a supra-national level, the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* aims to cooperate intensively with the existing Frontiers of the Roman Empire properties, to create a cluster.

The existing Bratislava Group, an international advisory body for the Frontiers as a whole, will also provide a supportive technical network.

The States Parties involved attach great value to international collaboration as a means to promote the presentation, management and development of the heritage of the European frontiers, by joint initiatives and exchange of experiences. Therefore, the States Parties of the nominated property have agreed on an integrated management system consisting of two closely cooperating and interacting bodies: The *Intergovernmental Committee for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes* (IGC DL) to oversee and coordinate the overall management at an international level, and the *Management Group for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes* (MG DL) which assembles those directly responsible for the site management of the property and provides the primary mechanism for sharing best practice. Their function and procedures are laid down in a Joint Declaration (see chapter 5.e).

This follows the system which has been established successfully after the inscription of the Upper German-Raetian Limes for exchange and cooperation concerning all World Heritage matters concerning the Frontiers of the Roman Empire and its management. The two main elements are the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) and the Management Group (also known as the Hexham Group). In the Thematic Study it was suggested that this system would be transferred to the proposed three new properties Frontiers of the Roman Empire.



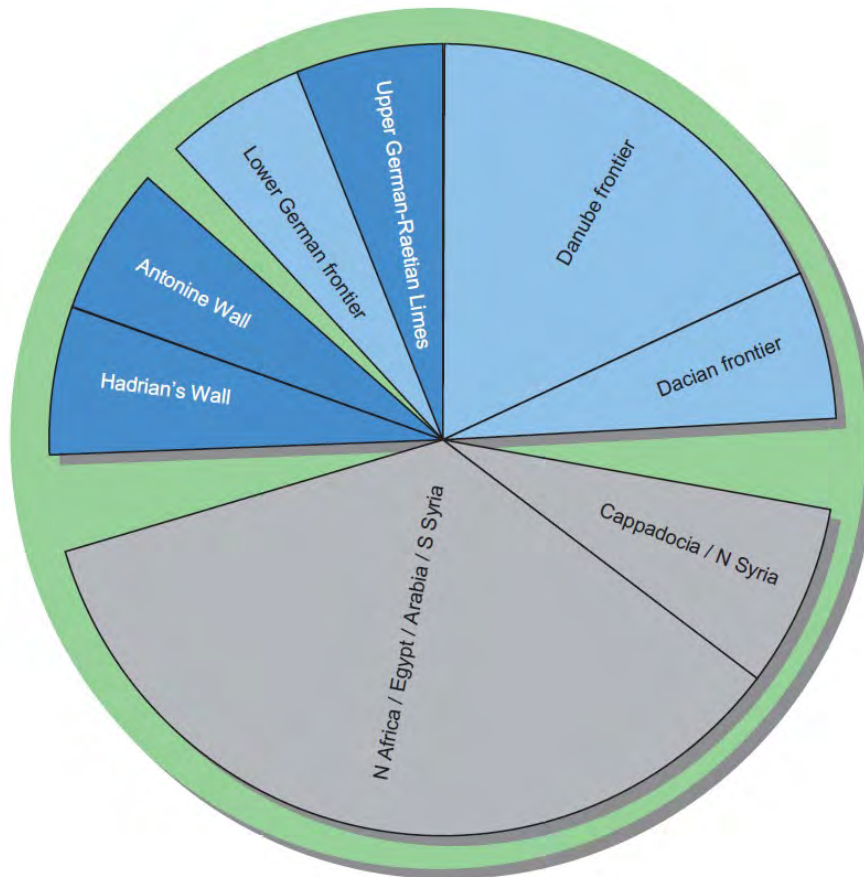


Fig. 3.5: The envisaged Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster

The aims of a joint management system for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Europe include ‘to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, presentation and understanding of the Roman frontier, above and below ground, in an inter-disciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework’. These aims are fully shared by the States Parties involved in the preparation of the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*.

Since it is no longer envisaged to extend the inscribed property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* (ref. 430ter), a new overarching framework is needed to support international collaboration in those fields relevant to the overall management and development of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Europe as World Heritage. It is the ambition of the States Parties involved to realise such a framework, which is provisionally labelled ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster’ (hereafter: Cluster). The Cluster will include both the inscribed and envisaged properties in Europe, and will be open to future extension with frontier sections in North Africa and the Near East (fig. 3.5). The Cluster will include provision to ensure appropriate levels of governance and scientific advice applicable to the Cluster itself and to the individual component World Heritage properties.

The primary aims of the Cluster are the presentation of the World Heritage of the Roman frontiers as a single, coherent monument and the furthering of international cooperation to facilitate management and development of the properties. The existing Bratislava Group will form the basis. This is an international scientific advisory body with expert members from States Parties containing inscribed or potential parts within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster. The Bratislava Group aims to share knowledge and experience of Roman frontiers and their identification, protection, conservation, management and presentation, leading to the distillation of a common viewpoint. Through technical and professional advice the Bratislava Group provides a scientific framework for the whole of the Roman

frontiers (cf. Thematic Study, Volume I – Annex). Its responsibility will cover the four domains of policy, management, scientific advice and public outreach and form the bracket over the inscribed sites Frontiers of the Roman Empire.

## IDENTIFICATION OF LONG TERM CHALLENGES

The property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in its whole is not directly endangered by any factors listed in chapter 4.b. However, it is foreseeable that several component parts of the property will have to bear the pressure of an increase in tourism associated with the nomination as World Heritage Site, the pressure of development, and occasionally natural disasters. Archaeological surveys in order to gain more knowledge, leading to limited destruction of the sites, have to be balanced carefully against the preservation of the sites.

In the following, the long-term challenges are listed individually. In addition to these more general outlines the national management plans for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* refer to these questions in more detail (Volume III).

### LONG-TERM CHALLENGE 1: PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF THE FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES

The long term maintenance of the archaeological sites – and the preservation of the site’s Outstanding Universal Value – will primarily be realized through protective measures. Each of the archaeological sites enjoys the highest level of national protection within the institutional framework of legal regulation of each State Party. It is the responsibility of each State Party to enforce the regulations (protective, construction-administrative etc.) to guarantee the undamaged survival of the attributes. This also includes the designated buffer zones. Of importance is the continue provision of the nominated component parts in the national, regional and local special planning.

However, alongside the above, it is necessary to consider the measures that affect the state of conservation of the component sites. For the maintenance and effective operation of a site-specific monitoring system that ensures the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value, it is necessary to continuously provide sufficient professional capacity and the operation of organizations that perform and coordinate the monitoring system. The characteristic of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* with a series of individual, physically not connected component parts is the fact that almost each of the component parts (or clusters) belongs to a different community with different planning and maintenance approaches. Thus, for example, it is necessary to examine, maintain and/or improve the state of conservation not only in relation to the individual component sites ensuring a proper communication between all stake holders.

In the case of the component parts in areas presently under agricultural cultivation (e.g. the limes road sections), the primary task of preservation is to ensure that the cultivation of the area does not cause further damage or destruction. Within this context, the task of the managing organization is to initiate where necessary an alteration in the form of cultivation or, as a final option, a change in ownership (the separation of the archaeologically affected area from the property and its purchase for the benefit of the public).

### LONG-TERM CHALLENGE 2: DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES

The circumstances of the entire *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* and its individual component parts, their integration into nature and society, as well as the harmonization of the legal, regulatory and developmental programs (created by the States Parties, the regions or the local governments) related to these is of fundamental significance. A part of the development must serve to preserve and properly exhibit the component parts, while at the same time the elaboration of a unified development program related to the demands of increasing tourism is also significant. In connection with the elements of infrastructure integrated into the landscape and the context (e.g. development of environmentally friendly modes of transport) the necessity and possibilities for development projects

related to the area taken in the broader sense (the buffer zone and the surroundings outside of this) are to be treated with emphasis. The needs and opportunities arising from the special characteristics of a serial site include the development of infrastructure facilitating appropriate access for visitors to the component parts (public roads, bicycle and hiking paths, water routes, etc.) with both linear and supplementary structures. For these financial resources (grant funds and support) must also be sought. For the improvement of the infrastructure development projects that are environmentally friendly and do not significantly increase the physical burden on the site or do not result in drastic interventions in the wider surroundings of the component sites (including the areas outside the buffer zones) must be given preference (e.g. developments that encourages primarily hiking, cycling and equestrian tourism). In addition to this, efforts must be made in general to preserve the natural, visual and landscape assets in the immediate and wider surroundings of the component parts.

In the case of component parts in developed urban environments, efforts must be made to ensure the enforcement of the strictest urban planning and building regulation principles as well as heritage preservation measures so that construction projects and other development will not disturb or destroy the elements of the archaeological heritage that bear Outstanding Universal Value found within the component parts.

In the case of properties outside urban areas, the method of land use must be carefully observed, and the regulatory measures must ensure that a change in the method of cultivation or an alteration in the classification of the property (e.g. inclusion in the inner urban area) may only occur if the new use does not negatively impact the condition of the elements of archaeological heritage that bear the Outstanding Universal Value.

### **LONG-TERM CHALLENGE 3: INTENSIFICATION OF TOURISM**

A large portion of the component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* may be visited freely by the general public. However, the character of the features visible at the accessible sites varies greatly. There are sites where the archaeological heritage lies exclusively underground and their presence is only understandable through explanatory signs. At other sites attractively rehabilitated ruins and archaeological parks, sometimes with museums or visitor centers can be found. Accordingly, possible negative effects of tourism may manifest themselves in different forms. In those locations where the annual number of visitors is high, and these visitors are concentrated in certain months of the year, the long-term protective measures must examine the bearing capacity of the given site. Here provisions must be made, when necessary, to balance the distribution of visitors and avoid overburdening the site. The use of the sites for tourism has to be sustainable and controlled. In the case of unguarded component sites found in rural areas far from habitation, on the one hand the continuous, sustainable maintenance of infrastructure providing access must be ensured, and on the other hand the maintenance of the informational signage and exposed ruins must also be ensured. Protective measures must primarily be directed towards avoiding the disturbance of the heritage elements by visitors.

Important duties are the harmonization of tourism development plans on the national and international levels and the development of tourism projects. It has to be ensured that increasing attraction to tourists does not negatively impact the conditions of the individual sites or the Outstanding Universal Value of the entire site. An important aspect of the development in tourism is the preparation of plans that have a unified format but also take into account the unique character of the sites and also work out adequate solutions for access and increasing visitor satisfaction.

### **LONG-TERM CHALLENGE 4: NATURAL DISASTERS NATURAL DETERIORATION OF THE COMPONENT PARTS**

Natural disasters in general represent a problem over the long-term. They cannot be avoided, but appropriate preventive measures can be implemented. The component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are located along the Danube River over a length of almost thousand kilometers. The majority of the component parts are located at a safe distance and height from the area along the banks of the Danube endangered by the flooding of the river. However,

depending on their function in Roman times some of the component parts are positioned in zones endangered by flooding (primarily the bridgeheads, counter fortifications and some of the watch towers). In the areas at risk from flooding the States Parties must provide for protective measures so that the elements of archaeological heritage can be preserved in the long term or, at least, the extent of damage during possible periods of flooding is limited. This may be possible through the construction of flood prevention structures as well as an increased observation of the component parts that need conservation and regular or – following the receding of floodwaters – extraordinary rehabilitation measures. It is necessary to monitor the effects of global climate change (e.g. the changes in the water supply to the Danube and its tributaries), to be prepared for their probable negative consequences and to make efforts to moderate their negative impact ahead of time.

The management tasks related to the operation, maintenance and improvement of flood prevention structures along the Danube must be performed in a synchronized manner. It is recommended that the States Parties prepare national flood prevention plans specifically for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* and its related component parts.

At those places where the component sites are located on high riverbanks formed by loess ridges an increased risk of erosion must be monitored and preventive measures must be implemented.

Other natural disasters that can be foreseen do not fundamentally endanger the property proposed for nomination. The region is not in a zone that is particularly endangered by earthquakes.

### **LONG-TERM CHALLENGE 5: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION OF SITES**

There is a long tradition of archaeological surveys and excavations of the sites of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. In the future, priority must be given to non-destructive methods, like aerial photography, geophysics and air-borne laser-scanning, as with every excavation the original archaeological sources are being destroyed at least to the level of intervention. In case of planned excavations, the potential gains in knowledge have to be balanced against the foreseeable damage to the component and the scientific evaluation and publication of the results must be realized promptly. Since science and the respective methods are developing, excavation necessities cannot be excluded but there must be a guarantee that the archaeological potential shall remain intact for even further future generations. In terms of future scientific interventions, in particular in regard to future archaeological excavations at the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* research programs must be prepared. It is the goal of the participating States Parties to develop them within a common international research framework (Volume I – Annex). In addition to the collection of new knowledge, the research programs must aim for a better understanding of the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the component parts. Within the context of the drafting and review of national-level heritage preservation strategies and legal regulations, care must be taken that the preventive archaeological excavations take place prior to development projects at the component parts. In any case, they should only aim at preserving, presenting and ensuring visitor access, and should only occur to the minimum necessary extent.

In the conservation and rehabilitation of archaeological features that have already been excavated as well as in the planning and construction of reconstructive superstructures designed to facilitate scientific interpretation, the international conventions related to this (e.g. the conventions of the Council of Europe) and the recommendations formulated in the documents of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee will be observed. It is necessary to continuously monitor the conserved elements of the component parts and to provide the human and financial resources for the regular maintenance of the rehabilitated elements. See also the national management plans for more details (Volume III).





Late Roman tetrapylon at Carnuntum (ID No 31)

## 3.2. Comparative Analysis

### 3.2.1. External Analysis

As the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are a transnational serial nomination, the following existing World Heritage Sites, sites from the Tentative Lists and other sites are evaluated:

#### 3.2.1.1. TRANSNATIONAL CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN SERIAL NOMINATIONS

Several transnational serial WHSs have been inscribed in the WH List, some of them, having a linear structure or separated components are worth a comparison.

##### A. WHS Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes (Italy, Switzerland 2008; Ref: 1276)

The WHS Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes brings together two historic railway lines that cross the Swiss Alps over two passes. They correspond in their linearity with the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. The WHS connects two States, but in other respects it can be paralleled with the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* only as its route connects different regions and provinces as the limes road does. However, the WHS Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina has no frontier characteristics. Through both this feature and its limited length the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is very different from WHS Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes. Additionally, the two are from completely different periods (early modern versus Roman).

##### B. WHS Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland; Ref: 1363)

“This serial property of 111 small individual sites encompasses the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling (or stilt house) settlements in and around the Alps built from around 5000 to 500 B.C. on the edges of lakes, rivers or wetlands” (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Switzerland – 2011). Although the Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps were inscribed in the WH List as a transnational serial nomination, and although it contains archaeological sites, it can’t be compared with the Danube Limes because of their completely different characteristics and their different periods (Prehistoric versus Roman).

#### 3.2.1.2. WORLD HERITAGE SITES BEING FRONTIERS OF EARLIER COUNTRIES, EMPIRES

There are examples of artificial border installations in almost all parts of the world, and from the most varied epochs of humanity. Most of them were erected based exclusively on considerations of military use (cf. the World Heritage sites the Great Wall in China and the Waterline in Holland). They were either at regions and locations where violent conflict occurred directly, or they fulfilled their purpose simply by means of deterrence. They have in common a military character as physical barriers.

##### A. WHS The Great Wall (China 1987; Ref: 438)

Protection of boundaries was a problem common to all pre-industrial empires. Only two (Rome and the ancient China) seem to have used the solution of long linear barriers. The only direct comparator to the Frontiers of the Roman Empire is therefore the Great Wall of China. The Great Wall is 6,000 km

in length, thus forming the largest single military structure in the world. The Frontiers of the Roman Empire had to respond to more varied conditions, both political and physical. They therefore use a wider variety of defensive and surveying systems, demonstrating the complexity and organizational ability of the Roman Empire to react to these varying conditions. Although in parts contemporary to the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, due to its different cultural context and geography the Frontiers of the Roman Empire were in their characteristics, elements and even all their functions significantly different.

Two thousand years ago two big empires existed at the eastern and western ends of Eurasia, the Chinese and the Roman Empire. There are some parallel features between them which are worth of interest, but their most significant structures, the Great Wall and the Roman Limes deserve the highest scholarly interest. They are the longest built constructions of the world. They represent not only the human creativity, but also testify the wide range of historical, cultural and social relations and connections at the far ends of Eurasia. Both of them divided peoples, but at the same time connected them and created many kinds of cultural interactions. Their comparison gets an impetus through their inscription in the World Heritage list.

Analysing their structure the most striking characteristics are their continuous lines through thousands of miles. This is derived from their function: to prevent any uncontrolled entry into the territories of the Empires, to defend their territory from any invasion. The Great Wall is a complex multi-period system of linear defense lines, not rarely forking off in branches and sometimes parallel to each other. The origin of the Great Wall goes back to earlier wall structures that were connected and united in 220 B.C. and thereafter by Qin Shi Huang and the Emperors of the Han dynasty. There are some indications to suppose that the origin of the Roman Limes under Domitian in the eighties of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. partly goes back to the Chinese experience.<sup>1</sup>

The Great Wall was used again and again during more than 1500 years; its latest construction phase is dated to the Ming dynasty in the 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Roman Limes was not in use so long, only until the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD in the Western Roman Empire and until the 7<sup>th</sup> century in the Eastern Roman Empire. The total length of the Great Wall in the antiquity measures about 6000 km, while the Roman Frontiers added up to about 6500 km. However, there is a significant difference in their building method and material. While the Great Wall was a continuous structure built from stone, brick, stamped earth, loess and organic material, in the desert region using bundles of reeds, tamarisk twigs, earthen bricks and sand, at the Roman Frontiers a wall from stone blocks, wooden pillars or stamped earth was erected only exceptionally. For most of the frontiers natural barriers like mountains, rivers, seas and deserts were used. The army was stationed in both cases in forts along the frontiers, and a great number of watch towers were built to ensure the control. Similarly enough, a road was running along both frontiers, facilitating the movements of the soldiers and troops, but the roads were used also as trade routes. The road along the Great Wall played a decisive role in the silk trade, and soon was known as the Silk Road.

Similarly enough, the forts were built on strategically important places from material available on the site, and with measurements corresponding to the size of the troops. Fortlets and watch towers were built in the same method. This common peculiarity of the two defence systems also indicates a relationship between them. However, while at the Great Wall drums were used for sound signals, at the Frontiers of the Roman Empire wind instruments and fire signals were used for communication. A distinctive difference is the use of large rivers as physical barrier as is the case at the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. The need to survey a river line – the Danube – which through its navigability offered also particular communication chances, was a particular challenge almost 2000 years ago.

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<sup>1</sup> Zs. Visy, Similarities and differences in the conservation and settings of the Great Wall in China and the Limes Romanus as listed and planned world heritage sites. Proceedings of ICOMOS 15th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium. Xi'an 2005, 198-211. <http://www.international.icomos.org/xian2005/papers/1-32.pdf>.



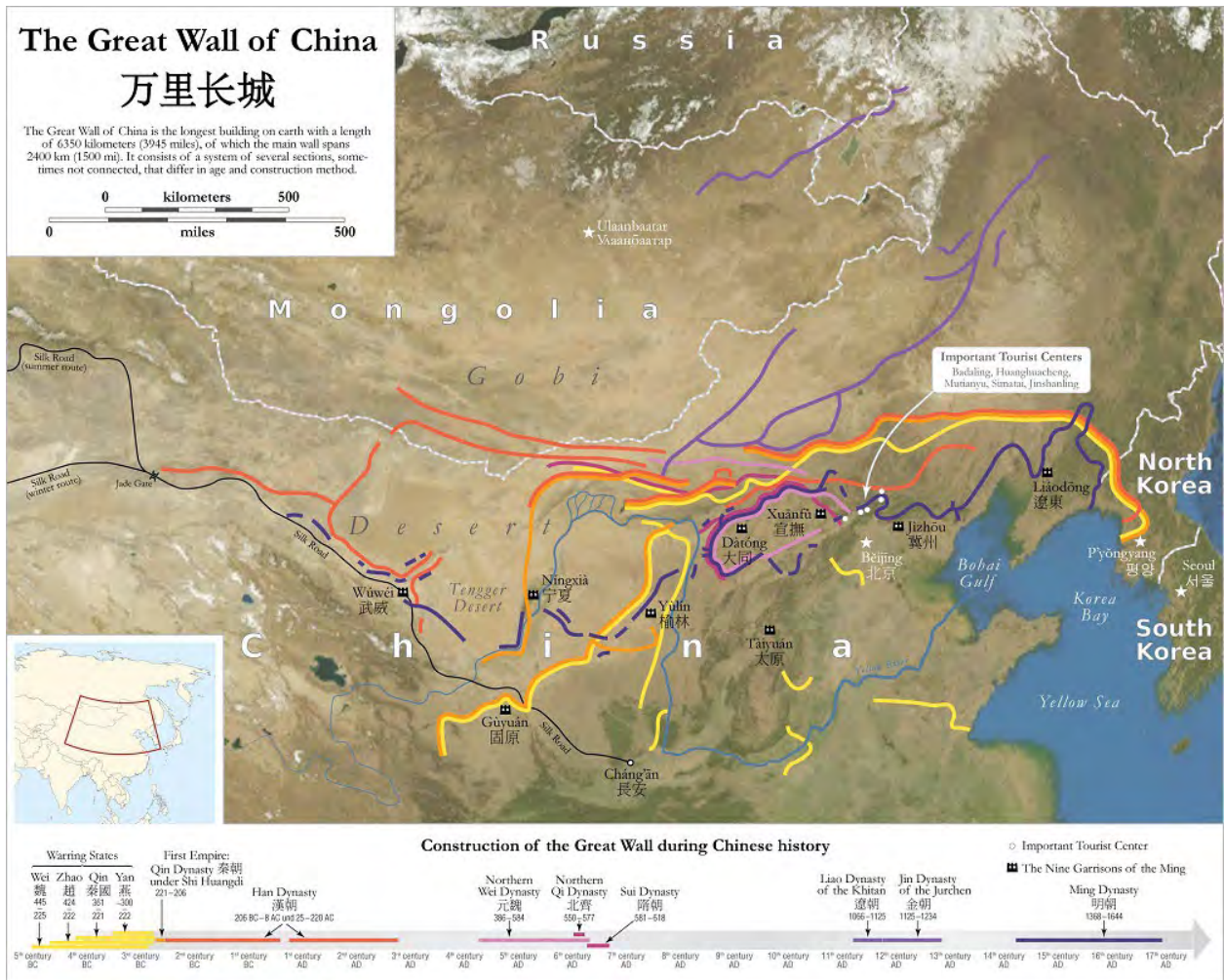


Fig. 3.6: Map of the Great Wall (Maximilian Dörrbecker after National Geographic's map of the Great Wall)

**B. Venetian Works of Defence between the 16th and 17th Centuries: Stato da Terra – Western Stato da Mar (Croatia, Italy, Montenegro 2017; Ref: 1533)**

“This property consists of 6 components of defence works in Italy, Croatia and Montenegro, spanning more than 1,000 km between the Lombard region of Italy and the eastern Adriatic Coast. The fortifications throughout the Stato da Terra protected the Republic of Venice from other European powers to the northwest and those of the Stato da Mar protected the sea routes and ports in the Adriatic Sea to the Levant”. The defensive network was meant also against Ottoman attacks, and so its defensive characteristic is evident. However, it did not comprise a continuous linear frontier as the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. In addition, the time it was in use was much shorter than that of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. The latter was a much more sophisticated and comprehensive defensive structure.

**C. WHS Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Panama 1980; Ref: 135)**

According to the description of the property there are “magnificent examples of 17th- and 18th-century military architecture, these Panamanian forts on the Caribbean coast form part of the defence system built by the Spanish Crown to protect transatlantic trade” (Panama – 1980). In this respect it had a similar significance and characteristic as the Venetian Works of Defence in Stato da Terra – Western Stato da Mar, completely different to the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*.



### 3.2.1.3. TRANSNATIONAL CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE SITES OF ROUTES

Other complex systems comprise just lines of communication. Although they are comparable to the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in their linearity their purpose and execution is completely different.

#### A. WHS Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru 2014; Ref: 1459)

According to its description “this site is an extensive Inca communication, trade and defence network of roads covering 30,000 km. Constructed by the Incas over several centuries and partly based on pre-Inca infrastructure, this extraordinary network through one of the world’s most extreme geographical terrains linked the snow-capped peaks of the Andes – at an altitude of more than 6,000 m – to the coast, running through hot rainforests, fertile valleys and absolute deserts. It reached its maximum expansion in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when it spread across the length and breadth of the Andes”. This road system is much longer than the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* or even the Frontiers of the Roman Empire cluster, but its primary purpose was communication, while its frontier- or defensive characteristic seems to have been oriented towards the interior of the Inca territory.

#### B. Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan 2014; Ref: 1442)

According to its description “this property is a 5,000 km section of the Silk Roads network, stretching from Chang’an/Luoyang, the central capital of China in the Han and Tang dynasties, to the Zhetysu region of Central Asia. It took shape between the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and remained in use until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, linking multiple civilizations and facilitating far-reaching exchanges of activities in trade, religious beliefs, scientific knowledge, technological innovation, cultural practices and the arts”.

The Silk Road is the longest trade route in the world. Its origins go back to the antiquity, and from the Roman times there are lots of proofs for its existence, including contacts from the Roman Empire to China. As far as possible, the Silk Road followed the Great Wall, but the last one ceased to go further to the West in the Tarim Basin. In the region of Dunhuan the Silk Road forked, and took more lines. The caravans followed the different lines of the Silk Road according to their destination to India, to Persia or to the Roman Empire. The Silk Roads almost exclusive had its purpose in trade and exchange, but no aspects of defence. The Limes Road of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* on the other hand primarily existed to connect and transport military units. Therefore, it can’t be compared with the Roman Limes.

### 3.2.1.4. RIVER FRONTIERS IN WORLD HERITAGE SITES AND BETWEEN PRESENT STATES

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is a river frontier of the Roman Empire that differs from the already nominated and inscribed sectors of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire FRE. The river was chosen as a demarcation line between the Roman Empire and other peoples. At the same time – lacking any routes – it was planned and used by Rome as water way for military, trade and civil purposes. Rivers often divided cultures, but as is visible in many ancient civilizations, they more often connected people. Frequently, there was no difference between the two sides of a river, e.g. at the Nile in North Africa, the Tigris and the Euphrates in the Middle East, the Yang Ce in the Far East or other big river valleys. From neolithic times cultures spread out in the valleys of the rivers. Sometimes, these cultures did not extend beyond natural blockades, like the third Cataract of the Nile or the Danube Gorges. Here the rivers were not navigable and the connections therefore blocked. In the case of the Danube the river even had different names upstream and downstream (Danuvius respectively Ister).

In many cases and periods, however, occupation and expansion did not develop along the rivers but perpendicular to them. Often they came to a halt at rivers like during the Roman Empire at the Rhine, the Danube and the Euphrates. In these instances, the rivers served as barrier and frontier. In later periods the Drava became the frontier between Hungary and Croatia for example, and for a large part this river still marks the border between the two States. A lot of examples of rivers as boundaries and borders of more recent times can be mentioned: the most significant are parts of the Rhine between France and Germany, the Oder between Germany and Poland, the Danube between Hungary and Slovakia, Croatia and Serbia, Serbia and Romania, Bulgaria and Romania and Romania and the Ukraine, the Amur and the Ussuri between the Russian Federation and China, the Jordan between Israel and Jordan, the Saint Lawrence between the United States of America and Canada, the Rio Grande between the United States of America and Mexico. Even some of the states borders in Africa and South America which were created only in the last century parts of these sometimes artificial borders were drawn along rivers. It appears, though, that none of the historic borders along rivers was as sophisticated as the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* created almost 2000 years ago. Only in most recent times modern states developed similar systems in order to control or intercept the exchange of people, goods and ideas across the rivers.

### 3.2.2. Internal comparison of the Roman frontiers

In this chapter the various sections of the Roman frontier will be compared.<sup>2</sup> The purpose of this comparison is to assess to what degree they are similar or rather dissimilar. The comparison is divided in two parts. First the frontiers of the three continents will be compared, with a clear focus on the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The second part is devoted to the comparison of sections of the European river frontiers. Each part comprises a summary of the main characteristics of the sections involved, an assessment of similarities and dissimilarities and a conclusion. The part on the European river frontiers has an extra discussion of the relationship between natural barriers and Roman provinces. This chapter is adapted from the intensive survey in the Thematic Study of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire.<sup>3</sup>

#### 3.2.2.1. THE FRONTIERS OF THE THREE CONTINENTS IN THE 2<sup>ND</sup> CENTURY AD (FIG. 3.1)

##### Africa

In *Africa* the military infrastructure served three purposes: protection of the towns and settled agricultural areas, control of nomadic movement, and supervision of long distance trade routes. An army of probably no more than 30,000 men, with only a single legion, apparently sufficed to perform these tasks. Consequently, the majority of the military installations were fortlets and towers.

In *Mauretania Tingitana* they were mainly located around and between the cities. In *Caesariensis* they were stretched out in a line parallel to the coast, which was pushed southward by AD 200. In *Numidia* most military posts were located in and around the Aurès Mountains and its outskirts; some additional linear barriers imply that their main purpose was control of nomads.

In the eastern half of northern Africa the Roman interests were restricted to the small habitable areas around *Leptis Magna* and *Cyrenae*. The military infrastructure was very thin there, aimed at the control of the cities and of routes coming in from the desert.

<sup>2</sup> See also Upper German-Raetian Limes: Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. Proposed Extension. Upper German-Raetian Limes. Nomination for Inclusion on the World Heritage List (2004) 9 f.; Summary Nomination Statement (2004), section 4.7.1 (<http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/430ter.pdf>, p. 410); Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. Proposed Extension. The Antonine Wall, Volume I (2007) 76 f.

<sup>3</sup> R. Ployer/M. Polak/R. Schmidt, *The Frontiers of the Roman Empire. A Thematic Study and proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy* advised by ICOMOS-International and commissioned by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' World Heritage Site (UK, DE) and the Bratislava Group (Vienna/Nijmegen/Munich 2017) 83-91.

## Near East

In Egypt only the delta and valley of the Nile were habitable.<sup>4</sup> Part of the military infrastructure was located within these areas – not on their periphery, as was usual elsewhere. Furthermore, a large cluster of small posts occurred in the Eastern Desert, controlling accesses from the Nile to the Red Sea and securing the exploitation of valuable minerals and stone. Finally, a series of (out)posts extending southward from *Syene* protected against nomadic raiding from the southwest and southeast. With possibly around 15,000 troops in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century, including a single legion, the army of Egypt was small, though in comparison to the settled area larger than that of the remainder of Africa.

South of the river Euphrates the Roman occupation of the East extended to the fringes of the steppe and desert, along which ancient caravan routes ran. Although one of these routes was upgraded as the *Via Nova Traiana* in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century it is unclear to what degree it was provided with military posts; the later *Strata Domitiana* further north certainly was.

The main part of the c. 60,000 troops of the eastern army (not counting those stationed in *Iudaea*) were garrisoned along the Euphrates and a northward line to the Black Sea. This was the boundary with the Parthian Empire and with *Armenia*, the bone of contention between the two empires. Four legions were deployed on the river and in the mountains to the north, and possibly as many auxiliaries.

## Europe

In Europe the rivers Rhine and Danube constituted the frontier on most of the continent, separating the Roman Empire from what it considered as barbarian peoples over some 3,000 km. In Britain, where no convenient river was available as a frontier, artificial barriers were built between short river estuaries extending to the sea – Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall. A further linear barrier – the Upper German-Raetian Limes – was established to provide a shortcut between rivers Rhine and Danube, screening off a vulnerable inward bend into the Empire and embracing the fertile *Agri Decumates*.

*Dacia* is a special case, projecting up to 500 km beyond the Danube. Most of its military posts were part of two lines facing east and one facing north – the *Limes Alutanus*, *Transalutanus* and *Porolissensis*. Two legionary fortresses and some additional forts served both as a backup and to control the interior.

Leaving the linear barriers and *Dacia* aside, the military infrastructure of Europe was stretched out on the 'Roman' bank of the large rivers Rhine and Danube, accommodating the main part of 170,000 troops of the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century,<sup>5</sup> including a dozen legions. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century the focus of the military strategy shifted from Britain and the Rhine to the Danube. The densities and types of military installations varied along with the landscape and the relations with the peoples across the rivers.

## Similarities and dissimilarities

The North African provinces, Egypt, *Arabia* and southern *Syria* have much in common. A large part of the military infrastructure in these areas was primarily aimed at controlling nomadic movement and caravan routes. The areas were all relatively peaceful, and the provincial armies accordingly small, comprising no more than three legions by the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, at *Lambaesis*, *Alexandria* and *Bostra*. The majority of the military posts consisted of fortlets and towers.

Within this group there are nevertheless some differences as well. In *Mauretania Tingitana* the military posts were located around and between the cities in the coastal plain and the table-land around Volubilis. In *Mauretania Caesarensis* and *Numidia* most fortlets and towers were not built on the fringe of the arid zone, but somewhat further north; yet the linear barriers of the *Fossatum Africae*

<sup>4</sup> Structurally, the Roman Frontier of Egypt belongs rather to the Near East than to North Africa; R. Ployer/M. Polak/R. Schmidt, *The Frontiers of the Roman Empire. A Thematic Study and proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy* advised by ICOMOS-International and commissioned by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' World Heritage Site (UK, DE) and the Bratislava Group (Vienna/Nijmegen/Munich 2017) 66.

<sup>5</sup> In this figure the garrisons of the Upper German-Raetian Limes and *Dacia* are included.

demonstrate that control of nomadic movement was an important task of the garrisons. In *Proconsularis* and the *Cyrenaica*, a series of fortlets and towers, complemented with short artificial barriers in the west, protected the cities and agricultural areas from nomadic incursions; caravan routes were also under military control, involving a few remote outposts.

The military disposition in Egypt is similar to that of the latter two provinces, but here a sizeable number of military posts were pushed out into the barren Eastern Desert to protect accesses to Red Sea ports, quarries and mines. The desert frontier of *Arabia* and southern *Syria* built on ancient caravan routes following the separation between the desert and the sown; however, most military posts along these routes may postdate the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Here too some remote outposts in the desert betray a concern for the security of long distance trade.

The military deployment in *Cappadocia* and the northern part of *Syria* is of an entirely different nature. The installations from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century are distributed over the west bank of the upper Euphrates and northward through the mountains to the fleet base at *Trapezus*. This area borders on the heavily contended areas of *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*, and was protected by approximately two thirds of the eastern army. The forts on the south-east shores of the Black Sea belonged to the Cappadocian army and were vital to the securing of its corn supply.

The disposition of troops along the Euphrates and in the mountains to the north at first sight resembles that along the Rhine and Danube and in *Dacia*, but there is a fundamental difference. In the East army units were often garrisoned in towns and villages – as in *Africa*. *Samosata* and *Zeugma*, ancient cities at crossings of the Euphrates, are clear examples in the region. To Rome this was a familiar strategy, which it applied in all areas where urban centres were at hand, or other central places like the hillforts in Gaul and southern Britain. On the Rhine and Danube, however, the military infrastructure had to be built from scratch, in the absence of such centres.

The river frontiers of Europe are a phenomenon of their own. The Rhine and Danube made a convenient demarcation between those parts of the continent which could be controlled from Rome and those which outreached its powers or interests. The vulnerable inward bend shaped by the headwaters of these rivers was cut off in various stages, ending with the artificial barrier of the Upper German-Raetian Limes.

The military installations along the rivers were built almost exclusively on the ‘Roman’ bank. However, bridgeheads were built across the rivers for expeditions or as more permanent alternatives for bridges. The spacing of the military installations was on the whole closer than along the deserts, where it was dictated by the availability of water. Along the rivers, the density depended on accessibility, visibility and possible threats. Except in periods of severe frost and drought, rivers were effective barriers, in the absence of permanent bridges and with forts, fortlets, and towers to control them. Additional protection was provided by the three fleets, on the Lower Rhine and the Pannonian and Moesian sectors of the Danube.

*Dacia* provides a mixture of military solutions. Evidently, the main area of interest was Transylvania, largely surrounded by the Carpathian Mountains and more or less separated from the Danube by the Wallachian/Romanian plain. To the east and north Transylvania was protected by a range of forts, with a screen of more than hundred towers controlling the accesses, complemented with short banks and barriers in some areas. There is a similar shield to the west of Transylvania.

The Romanian Plain is cut by two lines of fortifications, which constitute a mixture of military concepts. The earliest line is along the river Olt, which provided an easy connection between Transylvania and the Danube. This route was secured by a series of fortifications on its right bank – forts in the plain and fortlets and towers upstream in the mountains – and an earthen wall to its left. Although it may have been primarily a protected north-south route it also served as a frontier to the east (*Limes Alutanus*). Later on the latter function was overtaken by a line of military posts some 50 km further east (*Limes Transalutanus*). This line partly follows the Cotmeana/Vedea river; the remaining stretches through the plain were provided with an earthen bank.

## Conclusion

The differences emerging from the above overview vary in character. Some relate primarily to climatic and geographical conditions, others to the threats to be countered. The main characteristics of the five groups of frontiers which can be distinguished within the whole of the frontier of the Roman Empire in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century vary accordingly (fig. 3.7):

- ◆ the desert frontier: Africa, Egypt, *Arabia* and southern *Syria*;
- ◆ the Parthian frontier: northern *Syria* and *Cappadocia*;
- ◆ the river frontiers: Rhine and Danube;
- ◆ the artificial barriers: Hadrian's Wall, the Antonine Wall, the Upper German-Raetian Limes;
- ◆ the mixed frontier of *Dacia*.

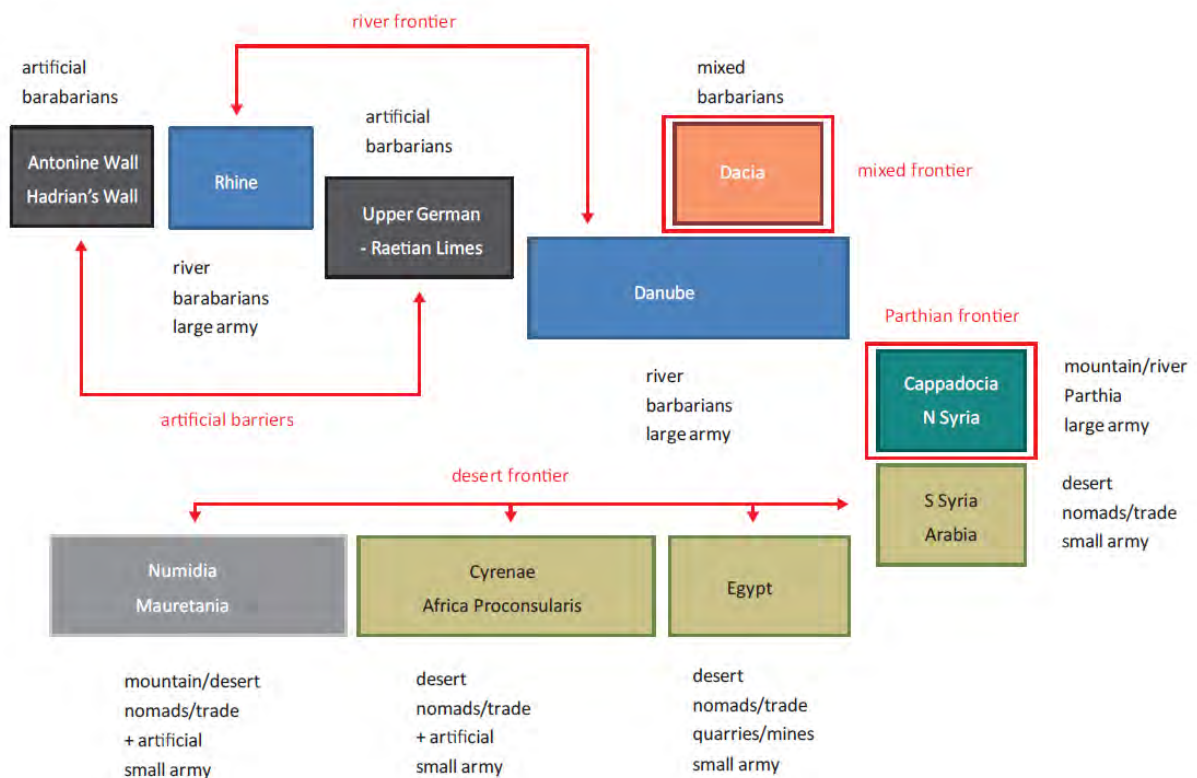


Fig. 3.7: Diagram of the Roman frontiers on three continents, with their main characteristics (frontier type, threats, garrisons). The attribution of frontier sections to five overarching groups is indicated in red.

### 3.2.2.2. THE EUROPEAN RIVER FRONTIERS

In the context of the comparison of the Roman frontiers of the three continents it was convenient to present the Rhine and Danube frontiers as a whole. However, this suggests a uniformity which does no justice to the differences which emerge on closer inspection.

Rome preferred water-borders. Not speaking about the sea borders at the Atlantic Ocean or at the Black Sea, they systematically selected rivers as temporary or permanent border lines. The main reason could be the clear and visible border line which could retain the enemy and which was an obstacle to potential invasions. However, the role of the rivers as natural traffic routes has been also emphasised in the research. A special case can be observed at the Iron Gate. Here a drawing route was cut into the rock already under Tiberius, as the Danube was frontier of Moesia. The left side of the Danube has not been a province that time, only at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The drawing route was reconstructed and rebuilt several times, also under Trajan.

Hydrology was therefore an important element in the strategy of the Roman army. It was a general strategic purpose in the Roman policy to reach river lines in order to gain natural obstacles, traffic lines and a clearly defined border. The Roman army mastered the combination of the dry and wet Limes

like in Scotland. No doubt, the Firth of Forth and Firth of Clyde – also a kind of water frontier – were important elements of the defence of Britain during the existence of the Antonine Wall. In a sense Hadrian's Wall was a composite frontier, too, because beyond Bowness the Firth of Solway and beyond Wallsend the River Tyne provided the physical obstacle. Other big water lines and rivers like the Rhine, the Danube, the Euphrates and the Jordan gave natural obstacles. Similarly, the Olt seems to have been the border of Dacia inferior between the Carpathians and the Danube.

There is, however, a major difference between land borders with man-made obstacles (Limes) and river borders. As the rivers important traffic routes it was of key importance for the Roman Empire to have a hand onto the other side of the rivers, too. At certain times forts, fortlets, counter fortifications and bridgeheads were built on the other side of the rivers, usually at important crossing points. Some of them were starting-points of routes into the Barbaricum.

River frontiers are also different from land frontiers in their preservation and also in their state of conservation. As in Roman times, the river banks were preferred places of settlements in later times. There are only a few Roman military or civilian sites which stayed free of any later building activity. Apparently, for the Roman soldiers the same topographic qualities were important as for post-Roman people. Therefore, many Roman sites including many of the nominated sites of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* are overlaid by modern settlements along the rivers. Only at a few sites, like Weltenburg-Am Galget (ID No 3), Carnuntum (ID No 31) and Iža (ID No 33) their medieval and modern successors developed on similar topographic situations a bit up- or downstream or on the north side of the Danube (Pozsony/Bratislava, Komárom/Komarno).

### Natural barriers and Roman provinces

Throughout the basins of the rivers Rhine and Danube narrow gorges and wide plains alternate. The narrow sections constituted natural barriers which are likely to have had an impact on the internal structure of the frontier zone.

In the Rhenish Massif between Mainz and Remagen there were no fortifications on the Rhine before the Late Roman period, with the possible exception of the small Neuwied Basin at the confluence of the river Moselle with the Rhine. The northern fringe of the massif coincides with the boundary between the provinces of *Germania Superior* and *Inferior*. The operational area of the German fleet was confined to the Lower Rhine, downstream from Remagen.

In the Danube basin there were three major natural barriers. Somewhat upstream from Vienna a spur of the Alps closes on the river. Here the boundary between *Noricum* and *Pannonia* was located. Upstream from Budapest the outskirts of the North Hungarian Mountains form a second obstacle, between the Little and Great Hungarian Plains. Initially, this narrow section in the Danube bend was chosen as the boundary between *Pannonia Superior* and *Inferior*. In AD 214 this separation was moved to the west to include the legionary fortress of Brigetio in the *Inferior* province.

The Iron Gate provides a formidable third obstacle in the Danube. Here the Carpathians and Balkan Mountains meet at the river, separating the Great Hungarian/Pannonian Plain in the west from the Wallachian/Romanian and Danubian Plains in the east. The Iron Gate did not coincide with a separation between two provinces, but they divided the operational areas of the Pannonian and Moesian fleets. The location of the Pannonian-Moesian border was determined by the confluence of the Sava river.

### Brief characteristics of river frontier sections in Europe

#### Lower Rhine – *Germania Inferior*

This frontier section comprises the earliest bases established on the lines of the rivers in Europe. They were founded as springboards for the annexation of Germanic territories across the Rhine, but when it became evident that Roman authority could not be extended far beyond the river at acceptable costs, the bases on the left bank were transformed into the backbone of a fixed frontier system, gradually supplemented with forts.

The river delta of the Rhine starting near the Dutch-German border is without comparison. The challenges posed by the highly dynamic landscape have led to some unique military engineering works:



a groyne designed to regulate the water flow into the northern branch and artificial canals connecting that branch to the sea coast in the north and to the estuary of the river Meuse in the south. The marshy areas near the coast apparently invited Germanic raiding, which was countered by the establishment of a tight screen of small forts supplemented with watchtowers along winding sections of the river. The wetland conditions of the delta have led to an outstanding preservation of the timber building phases of several military installations and of ships and road infrastructure.

After the Germanic invasions of the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century only some of the military posts were reoccupied in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, but new installations were added on the river line and in the hinterland. The frontier collapsed in the early 5<sup>th</sup> century.

### Upper Danube – *Raetia and Noricum*

The northern boundaries of the provinces of *Raetia* and *Noricum* did not result from military ambitions beyond these lines, but from a gradual northward shift of Rome's control over the Alps. Military posts along the Danube first appeared in western *Raetia* during the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius, and further downstream in the Flavian period. At the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman control was extended beyond the Danube in western *Raetia*, eventually to be fenced off by the Upper German-Raetian Limes. The Raetian-Norican river frontier was not threatened before the Marcomannic Wars (AD 166–180). Only then was it considered necessary to deploy legions here, one in each province. This section has the widest spacing of military installations, probably because of the partly inaccessible landscape and the initial absence of military threats. The military posts display a large variety in size and positioning, due to the alternation of gorges and floodplains.

After the Germanic raids of the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century the frontier was restored. Especially the eastern part was further consolidated by the addition of fortlets and towers, several of which (partly) survived as parts of medieval buildings.

### Middle Danube – *Pannonia*

The creation of the province of *Pannonia* was a sequel to the Roman occupation of the Dalmatian coast, as military control of the area was gradually extended to the northeast. Once the Danube had been reached under Augustus, the Dalmatian and Pannonian tribes revolted, aborting a planned operation against the early Marcomanni across the river. The revolt explains both the large military presence and their initial concentration in the interior of the province. It was only in the Claudian period that some permanent bases were founded on the Danube, supervising river crossings.

Most of the remaining fortresses and forts on the river are Flavian or later foundations, linked with the growing pressure from across the Danube, resulting in the Dacian Wars of Domitian and Trajan. In the aftermath of the second war *Pannonia* was divided in two provinces, *Superior* and *Inferior*.

The *Superior* province was a springboard for the Marcomannic Wars of AD 166–180, resulting in an unparalleled clustering of temporary camps around *Brigetio* and the fort of Iža on the northern side of the Danube.

A distinguishing characteristic of the Pannonian provinces is the high frequency of watchtowers along the river. Many cannot be adequately dated, but it is certain that some already existed in the 1<sup>st</sup> century and some more in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century; the great majority, however, are Late Roman. Building inscriptions from the 180s indicate that the frontier section below *Aquincum* suffered from raiding, countered by the construction of watchtowers and forts.

Protection against such incursions is likely to have been the main purpose of the Late Roman towers as well, in view of the appearance of bridgeheads on both river banks in the same period, another peculiarity of the Pannonian frontier.

The dense distribution of towers stops at the Hungarian-Croatian border. Considering the fact that in Hungary the numbers have doubled during the last twenty years it is not impossible that their absence in Croatia and their rarity in the Serbian part of *Pannonia* are influenced by the research history and methodology, as the landscape across the river was not significantly different.

### Lower Danube – *Moesia*

The province of *Moesia* started off as a northward extension to that of *Macedonia*. It received its own governor when Claudius added the Danubian Plain to its territory with the creation of the province of *Thracia*. By that time, Rome had already for over a century been interfering with regional affairs on both sides of the Lower Danube, but it seems that the Claudian rearrangement first led to the foundation of permanent military bases on the river. Nevertheless military interventions across the Danube continued, at least as far as the Dnjestr river, over 100 km to the north of the Danube delta. It was only after Dacian incursions in 68/69 and 85/86 from across the Danube that the military infrastructure along the river was considerably extended. Following the latter invasion the province was divided in a *Superior* and *Inferior* part.

At the creation of the province of *Dacia* in 106, the military occupation of the bordering section of the Danube was reduced, whereas the lower course along the Dobrudja was strengthened following the inclusion of the eastern part of the Romanian Plain into the territory of *Moesia*, but this was soon given up. In the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century, the Moesian frontier suffered from invasions of Goths and other peoples, and in 271 the Dacian province was evacuated. Following these events both the provincial structure and the frontier were reorganised. Although barbarian raids persisted, the area more or less survived the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. As part of the Eastern Roman Empire the Moesian frontier was restored in the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, but following invasions of Avars and Slavs heralded the end of the Danube frontier in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century.

The long survival is a distinctive characteristic of the Moesian frontier. A further remarkable feature is the near absence of fortlets and towers, with the exception of the Iron Gate. Although it cannot be excluded that this is influenced by the state of research, an explanation might be that on this frontier more than elsewhere the opposite river bank was under military control.

### Similarities and dissimilarities

The Rhine and Danube basins were subdivided by natural barriers. In most cases the borders between Roman provinces coincide with these barriers. This may be a reflection of the congruence of the territories of conquered peoples with these naturally determined spaces, or of practical strategic or administrative considerations as accessibility by land or water.

As far as their origins are concerned the provincial frontiers belong to two different groups. Those of *Raetia*, *Noricum* and *Pannonia* gradually shifted from the hinterland, whereas those of *Germania Inferior* and *Moesia* were established after largescale military interventions across the Rhine and Danube.

These two groups also differ in the frequency of fortlets and towers, high in the first and low in the second group. This may well reflect a different approach of control of the rivers and of access across, but it is unlikely that it is linked to whether the frontier lines were shifted forward or backward. As the majority of fortlets and towers in the first group are of Late Roman date, chronology can play a major role here.

On the whole, chronology is a distinguishing aspect, but along different lines. The Rhine frontier started off earlier than the Danube sections and it was also the first to collapse. The frontiers of *Raetia*, *Noricum* and *Pannonia* shared the fate of the Western Roman Empire somewhat later. The Moesian frontier survived them by more than a century as part of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Preservation is another area of distinction. The wetland conditions of the Rhine delta have led to an outstanding preservation of timber building phases of military installations and of ships, canals and roads. In *Raetia* and *Noricum* several Late Roman stone remains have survived as parts of medieval buildings, of the legionary fortress at Regensburg and various forts, fortlets and towers. The same applies to *Moesia*, but here some of the standing remains are of even later date.



## Conclusion

The European river frontiers of the Rhine and Danube can be divided into four groups:

- ◆ *Germania Inferior*
- ◆ *Raetia and Noricum*
- ◆ *Pannonia (Superior and Inferior)*
- ◆ *Moesia (Superior and Inferior)*

From these groups *Raetia/Noricum* and *Pannonia* are the most similar, but on account of the differences in landscape it seemed that they can be separated. However, on close account the dissimilarities along the river Danube are not that big that the different parts show independent Outstanding Universal Values. Therefore, it is proposed that the Limes along the river Danube may form one independent World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes*. For reasons of timetable management, we nominate here the western segment of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* as a first step.

### 3.2.2.3. THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES (WESTERN SEGMENT)

Previous to the preparation of this nomination dossier the Bratislava Group agreed on common principles for the selection of the component parts for the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. Accordingly, besides a certain level of knowledge and scientific research, each nominated component part, occasionally grouped together into clusters, should:

- a. contribute to the elements of the Roman Frontier, to illustrate the great diversity;
- b. represent the time depth of the Roman Frontier, to illustrate the long period of use;
- c. represent the diversity of elements of the Roman Frontier, to illustrate its functioning in a particular part of the Empire;
- d. includes elements that characterize the functioning of the system within a particular area.

The individual component parts are characterized by

- a. their good state of preservation and a high level of integrity and authenticity;
- b. their importance within the specific stretch of the frontier and in the context of the frontier as a whole to show its complexity and functionality;
- c. their level of protection and manageability: the sustainable protection and management of the elements can be guaranteed in the long term.

Individual reasons for the selection of each component part based on these criteria is given below in table 3.12.

**Table 3.12**  
Reasons for the selection of the component parts

* = nominated for World Heritage	Name	Timeline	Element(s) within the Roman Frontier	State of preservation, level of integrity and authenticity	Importance within the specific stretch of the frontier and in the context of the frontier as a whole	Level of protection and manageability
★ ID No 1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	thermal spa	<p>State of preservation: As the thermal spa is situated below the historic centre of the village Bad Gögging, it is partly built over. Inside the Romanesque church St. Andreas the massive structures of the main water basin were excavated and permanently presented to the public. The visible structures were preserved and are in good condition.</p> <p>Integrity: Although the area of the former spa is built over by the centre of the village, large parts of it survive as archaeological structures with walls preserved up to a height of 2 meters.</p> <p>Authenticity: Although the sulphur spring, which gave an impulse for the construction of the spa at this place, is still used today, the reuse of the central part of the spa as a church compromised its authenticity to a certain extent, especially as the central part of the bath served as a Paleo-Christian sanctuary.</p>	<p>The bath complex in Gad Gögging is the only proven thermal spa at the Raetian section of the Limes. In particular, the hip baths distinguish this spa from the rather standardized military baths. They represent the only Roman bathing infrastructure of this kind north of the Alps.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7136-0066.</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
★ ID No 2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	watchtower and sanctuary	<p>State of preservation: The buildings are not built over and in open countryside. The archaeological excavations confirmed the good condition of the remains.</p> <p>Integrity: All the parts that constitute the nominated building ensemble – namely the watchtower, a single block of barracks and a sanctuary – survive below the surface as archaeological structures in a surrounding that never has been overbuilt.</p> <p>Authenticity: The nominated component part has a very high level of authenticity with regard to the archaeological remains as well as to its location and setting. No reconstructive or conservative measures were applied.</p>	<p>The component part is situated in a unique natural location 2 km south of the point, where the artificially built land frontier (WHS since 2005; Ref: 430ter) ended at the northern bank of the river Danube and the river frontier of the Danube limes began. The “Weinberg” hilltop offers commanding views along and across the river and provides a visual interconnection between the auxiliary fort Eining/Abusina and the installations of the Raetian land frontier. The building ensemble of sanctuary, accommodation house and watchtower indicates a sacred accentua-</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7136-0114.</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>

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★	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	AD 40–80	early Roman fortlet	<p>State of preservation: The nominated component part is not built over. Archaeological excavations next to it showed that defensive ditches and post-holes of the early Roman fortlet survive to a depth up to 0.8 m. A similarly good state of conservation is expected in the nominated area.</p> <p>Integrity: After excavations about 50 % of the three ditches, about 75 % of the turf and timber rampart, and about 85 % of the internal area of the fortlet are still preserved. The preserved parts have been affected by surface erosion with the result that substantial remains survive only of the fortifications but not of the internal buildings. The eastern third of the fortlet, which has been excavated and is not part of the nominated component part, might be built over in the future.</p> <p>Authenticity: The excavations confirmed the authenticity of the remains, in particular with regard to materials and substance. The level of authenticity is also high in terms of location and setting.</p>	<p>The component part is situated in a unique natural location just before the river Danube enters the “Weltenburger Enge”, a 5.5 km long narrow gorge of limestone cliffs. Its position is strategically well-chosen and offers commanding views.</p> <p>It is a distinct feature of the Danube Limes in Raetia and Noricum that in the Claudio-Neronian period (= mid 1st century AD) the 320 km long river section between the cohort forts Oberstimm and Linz/Lentia was exclusively secured by fortlets. Weltenburg-Am Galget is the only component part of the nomination that represents one of these fortlets.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7136-0055.</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
	Untersaal	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	Late Roman fortlet	<p>Integrity: The fortlet has been destroyed almost entirely by erosion and road construction works.</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7037-0203.</p>
	Kelheim-Kapfberg	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	Roman and medieval quarry	<p>Integrity: Due to the exploitation in later times (Middle Ages, 19th century), the integrity of the quarry has been compromised, in particular with regard to its intactness.</p> <p>Authenticity: Due to the exploitation in later times (Middle Ages, 19th century), the authenticity of the quarry has been compromised significantly.</p>		<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7037-0069.</p>

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	Alkofen	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	fortlet, vicus	Integrity: The integrity of the site has been compromised significantly by large-scale clay and gravel mining. Authenticity: n/a		Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7037-0004.
	Bad Abbach	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD Chr.	legionary brick-works	Integrity: The area has been entirely overbuilt. Authenticity: n/a		Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7038-0010.
★ ID No 4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort and vicus	State of preservation: Small-scale archaeological excavations, test trenches and geophysical prospection have shown that archaeological structures of the fort and the civil settlement ( <i>vicus</i> ) are in a good state of conservation. Integrity: All of the parts that constitute this ensemble – the fort, the civil settlement and the cemeteries – survive below the surface as archaeological structures in a surrounding that never has been overbuilt in post-Roman times. Only at the eastern fringes of the civil settlement, which are not part of the nominated component part, housing development has taken place. Authenticity: Small scale archaeological excavations confirmed that the level of authenticity is very high. Only in the case of a single building conservative measures were carried out and a protective structure was erected. The level of authenticity is also high in terms of location and setting.	The component part comprises an undeveloped area with a small fort, vicus and cemeteries that is situated on the south bank of the river Danube opposite the mouth of the river Naab, which served as an important traffic route into the Baribarcum; the watchtower ( <i>burgus</i> ) demonstrates that the well-chosen strategic position was occupied by the Roman army well into the Late Roman period. The site is a crucial component for the understanding of the development of the Roman military deployment in the Regensburg basin from the late 1st to the 5th century AD.	Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-3-6938-0958. Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.

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★	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	1 <sup>st</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> cent. AD	fort and vicus	State of preservation: Small-scale archaeological excavations have shown that the archaeological structures of the nominated component part are in good condition. Integrity: Parts of the former fort and vicus have been overbuilt in later times; in addition, the integrity has been compromised by archaeological excavations in the 20th century. About 75 % of the former Roman military base survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures. Authenticity: Archaeological excavations confirmed that the level of authenticity in general is high. Nevertheless, the overbuilding has compromised the authenticity of the Roman structures to a certain extent. No reconstructive or conservative measures were applied.	Until the Marcomannic Wars the fort housed the only major garrison in the Regensburg basin. This was possible due to the topographic position that provided far-reaching views. It is the most significant site in Bavaria to exemplify the consequences of the Marcomannic invasions. Together with ID No 5b it forms a crucial component for the understanding of the development of the Roman military deployment in the Regensburg basin from the late 1st to the 5th century AD.	Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection); Monument numbers: D-3-6938-0927; D-3-6938-0942. Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.
★	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	1 <sup>st</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> cent. AD	fort and vicus	State of preservation: The nominated parts of the civilian settlement are situated in a park and in adjacent gardens and are therefore covered over by only a few small isolated buildings. Archaeological soundings have shown that the archaeological structures are in good condition. Integrity: Cf. ID No 5a. Authenticity: Cf. ID No 5a.	Cf. ID No 5a.	Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection); Monument numbers: D-3-6938-0927; D-3-6938-0942. Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.
★	Regensburg – Legionslager I	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	State of preservation: The state of preservation of the main gate ( <i>porta praetoriana</i> ) of the legionary fortress is very good, as – due to the re-use into a medieval building – Roman masonry survives up to a height of at least 11 metres. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition. Integrity: Due to continuous occupation and building activities from the Roman period until today a	Substantial upstanding parts of the main gate ( <i>porta praetoria</i> ) and of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress completed in AD 179 survive and are visible and experienceable in the cityscape of the old town of Regensburg until today.	Legally protected as built monument and as archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection); Monument numbers: D-3-62-000-661; D-3-6938-0892.

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★	Regensburg – Legionslager II	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>large part of the original structures of the legionary fortress was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex although large parts of it do survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and the layout of the legionary fortress is detectable in the road geometry of the Old town of Regensburg until today. In addition to that, parts of the Roman fortification walls survive high upstanding due to their incorporation into medieval and later buildings. In many cases the upstanding parts of the Roman walls are visible until today in the cityscape and show a state of preservation that is absolutely exceptional for Central Europe. Together with the remains below the Niedermünster church they form the cluster 6a-i Regensburg – Legionslager, which is nominated to represent the only legionary base in the province of Raetia as pars pro toto.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and structural examinations in the course of building research determined a very high level of authenticity although post-Roman use and later overbuilding had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.</p>	<p>Together with ID Nos 6b-I the nominated component part represents the only legionary fortress of the province Raetia, which formed a Roman military stronghold at the northernmost point of the river Danube from the later 2nd to the 5th centuries AD and formed the second largest Roman settlement in the province Raetia after the provincial capital Augsburg.</p>	<p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1.155);</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
★	Regensburg – Legionslager II	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: The state of preservation of this part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress is very good, as – due to the reuse into a building – Roman masonry survives up to a height of at least 5 metres. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.</p> <p>Integrity: Cf. ID No 6a.</p> <p>Authenticity: Structural examinations in the course of building research determined a very high level of authenticity although post-Roman use and later overbuilding had a certain impact on the</p>	Cf. ID No 6a.	<p>Legally protected as built monument and as archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument numbers: D-3-62-000-1216; D-3-6938-0892.</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a</p>

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	Regensburg – Legionslager III	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.		World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1155); Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.
★ ID No 6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	State of preservation: The state of preservation of the curtain wall of the round north-east corner of the legionary fortress is very good, as – due to its reuse until today – Roman masonry survives up to a height of at least 5 metres. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition. Integrity: Cf. ID No 6a. Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and structural examinations determined a high level of authenticity although post-Roman use and later overbuilding had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.	Cf. ID No 6a.	Legally protected as built monument and as archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument numbers: D-3-62-000-385; D-3-6938-0892. The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1155); Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.
★ ID No 6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	State of preservation: The state of preservation of this part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress is very good, as – due to the reuse into a building – Roman masonry survives up to a height of at least 3 metres. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition. Integrity: Cf. ID No 6a.	Cf. ID No 6a.	Legally protected as built monument and as archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument numbers: D-3-62-000-383; D-3-6938-0892.



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★	Regensburg – Legionslager V	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and structural examinations determined a high level of authenticity although post-Roman use and later overbuilding had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.</p>		<p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1155); Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
★	Regensburg – ID No 6e	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: The state of preservation of this part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress is very good, as – due to the reuse and incorporation into buildings – Roman masonry survives up to a height of about 4 metres. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition. Integrity: Cf. ID No 6a. Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and structural examinations determined a high level of authenticity although post-Roman use and later overbuilding had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.</p>	Cf. ID No 6a.	<p>Legally protected as built monuments and as archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection); Monument numbers: D-3-62-000-384; D-3-62-000-388; D-3-62-000-390; D-3-62-000-391; D-3-62-000-392. The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1155); Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>



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★	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: The state of preservation of this part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress, which is located in a multi-storey car park, is very good, as the masonry – including a later phase of reuse – survives up to a height of about 6 metres. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.</p> <p>Integrity: Cf. ID No 6a.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and structural examinations determined a high level of authenticity although post-Roman use and later overbuilding had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.</p>	Cf. ID No 6a.	<p>Legally protected as built monument and as archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument numbers: D-3-62-000-1745; D-3-6938-0892.</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1155);</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
★	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: The state of preservation of this part of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress, which is preserved within a building, is very good, as the masonry (including a later phase of reuse) survives up to a height of about 4 metres. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.</p> <p>Integrity: Cf. ID No 6a.</p> <p>Authenticity: Structural examinations in the course of building research determined a high level of authenticity although post-Roman use and later overbuilding had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were undertaken regarding the stone surfaces.</p>	Cf. ID No 6a.	<p>Legally protected as built monument and as archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument numbers: D-3-62-000-1745; D-3-6938-0892.</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1155);</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the</p>

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★	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: The state of preservation of the south-east corner of the fortifications of the legionary fortress is very good, as the masonry of the curtain wall (including a later phase of reuse) survives up to a height of about 6 metres. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.</p> <p>Integrity: Cf. ID No 6a.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and structural examinations determined a high level of authenticity although post-Roman reuse and the incorporation into the medieval fortifications had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Conservation measures were carried out on the stone surfaces and the upper layers of ashlar were reconstructed with original building materials.</p>	Cf. ID No 6a.	<p>system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p> <p>Legally protected as built monument and as archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument numbers: D-3-62-000-1745; D-3-6938-0892.</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1155);</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
★	Regensburg – Niedermünster – Legionslager	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: The archaeological structures below Niedermünster church are to a large extent excavated, preserved and on display. Their preservation is good with walls surviving up to a height of 1 m.</p> <p>Integrity: Cf. ID No 6a.</p> <p>Authenticity: Although the overbuilding has compromised the authenticity to a certain extent, archaeological excavations confirmed that the level of authenticity in general is high. Conservation measures were carried out</p>	<p>Architectural remains of the legionary fortress, the Late Roman and Early Medieval periods as well as the Middle Ages, comprising graves of Bavarian dukes, are preserved in an accessible underground room and enable visitors to experience the continuous use and reuse of the remains of the legionary fortress at Regensburg through time. Cf. ID No 6a.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument numbers: D-3-6938-0891.</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof, Ref: 1155);</p> <p>Protection and manage-</p>

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★	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	canabae	<p>State of preservation: The archaeological remains of the nominated part of the western <i>canabae legionis</i> survive below the medieval town. Archaeological excavations have proved their good state of conservation. In the only roomsmall part excavated in the area of the nominated component floor heating installations are on display that are preserved up to a height of 0.7 meters and on display.</p> <p>Integrity: Although the area is built over by a part of the old town of Regensburg, excavations have proven that large parts of the <i>canabae legionis</i> survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures.</p> <p>Authenticity: The use of the settlement area in the Middle Ages and in modern times compromised the authenticity to a certain degree. Nevertheless near-archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Conservation measures were carried out to present the excavated floor heating to the public.</p>	<p>The component parts 6j-l represent the <i>canabae legionis</i> and its cemeteries, which are an integral part of a legionary base (cf. ID No 6a).</p>	<p>ment guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p> <p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection); Monument number: D-3-6938-1002.</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtmhof, Ref: 1155);</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
★	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	canabae	<p>State of preservation: The archaeological remains of the nominated part of the eastern <i>canabae legionis</i> survive below the eastern fringes of the medieval town. They are not visible above ground, but small scale archaeological excavations and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys have proved their good state of conservation with walls surviving up to a height of 0.6 meters.</p> <p>Integrity: Cf. ID No 6j.</p> <p>Authenticity: The use of the settlement area in the Middle Ages and in modern times compromised the authenticity to a certain degree. Nevertheless small scale archaeological excavations have determined</p>	<p>Cf. ID No 6j.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection); Monument number: D-3-6938-1001.</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtmhof, Ref: 1155);</p>

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★	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	cemetery	<p>that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No reconstructive or conservative measures were applied.</p>	<p>Cf. ID No 6j.</p>	<p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
★	Regensburg – ID No 6I			<p>State of preservation: The archaeological remains of the nominated part of the western <i>canabae legionis</i> survive below the medieval town. Superficial Archaeological excavations have shown that the archaeological structures of the inhumation burials and stone building predating them are in a good state of conservation.</p> <p>have proved their good state of conservation. In the only room excavated in the area of the nominated component floor heating installations are preserved up to a height of 0.7 meters and on display.</p> <p>Integrity: Although the area is built situated in an area, where large scale infrastructure and urban development projects were realized from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, archaeological excavations have shown that the integrity of the surviving archaeological structures is high. over by a part of the old town of Regensburg, excavations have proven that large parts of the <i>canabae legionis</i> survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures.</p> <p>Authenticity: The use of the settlement area in the Middle Ages and in modern times compromised the authenticity to a certain degree. Nevertheless Nnearby archaeological excavations and superficial archaeological interventions on site have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Conservation measures were carried out to present the excavated floor heating to the public.</p> <p>Conservational covering.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection); Monument number: D-3-6938-0940.</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>	

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	Pfatter	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	fortlet and vicus	<p>State of preservation: The results of geophysical prospections indicate that the fortlet, its civil settlement and cemeteries survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures and probably are in good condition, although the northern part of the fort is covered by a dyke.</p> <p>Integrity: Given the fact that the small Roman military base survives in the form of archaeological structures in an undeveloped surrounding the integrity has to be considered as very high, although the northern part of the fort is covered by a dyke.</p> <p>Authenticity: The remains have never been reused or overbuilt. The level of authenticity therefore is high, in particular with regard to location and setting, construction and layout and materials and substance.</p>	<p>Good example of a small Roman fort of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> cent. AD with civil settlement and cemeteries, which is situated in and undeveloped area and surviving in large portions as only a small part of it was destroyed by flood erosion.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-3-7040-0001.</p> <p>The land owners and subsequently the municipal council were not willing to exclude the area of the Roman military site and a planned buffer zone from future development in case of inscription as a component part of a WHS. Therefore a permanent protection on the level necessary for WHSs can not be guaranteed.</p>
* ID No 7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	1 <sup>st</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: Excavations and geophysical prospection have shown that the archaeological structures of the fort and the civil settlement (<i>vicus</i>) generally are in a good state of conservation.</p> <p>Integrity: At Straubing, due to housing development and archaeological excavations, a considerable part of the structures of the Roman forts of the late 1st to mid 3rd century AD and of their accompanying civil settlements was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex.</p> <p>Nevertheless the nominated component part is undeveloped and comprises more than 80 % of the largest mid-Roman fort as well as a part of its civil settlement, both surviving below the surface in the form of archaeological structures.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high.</p>	<p>Largest Mid Roman fort at Straubing that housed a part-mounted military cohort of Syrian archers for a long time.</p> <p>Together with ID No 7b it provides a good example for the different ways Mid and Late Roman forts were positioned and that settlement continuity usually took place at the location of the Late Roman forts.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument numbers: D-2-7141-0051; D-2-7141-0053.</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>

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★	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	Late Roman fort	<p>Conservative measures were only carried out in the case of a single building.</p> <p>State of preservation: Small-scale archaeological excavations have shown that the archaeological structures of the nominated component part are in good condition.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to the conversion into a Medieval church graveyard, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had a significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex. Nevertheless small-scale excavations have proven that large parts of the Late Roman fort survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures.</p> <p>Authenticity: The further use of the spur for the construction of the church and the graveyard had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout. However, in terms of location and settings the authenticity has to be considered high, as the characteristic topographic situation can be easily identified until today.</p>	<p>Structural remains of the Late Roman fort preserved below the surface of St. Peter's church hill.</p> <p>Together with ID No 7a the nominated component part provides a good example for the different ways Mid and Late Roman forts were positioned and that settlement continuity usually took place at the location of the Late Roman forts.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7141-0054.</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
★	Steinkirchen	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	fortlet, vicus, cemetery	<p>Integrity: Flood erosion and gravel quarrying destroyed the fort and large parts of its civil settlement (<i>vicus</i>).</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7143-0106.</p>
	Moos	1 <sup>st</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> cent. AD	fort, vicus	<p>Integrity: A large portion of the fort was destroyed by erosion; the integrity of the remaining parts was annihilated by large-scale archaeological excavations. Thus only parts of the civil settlement (<i>vicus</i>) and the cemeteries have been partly preserved.</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7243-0149.</p>
	Osterhofen-Haardorf	1 <sup>st</sup> cent. AD	fortlet	<p>Integrity: The site has been overbuilt to a significant extent in the course of housing development; the integrity has therefore been severely compromised.</p>		<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection):</p>

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* ID No 8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	amphitheatre and vicus	<p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations, which have compromised the site's authenticity to a certain extent, confirmed its authenticity, in particular with regard to materials and substance.</p> <p>State of preservation: The amphitheatre is not visible above ground, but not built over and well-preserved, as superficial archaeological exploration has shown.</p> <p>Integrity: Large parts of the area of the Roman military base were built over or excavated and subsequently built over. In the area of the wooden amphitheatre that – together with an undeveloped part of the civil settlement – forms the nominated component part, excavations have been conducted only to a very limited extent. Here the original structures are preserved to a large extent in the well-known form of transmission of an archaeological monument.</p> <p>Authenticity: The archaeological excavations confirmed that the level of authenticity is very high, in particular with regard to materials and substance.</p>	The only preserved wooden amphitheatre at the nominated section of the Danube limes.	Monument number: D-2-7244-0055
* ID No 9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	Late Roman fort	<p>State of preservation: The archaeological remains of the Late Roman fort survive below the medieval town centre. They are not visible above ground, but archaeological excavations have proved their good state of conservation with walls surviving up to a height of 1.3 meters.</p> <p>Integrity: Although the area is built over by a part of the old town of Passau, excavations have proven that large parts of the Late Roman fort survive below the surface in the form of archaeological structures.</p> <p>Authenticity: The further use of the settlement area in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times compromised the authenticity to a certain degree. No reconstructive or conservative measures were applied.</p>	The nominated component part is situated in a unique natural location at the confluence of the Danube, the Inn and the Ilz. At Passau and south of it, the river Inn formed not only the border between the Roman provinces of Raetia and Noricum but also between the Roman customs zones of Gaul and Illyria. The preservation of the Late Roman structures is very good compared to other sites at the Bavarian section of the Danube Limes. For Passau a unique combination of literary, structural and material	Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7446-0161. Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.



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* ID No 9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	3 <sup>rd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	Late Roman fort	<p>State of preservation: Due to reuse and later incorporation into a medieval house, the state of preservation of the Late Roman fort is very good with walls surviving up to a height of 2 meters. The original structure is preserved, in good condition and partly on display in Boiotro Roman Museum.</p> <p>Integrity: Despite post-Roman reuse, stone robbery, the incorporation into a medieval house and archaeological excavations, large parts of the Late Roman fort survive as archaeological structures with walls preserved up to a height of 2 meters.</p> <p>Authenticity: Post-Roman reuse, stone robbery, the incorporation into a medieval house, and archaeological excavations have compromised the authenticity to a certain extent. Conservation measures were carried out.</p>	<p>evidence is available for the Late Roman military organization and daily life in the 4th to late 5th centuries AD that illustrates how settlement continuity into the Early Medieval period took place in northeastern Raetia and northwestern Noricum.</p> <p>Cf. ID No 9a.</p>	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7446-0029.</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>
* ID No 9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	burgus	<p>State of preservation: The archaeological remains of the watchtower (<i>burgus</i>) are excavated and preserved below a protective structure with the outer walls surviving up to a height of 2 meters. The original structure is preserved and in good condition. Large extent to the original situation although some parts of the ditch are missing. The archaeological structures with walls surviving up to a height of 2 meters were excavated and preserved. They are – with regard to their age – in a good condition.</p> <p>Integrity: The watchtower (<i>burgus</i>) corresponds to a authenticity: Post-Roman reuse and the development of the surroundings into a sewage-treatment</p>	Cf. ID No 9a.	<p>Legally protected as an archaeological monument (BayDSchG; highest possible national protection): Monument number: D-2-7446-0004.</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation.</p>



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				facility have compromised the authenticity of the antique structures to a certain extent. Conservation measures were carried out.		
★ ID No 10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fortlet	<p>State of preservation: Many parts of the fortlet are preserved and visible. Further components are preserved under ground as geophysical prospections indicated.</p> <p>Integrity: The fortlet has been preserved as an archaeological monument (largely underground, partly visible) and has only partly been overbuilt. Its integrity has been compromised to a certain extent by road constructions.</p> <p>Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has been confirmed by archaeological excavations, in particular with regard to materials and substance. The reuse in later times compromised the level of authenticity to a certain extent. The remains have partly been preserved</p>	<p>The fortlet of Oberranna was used to control the Limes road and the confluence of the Ranna from the north to the Danube. This function and the topographical references are still comprehensible today. The fortlet is characterized by a remarkable re-use phase. It is the only quadriburgium at the Austrian Danube Limes.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1985 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 4/11/48004.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
	Wesenauer	Roman period	watchtower	<p>Integrity: n/a (The watchtower cannot be localised any longer.)</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		
★ ID No 11a	Schlögen – Vicus	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	vicus	<p>State of preservation: The nominated component part 11a is in a good state of preservation. Archaeological excavations took place in the area of the bathhouse, following geophysical prospection. The walls of the building were shown to survive in good condition to a height of up to 0.5 m. The buildings of the vicus survive to a substantial extent under the surface.</p> <p>Integrity: The vicus fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. As a result of the abandonment, later stone robbery and agricultural use, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground.</p>	<p>The position at the Danube River Bend emphasizes the role of the fort for the control of the Danube. From 1838–1840 the first scheduled excavations took place at the Austrian Danube Limes and in the state of Upper Austria at Schlögen. These early excavations obtained a unique documentation of that time.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1984 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 4/02/44207.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>

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★ ID No 11b	Schlößen – Kastell	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and geophysical prospections determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. Some preservation measures were carried out.</p> <p>State of preservation: The western gate of the fort is conserved and on display. The other parts of the camp survive to a substantial extent beneath the surface of the open land, as geophysical prospection has shown.</p> <p>Integrity: Today about 70 % of the original complex is still preserved. Due to the abandonment and later stone removal and overbuilding, large parts of the site are nowadays hidden in the ground.</p> <p>Authenticity: As there was no post-ancient building use, the design, the construction and the layout of the archaeological findings are authentic.</p>	Cf. ID No 11a	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1990 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Denkmalnummer: 4/02/45017.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
★	Kobling-Rosgraben	3 <sup>rd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	<p>Integrity: The watchtower was destroyed in the course of the construction of the Aschach Power Plant in 1962.</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		
★	Eferding	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	fort (?)	<p>Integrity: n/a (The presence of a Roman fort has been assumed on the basis of findings (moveable) only; however, its precise whereabouts have not yet been localised).</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		
★	Wilhering	3 <sup>rd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	military brick-works	<p>Integrity: The structures have been overbuilt in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; their current state of preservation is unknown.</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		
★ ID No 12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	<p>State of preservation: The watchtower is visible, preserved and restored.</p>	The tower is an integral part of the system of watchtowers along the Danube Limes.	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection):

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★	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	settlement	<p>State of preservation: The vicus is partly preserved, as archaeological explorations have shown. It is not visible above ground.</p> <p>Integrity: Today about 80 % of the original complex is still preserved. As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal and overbuilding, large parts of the site are hidden in the ground and are invisible.</p> <p>Authenticity: The further use of the settlement area in Late Antiquity, the Middle Ages and in modern times had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout.</p>	<p>Its special importance is due to the lack of any later alterations, so that its present state represents authentically the two ancient architectural conditions.</p>	<p>Since 1992 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 4/07/45312.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fortification	<p>State of preservation: Part of the V-shaped ditch has been analysed archaeologically and backfilled afterwards.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to archaeological excavations, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. However, the ditch itself is preserved and filled in. As a result of the abandonment as well as the exposure for archaeological purposes and refilling, the facility is hidden under the ground and is invisible.</p>	<p>The special significance of the cluster Linz on Schlossberg and Martinsfeld in Linz is based on the continuity from Antiquity to the early Middle Ages.</p> <p>This component part is nominated for the World Heritage because it is one of the earliest records of Roman settlement on the Norican section of the Danube Limes.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection);</p> <p>Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 4/16/45203.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>

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★ ID No 14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	cemetery	<p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.</p> <p>State of preservation: Geophysical prospection clearly shows graves and funerary architecture alongside the Roman road. The road and the graves are therefore preserved to a substantial extent beneath the surface. There has been no archaeological exploration as yet.</p> <p>Integrity: The cemetery road with the adjacent funeral monuments fully present the original situation and depict the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. As a result of the abandonment and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.</p> <p>Authenticity: Geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.</p>	<p>Enns/<i>Lauriacum</i> was a place of outstanding importance at the Danube Limes: It was terminus of the road corridor from Aquileia across the Alps to the Danube and the main town of the province Noricum.</p> <p>Despite large-scale developments, Enns/<i>Lauriacum</i> kept an organic structure with all the characteristic features of a military border settlement up until now.</p> <p>Both Late Antique churches in Lorch are of paramount importance for early Christianity and church history in Austria: These are the only surviving early Christian monumental buildings in Austria north of the Alps.</p>	<p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2017 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.4 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★ ID No 14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	canabae	<p>State of preservation: None of the streets and buildings are visible today, but they have come to light during archaeological excavations and geophysical survey and are thus substantially preserved beneath the surface.</p> <p>Integrity: The settlement area fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. As a result of the abandonment and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.</p> <p>Authenticity: Geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials</p>	Cf. ID No 14a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2000 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.4 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of</p>

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				and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.		national monument conservation
★	Enns – St. Laurenz	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	canabae and early Christian church	<p>State of preservation: Buildings from the civilian settlement survive in the basement and chancel of the St. Laurence basilica and are partly conserved and on display.</p> <p>Integrity: Nearly 90% of the original site is preserved under the modern church. As a result of the abandonment, later reuse and overbuilding all parts of the site are under the church and visible and accessible. Today, the walls are preserved still up to a height of max. 2 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: The further use of parts of the ancient buildings had a certain impact on the authenticity of the construction and the layout: The structure was used as an early Christian ritual space, above which later the present church was built. In the course of the archaeological excavations, the ancient structures were uncovered and conserved.</p>	Cf. ID No 14a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 4/07/45102.4</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	canabae	<p>State of preservation: Excavations and geophysical survey have revealed streets and buildings, which are not visible today, but which are all substantially preserved beneath the surface. Only small-scale archaeological explorations have taken place to date.</p> <p>Integrity: The settlement area fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. As a result of the abandonment and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.</p> <p>Authenticity: Geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.</p>	Cf. ID No 14a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2017 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 4/07/45107.2</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>

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★	Enns – Canabae Nordost	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	canabae	<p>State of preservation: Geophysical survey has revealed streets and buildings, which are not visible today, but are a listed monument and substantially preserved below ground; archaeological explorations have not yet taken place.</p> <p>Integrity: The settlement area fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. As a result of the abandonment and agricultural use, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible.</p> <p>Authenticity: Geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.</p>	Cf. ID No 14a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2017 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 4/07/45102.17</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★	Enns – Legionsslager Zentralbereich	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: Numerous buildings have come to light during archaeological excavations and geophysical survey and their good state of preservation below ground is thus confirmed.</p> <p>Integrity: Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved.</p> <p>As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, all parts of the site are hidden in the ground and not visible. The remains are still preserved to a depth of 2 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and geophysical prospections have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.</p>	Cf. ID No 14a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1997 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 4/07/45102.2</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★	Enns – Legionsslager Nordecke	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: The fortifications (embankment and moat) are a preserved and freely visible monument, while the internal structure of the fort is completely covered up but preserved.</p> <p>Integrity: Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved.</p>	Cf. ID No 14a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1997 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of</p>

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★	Albing – Legionsslager	AD 170–190	legionary fortress	<p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.</p> <p>State of preservation: The legionary fortress is almost completely intact, but not visible archaeological monument. Archaeological excavations and accompanying of other works have shown that the fortifications and the principia are very well-preserved below ground. The structures of the legionary fort can be seen very clearly in aerial photos.</p> <p>Integrity: The level of integrity of this site is high, in particular with regard to its wholeness: It has been preserved as an archaeological monument (underground) and has only partly been overbuilt. Approx. 90 % of the former remains have been preserved.</p> <p>Authenticity: Geophysics and archaeological excavations (to a very limited extent) have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the site, in particular with regard to its construction and layout and materials and substance.</p>	<p>The legionary fortress of Albing represents the largest Roman legionary fortress on the Austrian Danube Limes. Only enclosure walls with gate systems and towers and also the <i>principia</i> were constructed. The unfinished facility was abandoned before the construction inside the fortress has been completed and it was never used for military purposes. Its particular importance lies in the fact that the construction progress and the individual work steps of a building group can be reproduced accurately to that exact time in history and understood within a short period of time.</p>	<p>Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.2 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★	Au	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fortlet	<p>Integrity: The site has been destroyed, but before a rescue excavation has been carried out.</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		
★	Wallsee – Kastell	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: The entire fort is overlain by the medieval town centre. However, limited earth movement in the past and the great depth of the ancient strata mean that the central buildings of the fort in the market square area and the southern gate are exceptionally well-preserved.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the</p>	<p>The central buildings of the fort, situated in the area of the market square and the southern gateway are very well preserved in their substance, thus owed to the low ground penetration and the depths of the ancient foundations.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2013 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p>



★ = nominated for World Heritage	Name	Timeline	Element(s) within the Roman Frontier	State of preservation, level of integrity and authenticity	Importance within the specific stretch of the frontier and in the context of the frontier as a whole	Level of protection and manageability
★ ID No 16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	Late Roman fortlet	<p>Originally existing structures were lost. Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved. The findings including the ditches are still preserved to a depth of 2,20 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: The partially later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.</p>	<p>The small fort from the Late Antiquity is not only exceptionally well preserved, but also conserved under a „protective structure“.</p>	<p>Monument number: 3/01/03044.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
				<p>State of preservation: The fortlet with its arcade court and numerous architectural stones from the older cemeteries is conserved above ground under a protective structure. Older layers have not yet been archeologically examined and are therefore intact.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved. The walls are still preserved still up to a height of max. 1,5 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.</p>	<p>Cf. ID No 16a</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2011 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/01/03044.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
	Sommerau	4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fortlet	<p>Integrity: The site has been destroyed, but before a rescue excavation has been carried out.</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		
	Mauer bei Amstetten	4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort (?)	<p>Integrity: n/a</p> <p>Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has not been confirmed with regard to its function and use. Given its considerable distance to the river (approx. 18 kilometres), it is questionable whether the site formed part of the frontier system after all.</p>		



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	Neumarkt an der Ybbs	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	Integrity: n/a (The watchtower has been entirely destroyed, but before a rescue excavation has been carried out.) Authenticity: n/a		
★ ID No 17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	4. Jh. n. Chr.	fortlet	State of preservation: The nominated component part 17 includes only the eastern corner of the fortlet, but is very well-preserved and conserved. Integrity: The area has been overbuilt by a church; therefore, the integrity of the site has been compromised to a certain extent. Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has been confirmed by archaeological excavations. The fact that the remains have been excavated and partly been overbuilt has compromised the level of authenticity to a certain extent, in particular with regard to construction and layout and materials and substance. The remains have not been preserved.	The fortlet is presumed to be constructed around 1508 as mentioned on a building inscription. Its location is known since 2014 and it is still mostly unexplored. Therefore, it has an extremely high potential for research.	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14.220.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
	Sarling	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower (?)	Integrity: n/a Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has not been confirmed with regard to its function and use: it has not yet been confirmed whether the remains belong to a Roman watchtower after all.		
	Säusenstein	Roman period	watchtower	Integrity: The site has been entirely destroyed in the 1950s. Authenticity: The authenticity of the site had not been confirmed with regard to its function and use: prior to its destruction, it had not been confirmed whether the remains belong to a Roman watchtower after all.		

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★	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisen-turm West	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: The D-shaped tower is conserved and accessible and can be viewed in the underground car park of the community building. Integrity: Due to later overbuilding, previous archaeological excavations and the destruction by the Danube a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The walls are still preserved still up to a height of max. 1,5 m. Authenticity: Archaeological excavations determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Preservation measures were carried out.</p>	<p>The cluster Pöchlarn comprises a complex ensemble of different component parts, some of which are exceptionally well preserved. The parish church itself preserves the richest assemblage of Roman stone monuments of the Danube Limes in Noricum. Immediately adjacent to the church the remains of the western gate tower of the <i>porta decumana</i> and the archaeological strata are preserved undamaged. Here the development of the history of development of ancient Arelope to the first-mentioned early medieval settlement of 832 AD is preserved.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2016 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14153.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: The central area and the southern edge of the fort are covered by the church and the church square and therefore not visible above ground. Integrity: Due to later overbuilding, previous archaeological excavations and the destruction by the Danube a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. Authenticity: The partially later overbuilding of the structure had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. No preservation and additional measures were implemented.</p>	<p>Cf. ID No 18a</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14153.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>

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★	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisen- turm Ost	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: The D-shaped tower is conserved, accessible and on display in the cellar of a retirement home. The structures are in a good condition.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding, previous archaeological excavations and the destruction by the Danube a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The walls are still preserved still up to a height of max. 1,5 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is high. Preservation measures were carried out.</p>	Cf. ID No 18a	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1995 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14153.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
★	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	Vicus, Kastellbad	<p>State of preservation: The vicus, including a mithraeum and a bathhouse, today lies in a park as a subterranean archaeological monument. Small-scale archaeological excavations have demonstrated a very good state of preservation.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 30 % of the original complex is still preserved.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.</p>	Cf. ID No 18a	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1995 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14153.4 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
	Melk-Spielberg	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	<p>Integrity: n/a (This fortlet has been entirely destroyed in the course of the construction of the Danube Bridge.)</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		

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★ ID No 19	Blashausraben – Wachturm	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	<p>State of preservation: The watchtower is on the whole excellently preserved. Opus caementitium survives in part up to a height of 1.2 m, as an assessment of the object showed in 2014.</p> <p>Integrity: The watchtower has been preserved as an archaeological monument (underground). The level of integrity is high due to the fact that the watchtower has not been reused/ overbuilt.</p> <p>Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has been confirmed by archaeological excavations. The level of authenticity is high due to the fact that the watchtower has not been reused/ overbuilt. The remains have not been preserved.</p>	<p>The watchtower Blashausraben is an integral part of the system of watchtowers in the Wachau between Melk and Mautern on the Danube.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1996 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/11/14101.3</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970)</p>
★ ID No 20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	<p>State of preservation: Buildings archaeological analysis carried out in 2015 showed that up to 7m high walls of the watchtower survive within the nave and the tower on the south side of the filial church of St. Johann im Mauerthale. Archaeological and geophysical analysis in 2016 showed that the watchtower also largely survives in plan.</p> <p>Integrity: The watchtower has been integrated into a church. Therefore, its integrity has been compromised to a certain extent, in particular with regard to its intactness.</p> <p>Authenticity: The later reuse and overbuilding has compromised the level of authenticity to a certain extent, in particular with regard to construction and layout and materials and substance.</p>	<p>The watchtower St. Johann im Mauerthale is an integral part of the system of watchtowers in the Wachau.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/09/12189.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>

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* ID No 21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	<p>State of preservation: Due to the reuse in post-antique times, parts of the watchtower were preserved. In spite of the stone removal, the walls are preserved up to a height of max. 9 m. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.</p> <p>Integrity: The level of integrity is outstanding, both with regard to its intactness and wholeness. It is the best-preserved watchtower along the Danube Limes.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the watchtower, in particular with regard to its construction and layout and materials and substance. The remains have been preserved.</p>	<p>The best preserved Late Roman watchtower on the Austrian Danube Limes with a total of three preserved floors lies in Bacharnsdorf. It is not only an integral part of the system of watchtowers in Wachau between Melk and Mautern on the Danube, but based on its substantially excellent preservation, it conveys a vivid picture of the original form of Roman watchtowers on the Danube Limes.</p>	<p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970)</p> <p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1972 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12187.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970)</p>
* ID No 22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	<p>State of preservation: Buildings archaeological analysis showed that the ancient substance is well and to a large extent preserved.</p> <p>Integrity: The watchtower has been integrated into a church. Therefore, its integrity has been compromised to a certain extent, in particular with regard to its intactness.</p>	<p>The watchtower St. Lorenz is an integral part of the system of watchtowers in the Wachau. It is set apart from the usually secular used watchtowers or from the ones situated on the open land by its integration into a medieval church.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12168.1</p>

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★	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	<p>State of preservation: The late antique foundations of the tower have been examined archaeologically, were afterwards conserved and are visible above ground.</p> <p>Integrity: The northern part of the watchtower has been destroyed in the course of road construction works. Its integrity has thus been compromised to a certain extent.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations have confirmed the high level of authenticity, in particular with regard to construction and layout and materials and substance. The remains have been preserved.</p>	<p>The watchtower Windstalgraben is an integral part of the system of watchtowers in the Wachau between Melk and Mautern on the Danube.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1997 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/09/12167.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970)</p>
				<p>Authenticity: The later reuse and overbuilding has compromised the level of authenticity to a certain extent, in particular with regard to construction and layout and materials and substance.</p>		<p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970)</p>

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★ ID No 24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: The western side of the fort with a D-shaped and a corner tower is integrated into the medieval town wall and is one of the most important preserved ancient architectural monuments in the nominated section of the Danube Limes.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 35 % of the original complex is still preserved. These are the preserved section of the fort wall as well as a horseshoe tower in the north and a fan-shaped tower in the south that are rising to a height up to 10 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: The later reuse and partly overbuilding of the structures has compromised the authenticity (that has been confirmed by archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations) to a certain extent. The remains have been preserved.</p>	<p>The nominated component parts in Mautern are characterized by their excellent preservation. They are some of the most monumental buildings from ancient times on the Danube Limes.</p> <p>The extraordinary scientific importance of Mautern is due, among other things, to the fact that the fort is the only one on the nominated section of the Danube Limes that was enlarged in the 5th century, while elsewhere the size of the military forts was reduced.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1995 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12162.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970)</p>
★ ID No 24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: Archaeological and historic buildings analysis have shown that the component part is well-preserved.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 35 % of the original complex is still preserved. This is the preserved section of the fort wall as well as a gate tower of the late antique East Front that are rising up to a height of 5 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: The later reuse and partly overbuilding of the structures has compromised the authenticity (that has been confirmed by archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations) to a certain extent. The remains have been preserved.</p>	<p>Cf. ID No 24a</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1995 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12162.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>



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	Hollenburg	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower	Integrity: n/a (This fortlet has been entirely destroyed in the course of road construction works in 1981.) Authenticity: n/a		The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970)
	Hollenburg-Kirche	4 <sup>th</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtower (?)	Integrity: n/a Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has not been confirmed with regard to its function and use: it has not yet been confirmed whether the remains belong to a watchtower after all.		
★ ID No 25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturn	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	State of preservation: Archaeological and historic buildings analysis have demonstrated the good state of preservation of the ancient structures. The remarkably well-preserved ancient building structure is some of the most important surviving Roman military architecture in central Europe. Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. This is the preserved south-western fan-shaped tower rising up to a height of 4 m. Authenticity: The later reuse and partly overbuilding of the structures has compromised the authenticity (that has been confirmed by archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations) to a certain extent. The remains have been preserved.	Many of the fortified parts of the later stone construction phase of the fort (Roman gate (component part 25e), horseshoe tower (component part 25d), southwestern fan-shaped tower (component part 25a) were continuously used in the Middle Ages and in the modern times and that is why they remain preserved and visible until today. Therefore, they characterize the appearance of the townscape of Traismauer. The well preserved ancient structures are some of the most important testimonies of the Roman fortifications in Central Europe.	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2003 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/15/19166.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation



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★	Trismauer – Kleinkastell	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	Late Roman fortlet	<p>State of preservation: With the exception of a section affected by small-scale archaeological excavations in the castle courtyard, the original structures in the area survive intact both as part of the castle and underneath the surrounding open area.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. This is the fortlet from Late Antiquity, which was built into the northwest corner, whose structure remained largely intact as a part of the construction of the castle and also under the surrounding green areas.</p> <p>Authenticity: The later reuse and partly overbuilding of the structures has compromised the authenticity (that has been confirmed by archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations) to a certain extent. The remains have partly been preserved.</p>	Cf. ID No 25a	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/15/19166.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
★	Trismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: The conserved ruins of component part 25c can be viewed in an archaeological crypt beneath the parish church. The standards shrine is located beneath the church, conserved and preserved. The adjacent buildings are built over or deliberately kept covered up.</p> <p>Remains of the wooden fort and a barracks building of the stone fort lie beneath the eastern part of the church square and the northern part of the parish centre. Surviving parts of other buildings and the east and south sides of the fort are undisturbed beneath the surface of neighbouring gardens.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The walls are still preserved still up to a height of max. 1.5 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: The later reuse and partly overbuilding of the structures has compromised the authenticity</p>	Cf. ID No 25a	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2003 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/15/19166.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation

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★	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisen-turm	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>that has been confirmed by archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations) to a certain extent. The remains have been preserved.</p> <p>State of preservation: The typical late antique D-shaped tower is integrated into the fortifications of the medieval market township; ancient masonry survives up to and including the third storey and is preserved and conserved. The defensive structures in front of the tower do not survive as visible archaeological monuments.</p> <p>The medieval town wall on the west and east sides was erected over the flattened foundations of the ancient fort walls.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had no significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 90 % of the original complex is still preserved. These are remains of the fort wall as well as the preserved northern horseshoe tower rising up to a height of 7 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and building surveys determined that the level of authenticity of the ancient substance is very high. Preservation measures were undertaken.</p>	Cf. ID No 25a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1939 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/15/19166.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: The ancient masonry of the so-called Roman Gate (porta principalis dextra) survives up to and including the third storey. The excellently preserved ancient building is one of the most important remains of Roman military architecture in central Europe.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had no significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 90 % of the original complex is still preserved. This is the eastern gate of the fort, of which the ancient building substance is preserved up to the second floor.</p>	Cf. ID No 25a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2003 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/15/19166.1</p>

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	María Ponce	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD	watchtowers	Integrity: n/a (The watchtowers have been entirely destroyed, but before a rescue excavation has been carried out.) Authenticity: n/a		Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
<b>* ID No 26</b>	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort, vicus, cemetaries	State of preservation: The location in open land makes the fort a particularly well-preserved example of a military complex with associated civilian infrastructure and cemetery. Its good state of conservation means that it is a site of great scientific importance. Integrity: The complex consisting of a fort, a civil settlement and cemetaries fully presents the original situation and depicts the architectural complex as a well-known form of an historical tradition of an archaeological monument. Only the northern part of the fort was eroded by floods of the Danube before the regulation of the Danube was done. Authenticity: Geophysics and archaeological excavations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the site, in particular with regard to materials and substance. The remains have not been preserved, but they are still under the ground.	The Component part with its intact infrastructure of <i>vicus</i> , road and cemetaries is a site with exceptionally high potential for research along the Norian ripa despite only a partial preservation of the fort because of only a partial overbuilding during the Middle Ages.	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1994 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20102.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
<b>* ID No 27a</b>	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	State of preservation: The almost complete late antique D-shaped tower still stands on the western side of the fort. It is an excellently preserved example of fortress architecture. Its good condition is due to its medieval reuse as a stockyard for salt traded on the Danube. The original structure of the building has been confirmed by archaeological and historic buildings analysis.	The component part is of outstanding preservation and extraordinary scientific importance. The visible testimonies of the Roman past in Tulln are outstanding examples of Roman fortifications on the middle Danube, as well as their medieval perception and transformation.	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;

★ = nominated for World Heritage	Name	Timeline	Element(s) within the Roman Frontier	State of preservation, level of integrity and authenticity	Importance within the specific stretch of the frontier and in the context of the frontier as a whole	Level of protection and manageability
★ ID No 27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. This had no significant impact on the wholeness of the entire complex: Today about 90 % of the original complex is still preserved. The walls are still preserved still up under the roof. As a result of the long-term use of the horseshoe-shaped tower till nowadays the component part has been kept fully intact.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component parts, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse). The remains have been preserved.</p>	Cf. ID No 27a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/17/20189.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★ ID No 28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	Late Roman fortlet	<p>State of preservation: The fortlet with internal courtyard built into the north-western corner of the fort is a freestanding and conserved ruin which survives visibly up to and including upper storey level. Together with the tithe barn and the eastern side of the fort (Component part 28d) the fortlet at Zeisel-</p>	<p>Zeiselmauer has a large number of outstandingly well preserved fortifications, some of the most important testimonies of the Roman military architecture in Central Europe.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of</p>

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				mauer is one of the most important ancient architectural monuments in central Europe. Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. This is the late antique fortlet, which was built into the northwest corner and is rising up to a height of 8 m. Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component parts, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse). The remains have been preserved.	They characterize the appearance of the location until today. The substantial preservation of the Roman architectural features gives today a precise idea of the transformation of the fort into a fortlet and a civilian settlement area in Late Antiquity as well as the repossession in the outgoing early Middle Ages.	the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20199.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
<b>* ID No 28b</b>	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	State of preservation: The standards shrine is conserved beneath the church in an archaeological crypt; the ruins are in good condition. Intact ancient finds layers survive beneath the church square. Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. The walls are still preserved still up to a height of max. 1,5 m. Authenticity: The post-ancient use and the later overbuilding of the structure also had a certain impact on the impairment of the authenticity of materials and substance. Preservation measures were carried out.	Cf. ID No 28a	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 1995 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20199.1 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation
<b>* ID No 28c</b>	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	State of preservation: The D-shaped tower is preserved and conserved. It is one of the most important ancient architectural monuments in central Europe. Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved.	Cf. ID No 28a	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;

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				<p>The walls are still preserved still up to a height of max. 1,5 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component parts, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse). The remains have been preserved.</p>		<p>Monument number: 3/17/20199.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
★	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: Parts of the eastern side of the fort survive as a visible ensemble in very good condition. The late antique gate owes its excellent condition to its medieval reuse as a tithe barn of Passau Abbey. The barn gate is a very prominent example of ancient military architecture north of the Alps. Due also to the well-preserved eastern side of the fort and a conserved late antique corner tower, the original appearance of the walls and towers is visible in an exemplary fashion.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 20 % of the original complex is still preserved. These are the preserved section of the fort wall as well as a fan-shaped tower in the north and a gate in the south rising up to heights of 10 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component parts, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse). The remains have been preserved.</p>	Cf. ID No 28a	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20199.1</p> <p>Year of entry: 1951 (Kastentor), 1990 (Fächerturm), 2009 (Ostmauer)</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
	Greifenstein	Roman period	watchtower (?)	<p>Integrity: n/a (The presence of a Roman watchtower has been assumed on the basis of findings (movable) only; however, its precise whereabouts have not yet been confirmed).</p> <p>Authenticity: n/a</p>		

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★	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>State of preservation: A few areas have been examined archeologically (eastern wall, bathhouse, cistern) and their good state of preservation confirmed. They were afterwards conserved and are today on display. The buildings of the fort below the abbey courtyards and the surrounding open areas have never been examined, while the historic buildings of the abbey also integrate substantial ancient structure.</p> <p>The civilian settlement to the south of the fort is substantially preserved, as its structures lie at a great depth below the present ground surface.</p> <p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Today about 50 % of the original complex is still preserved. The walls are still preserved up to a height of max. 1,5 m.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component parts, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later overbuilding). The remains have partly been preserved.</p>	<p>The nominated area has been preserved intact despite intensive urban changes since the Middle Ages. Therefore it represents an essential testimony of the architectural history of Roman Klosterneuburg and illustrates the development from the Roman fort to the medieval residence of rulers and monastery.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/20/01704.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>
	Wien-Heiligenstadt	Roman period	granary (?)	<p>Integrity: n/a</p> <p>Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has not been confirmed with regard to its function and use; the function of the structure and its dating have not yet been confirmed.</p>		
★	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	canabae, cemetery	<p>State of preservation: Parts of the canabae and the later cemetery today lies in a park as a subterranean archaeological monument. Small-scale archaeological excavations have demonstrated a good state of preservation.</p>	<p>Component part 30a is a good example of settlement development from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to Late Antiquity. The reduction of troop strength at the turn of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century causes free space within the walls of the fortress, which is then used by the civil population.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p>



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★	Wien – Canabae Südwest	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	canabae	<p>Integrity: Due to later overbuilding (Votive Church) and previous archaeological excavations, a large part of the originally existing structures was lost. Some parts of the original complex are still preserved in the park around the church.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations have determined that the level of authenticity of materials and substance is very high. No conservative and additional measures were implemented.</p>	<p>Extended areas of the former canabae like component part 30a were continuously left vacant, then planished and rededicated as cemeteries.</p>	<p>Monument number: 3/19/01002.7</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Historic Centre of Vienna, Ref: 1033).</p>
★				<p>State of preservation: Component part 30b includes the Michaeler square (Michaelerplatz) as an open area in the intensively developed city area. Remains of the military settlement (canabae) are located beneath this square. Conserved remains are visible in the middle of the square.</p> <p>Integrity: The integrity, in particular the intactness, of the site has been compromised by later reuse and encroachment (overbuilding). The walls are preserved to a height up to 2 metres.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component part, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse and overbuilding). The remains have partly been preserved.</p>	<p>Component part 30b describes the oldest part of the settlement (canabae legionis) around the legionary fortress. It is the inter-section of the Limes road and the prolonged via decumana (the main street of the legionary fortress).</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/19/01004.1</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Historic Centre of Vienna, Ref: 1033).</p>



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★ ID No 30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>State of preservation: Component part 30 includes the old market square (Hoher Markt) as a large open area in the intensively developed city area. In some cases extremely well-preserved officers' houses from the legionary fort are located beneath this square. Conserved remains of two such houses with peristyle courts, the living spaces of high-ranking Roman commanders, can be accessed from the Roman museum at Hoher Markt. A range of rooms with floor and wall heating can be seen. A large part of the structures which make up this component part remain invisible and unexplored in the earth.</p> <p>Integrity: The integrity, in particular the intactness, of the site has been compromised by later reuse and encroachment (overbuilding). The walls are preserved to a height up to 2 metres.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component parts, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse and overbuilding). The remains have partly been preserved. State of preservation: Component part 30c includes the so-called Graben (= Ditch) as a large open area in the intensively developed city area. The back-filled ditch from the legionary fortress is preserved beneath this square-like street, which is used as pedestrian zone.</p> <p>Integrity: The ditch was re-used in the Middle Ages. Due to construction works and archaeological excavations, a part of the originally existing structures was lost. However, large parts of the ditch are preserved and filled in. The structure is hidden under the ground and is invisible.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component part,</p>	<p>The nominated area of the legionary fortress has been preserved intact despite the intensive urbanistic changes since the Middle Ages and is therefore seen as an essential and the best preserved testimony of the architectural history of Roman Vienna. The nominated area of the legionary fortress (component parts 30c-e) has been preserved intact despite the intensive urbanistic changes since the Middle Ages and is therefore seen as an essential and the best preserved testimony of the architectural history of Roman Vienna.</p>	<p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/19/01004.2</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Historic Centre of Vienna, Ref: 1033). As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/19/01004.2</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p>

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★	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	<p>in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse). The remains have partly been preserved.</p> <p>State of preservation: Component part 30d includes the old market square (Judenplatz/Hoher Markt) as a large open area in the intensively developed city area. In some cases extremely well-preserved troop barracks as well as the legionary commander's residence (praetorium) officers' houses from the legionary fortress are located beneath this square. Conserved remains of two such houses with peristyle courts, the living spaces of high-ranking Roman commanders, can be accessed from the Roman museum at Hoher Markt. A range of rooms with floor and wall heating can be seen. A large part of the structures which make up this component part remain invisible and unexplored in the earth.</p> <p>Integrity: The integrity, in particular the intactness, of the site has been compromised by later reuse and encroachment (overbuilding). The walls are preserved to a height up to 21 metres.</p> <p>Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component parts, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse and overbuilding). The remains have partly been preserved.</p>	<p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Historic Centre of Vienna, Ref: 1033).</p> <p>Cf. ID No. 30c: The nominated area of the legionary fortress has been preserved intact despite the intensive urbanistic changes since the Middle Ages and is therefore seen as an essential and the best preserved testimony of the architectural history of Roman Vienna.</p>	<p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Historic Centre of Vienna, Ref: 1033).</p> <p>As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria;</p> <p>Monument number: 3/19/01004.2</p> <p>Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation</p> <p>The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Historic Centre of Vienna, Ref: 1033).</p>

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* ID No 30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunen-häuser	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress	State of preservation: Component part 30e includes the old market square (Hoher Markt) as a large open area in the intensively developed city area. In some cases extremely well-preserved officers' houses from the legionary fortress are located beneath this square. Conserved remains of two such houses with peristyle courts, the living spaces of high-ranking Roman commanders, can be accessed from the Roman museum at Hoher Markt. A range of rooms with floor and wall heating can be seen. A large part of the structures which make up this component part remain invisible and unexplored in the earth. Integrity: The integrity, in particular the intactness, of the site has been compromised by later reuse and encroachment (overbuilding). The walls are preserved to a height up to 2 metres. Authenticity: Archaeological excavations and other scientific investigations have confirmed the high level of authenticity of the component part, in particular with regard to materials and substance (partly compromised by later reuse and overbuilding). The remains have partly been preserved.	Cf. ID No. 30c.	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Since 2009 registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/19/01004.2 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Historic Centre of Vienna, Ref: 1033).
	Schwechat	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	Integrity: The integrity, in particular the intactness of the remains is very low. Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has not been confirmed with regard to its function and use, materials and substance and construction and layout.		
	Fischamend	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	watchtowers, fort	Integrity: The integrity, in particular the intactness of the remains is very low. Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has not been confirmed with regard to its function and use, materials and substance and construction and layout. The scientific interpretation of the remains is difficult/ dubious.		

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	Maria Ellend	Roman period	watchtowers (?)	Integrity: n/a Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has not been confirmed with regard to its function and use, materials and substance and construction and layout. The scientific interpretation of the remains is difficult/ dubious.		
	Höflein	Roman period	fortlet (?)	Integrity: n/a Authenticity: The authenticity of the site has not been confirmed with regard to its function and use, materials and substance and construction and layout. The scientific interpretation of the remains is difficult/ dubious.		
* ID No 31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	legionary fortress, fort, fortifications, civil town, vici, cemetries	State of preservation: The larger part of the component part is a non-visible archaeological monument and has been recorded by modern prospecting methods. Despite the long research history only a few sections have been archaeologically excavated. The visible structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age. Integrity: The wholeness of this relict landscape is outstanding. The intactness of the single elements that constitute this cultural landscape are preserved as archaeological monuments (partly underground) and have only partly been overbuilt. Authenticity: Archaeological excavations, geophysics (non-invasive) and other scientific investigations have confirmed that the level of authenticity of the remains is outstanding, in particular with regard to construction and layout and materials and substance. Very few monuments have been reconstructed; their former state has been documented scientifically.	Carnuntum is considered to be a place of outstanding importance for the Danube Limes: With the gradual integration of the area of eastern Alps and the Danube region into the Roman Empire around the turn of the century, the area around Carnuntum became a hub for the connection between Northern and Southern Europe. Carnuntum is the most important archaeological monument landscape in Austria. Its special characteristics include the close interconnection of military and civilian functions, so that the archaeological monuments of Carnuntum exemplify all aspects of a northern garrison and border town of the Roman Empire. The area around Carnuntum's legionary fortress is one of the most important military and civilian settlement complexes on the northern border of the Roman Empire.	As a monument legally protected (highest possible national protection): Registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument numbers: 3/03/05109, 3/03/05101 Year of entry: Petronell (Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder): 1977, 1979, 1989, 2010, 2013 Bad Deutsch-Altenburg (Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder): 1978, 1981, 1982, 1987, 2013 Protection and management guaranteed by the system and procedures of national monument conservation

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	Stopfenreuth	Roman period	fortlet (?)	Integrity: n/a (The site, discovered in the 19th century, cannot be localised any longer.) Authenticity: n/a		
	Bratislava - Devín	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	tower and Roman buildings	Integrity: Foundations of the Roman buildings in a strategic position of the Devín castle hill are part of settlement from different time periods, which prove intensive permanent habitation of the Devín castle hill since the Neolithic era. Nowadays, they are incorporated into the ruins of the castle from the 13th – 14th century, which was rebuilt multiple times until its destruction in 1809. Authenticity: Foundations of the Roman buildings are preserved in the remains of the foundation masonry and presented within the museum exposition of the medieval castle. Several ongoing revision researches have shifted and questioned the interpretation and dating of the Roman findings.		The castle is listed as a national cultural monument. Management is carried out by respective protecting and administrating authorities.
*	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	The Roman remains in Rusovce have been incorporated into the further development of Rusovce and lot of its parts were preserved due to the shallow grounds of later buildings, some of them, however were dismantled and used for construction of new buildings. The whole territory of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce, which creates the component part's buffer zone, is supposed to have the Roman archaeological layer. There are many medieval and modern building here, which partly lie over or disturb the Roman remains, but have also led to their investigation. All this territory was included inside buffer zone. The component part nominated for inscription has been preserved under the layer of earth 40 cm to 2 m deep. The late classical watchtower with a well is conserved and presented in the authentic form from the end of the 4th century AD, it is part of a museum.	Fort Gerulata was an integral part of the frontier fortifications of the northern Pannonian portion and the first in the Carnuntum – Ad Flexum line. Its construction-historical development distinctively reflects the entire gradual and long-term development of Roman fortification architecture in this section of the Danube limits from the beginning of its construction up to the building of the late-antic fortification in the post-Valentinian period around 380 AD. At the same time, it is testimony to the intensive settlement of this space from the end of the 1st century to the end of the 4th century AD and to the noteworthy attractiveness of Roman works	The nominated component part is listed as a national cultural monument; the buffer zone is formed by the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce (both protected according to the Act no. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites) Management is carried out by respective protecting and administrating authorities joined in the national management group, it is guided by the adopted Management Plan for years 2011 – 2021

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★ ID No. 32b	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – domus hypocaustom a pohrebisko	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	vicus, cemetery	In almost all cases, only the torsos of civilian settlement buildings related with fort Gerulata have been preserved, with the exception of this component part – well-preserved stone house with a hypocaustum which was situated in the richer part of the vicus. It was not overbuilt or disturbed by later constructions and details of advanced Roman civilian architecture are well-preserved here. Conservation measures are in place in order to maintain its integrity and authenticity.	of architecture also at the periphery – frontier of the Roman Empire. The component part represents a well-preserved documentation of a civilian settlement related to military forts and it bears testimony to the noteworthy attractiveness of Roman works of architecture.	The nominated component part is listed as a national cultural monument; the buffer zone is formed by the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce (both protected according to the Act no. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites) Management is carried out by respective protecting and administrating authorities joined in the national management group, it is guided by the adopted Management Plan for years 2011 – 2021
★ ID No. 32c	Bratislava – Rusovce Gerulata – vicus	1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	vicus, cemetery	Although most of the civilian settlements and cemeteries related to Gerulata were overbuilt, this component part representing a large part of Roman vicus, is preserved under the intact archaeological terrain. Conservation measures are in place in order to maintain its integrity and authenticity.	The component part which used to be a street of Roman civil buildings is represented by the stone foundations of buildings, the settlement pits, skeletal grave, Roman roofing, etc. and bears testimony of the reconstructions in the vicus. It is preserved under the intact terrain and thus provides a significant source for further research on civilian settlements interconnected with Roman military installations.	The nominated component is protected as a registered archaeological site and as part of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce (both protected according to the Act no. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites) Management is carried out by respective protecting and administrating authorities joined in the national management



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* ID No 33a	Iža "Kelemania" – římský vojenský tabor (kasteľ)	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD	fort	<p>The counter-fort lies directly on the left bank of the Danube. The area of the fort rises only slightly above the contemporary terrain as a low square-shaped plateau in surrounding lowland. The territory of the fort is presented as an in-situ, open air archaeological site where a section of the bare walls and fortification are visible and where a predominant part continues to lie underground without uncovering. Temporary camps from the Marcomannic wars have been identified on aerial photos near the fort, they were included into buffer zone. They lie in open countryside, they are not visible.</p> <p>The remains of fort represent an authentically preserved area with archaeological finds due its position near the Danube river area, its building structures have never been replaced by younger layer. The materials and substance of underground archaeological remains are well preserved, as are visible remains.</p> <p>All researched and uncovered sections from the excavations from the beginning of the 20th century were buried again to the level of the surrounding terrain and are covered with grass. Thus their protection is ensured. The only structure uncovered in that period, which remained unburied after the excavations, is a cistern with a large section of preserved original Roman walls and plaster.</p> <p>Every element in the fort area has either been investigated through excavations or if there were unexcavated elements they have been verified with non-intrusive archeological methods – aerial archeology or geophysical research.</p>	<p>The fort in Iža is the only identified permanent counter-fort north of the Danube. It was an outpost situated before the Empire's border line of fortifications on the left (northern) bank of the Danube; in the so-called Barbaricum territory. It was constructed at the bridgehead of the important legionary and civilian town of Brigetio. Thus it is a unique proof of the long-term military presence of Romans on the north bank of the Danube and one of the most extensive Roman construction complexes in Barbaricum in general. It is a proof of the notably advanced Roman architecture that efficiently utilized technologies and local or more distant material resources available for various construction and fortification structures, and thus also evidence of the outstanding technological, logistics and transportation abilities of the Romans.</p>	<p>group, it is guided by the adopted Management Plan for years 2011 – 2021</p> <p>Protected as a national cultural monument according to the Act no. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites</p> <p>Management is carried out by respective protecting and administrating authorities joined in the national management group, it is guided by the adopted Management Plan for years 2011 – 2021.</p>

* = nominated for World Heritage	Name	Timeline	Element(s) within the Roman Frontier	State of preservation, level of integrity and authenticity	Importance within the specific stretch of the frontier and in the context of the frontier as a whole	Level of protection and manageability
* ID No 33b	Iža "Kelemantia" – dočasné tábor (západ)	172 – 180 (179 – 180) AD	5 temporary camps	According to aerial photographs and subsequent archaeological probes, most parts of the temporary camps with surrounding ditches may have been preserved below the earth. The component part area was never overbuilt in later historical periods, its integrity and authenticity can be maintained.	Roman military strategy and military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built by the troops concentrated around existing forts in preparation for an offensive against the Marcomanni in the seventies of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> century by Marc Aurel (AD 161–180). The camps represent exceptional sources of Roman military history.	Protected as a registered archaeological site according to the Act no. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites Management is carried out by respective protecting and administrating authorities joined in the national management group, it is guided by the adopted Management Plan for years 2011 – 2021.
* ID No 33c	Iža "Kelemantia" – dočasné tábor (východ)	172 – 180 (179 – 180) AD	5 temporary camps	According to aerial photographs and subsequent archaeological probes, most parts of the temporary camps with surrounding ditches may have been preserved below the earth. With the exception of one temporary camp (no. 8) which currently overlaps with the Danube flood embankment, the component part area was never overbuilt in later historical periods, its integrity and authenticity can be maintained.	Roman military strategy and military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built by the troops concentrated around existing forts in preparation for an offensive against the Marcomanni in the seventies of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> century by Marc Aurel (AD 161–180). The camps represent exceptional sources of Roman military history.	Protected as a registered archaeological site according to the Act no. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites Management is carried out by respective protecting and administrating authorities joined in the national management group, it is guided by the adopted Management Plan for years 2011 – 2021.





The outlines of the legionario fortress at Regensburg (ID No 6a-6i)



Building inscription of the legionario fortress at Regensburg (ID No 6a-6i)

## 3.3. Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### A) BRIEF SYNTHESIS

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, ran for around 600 km along the Danube, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Roman provinces of Raetia (eastern part), Noricum and the north of Pannonia, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria to Iža in Slovakia. For more than 400 years from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, it constituted the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against what were called ‘barbarians’. First continuously defined in the Flavian dynasty (AD 69–96) and later further developed, the fortifications consisted of a continuous chain of military installations almost all along the right banks of the river. The backbone of the defence system was a string of legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to 6,000 Roman citizens as soldiers. The provinces of Raetia and Noricum had one legion each, while there were two in Pannonia Superior and two in Pannonia Inferior. The larger number reflected Roman anxiety about powerful neighbours: the Germanic peoples in the north and the Sarmatians in the east. Between the legionary fortresses, were forts, fortlets, and watchtowers linked by an access road and serviced by the Pannonian fleet that patrolled the River Danube under the control of Rome. To serve soldiers and civilians, sizeable civilian towns were developed around the legionary fortresses and some forts, and these towns also spread Roman culture to the edges of the Empire. The form and disposition of the fortifications reflects the geo-morphology of the river as well as military, economic and social requirements. For most of its length the Danube frontier crosses wide floodplains, separated from each other by high mountain ranges that force the meandering river into deep, narrow gorges. These natural conditions are reflected in the size and positioning of military installations, with the gorges being secured by small elevated posts, and the plains by larger forts at river crossings or other strategic points overlooking the plains. Although primarily for defence, in peaceful times the Limes also controlled trade and access across the river. The Danube Limes finally broke down in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. During the Middle Ages, many still standing Roman buildings were reused and served as nuclei for the development of villages and towns many of which exist today.

The 77 component sites, selected from a far larger number that still remain, together reflect in an outstanding way all elements of the well balanced complex River Danube defensive system, linked by the military road parallel to the river. They also offer a clear understanding of the way military strategies evolved over time to counter threats considered by the Romans emanating from sustained large-scale migrations in the later years of the Roman Empire, particularly through the remains of a bridgehead fort and temporary camps on both sides of the river. The large number of civilian settlements present a profound and vivid understanding of the lives of the military and civilians, and how defensive installations became the focus for trade and engagement with areas beyond the frontier, all of which brought about profound and long lasting changes to the landscape of this part of Europe.

### B) JUSTIFICATION FOR CRITERIA

*Criterion (ii): The nominated property exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.*

The legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture that made up the Roman military system of the western segment of the Danube Limes extended technical knowledge of construction and management to the very edges of the Empire. This segment did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples: not only military units, but also civilians and merchants. This triggered profound changes and developments in terms of



settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organisation in this part of the frontier which has persisted over time. The frontier landscape is thus an exceptional reflection of the imposition of a complex military system on existing societies in the northern part of the Empire.

*Criterion (iii): The nominated property bears a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.*

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* presents an exceptional manifestation of Roman imperial policy and the Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life in the long-term. The segment reflects specifically how the Empire consolidated its northern frontiers at the maximum extension of its powers. It also witnesses Roman colonization through the spread of culture and different traditions – military engineering, architecture, art, religion management and politics—from the capital to the remotest parts of the Empire. The large number of human settlements associated with the defences, contribute to an exceptional understanding of how soldiers and their families, and also civilians, lived in this part of the Empire, with all the accoutrements of Roman culture such as baths, religious shrines and, at the largest settlements such as Carnuntum, amphitheatres and a governor's palace.

*Criterion (iv): The nominated property is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.*

The materials and substance of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography – particularly considering the Danube river – and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire. Military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built around existing forts, a bridgehead built on the left bank of the Danube River, and horseshoe and fan-shaped towers and strongly fortified fortlets developed as a response in Late Roman times to changes in warfare. In Medieval times, many of the defensive constructions became the nuclei of later settlements and, through their continuous use until today, have shaped the form of medieval towns along the Danube.

### C) STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The series of component sites as a whole reflects all the elements which once constituted the frontier system – that is the continuous chain of military installations along the right banks of the river consisting of legionary fortresses, the backbone of the system, around which forts, fortlets, watchtowers are laid out at varying distances, also including the limes-roads – as well as the civilian settlements.

The ensemble of sites represents the long period in which the Western Segment of the Danube formed part of the frontiers of the Roman Empire as well as all its main periods of construction from its establishment in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until its disintegration in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, and the extraordinary complexity and coherence its frontier installations. Although some individual component sites have been affected by changes of land use, natural processes, and in some cases overbuilding, and are fragmentary, the visible remains and buried archaeological features are both sufficient in scope to convey their contribution to the overall series. The boundaries of all individual component sites encompass the relevant attributes necessary to support their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value. Later development overlaying parts of the frontier remains are treated as vertical buffer zones. In a few component sites, integrity is impacted by infrastructural development and windfarms and these impacts need to be addressed, when opportunities arise, and further impacts prevented.

### D) STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

The Western Segment of the Danube Frontier clearly reflects the specificities of this part of the overall Roman Frontier through the way selection of sites has encompassed all the key elements from the legionary fortresses and their associated settlements to small forts and temporary camps, and all the way they relate to topography. All the component sites have been subject to intensive study and research.

Sources deployed include the full array of archaeological research techniques (past and present excavation, field survey, aerial photography, geophysics etc.) as well as archival evidence. The component sites have the capacity to clearly reflect their inherent value and their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value. The one area where the value is less well articulated is in terms of the relationship of the component sites to the River Danube, as the frontier and as a longitudinal transport artery for military support, goods and people. All the component sites originally had a dynamic relationship with the river. As the Danube has shifted its course in some sections considerably since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified. This link needs strengthening on the basis of more research on the original course of the river. Overall the fabric of the upstanding remains is in a good state of conservation. Some of the underground components are very fragile and highly vulnerable to damage and erosion from continuing cultivation. Reconstruction has been undertaken at a number of components and in most cases it is slight and historical. There is though little consistency of approach to how the difference between original and reconstructed fabric is revealed. The most extensive reconstruction is at Carnuntum, where work is still in progress and, although reversible, is in places conjectural. At Iža (Kelemantia) parts of the fort have been rebuilt in a way that is not readily distinguishable from original material. There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction and interpretation across the whole series. Large-scale conjectural reconstruction on top of original fabric needs to be avoided. As much reconstruction work will require renewal as part of ongoing conservation programs, there are opportunities for improvement. The landward side of some of the component sites has not always been protected adequately. At Carnuntum the close proximity of an extensive windfarm is visually intrusive.

## E) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Each of the three participating States Parties has a discrete legal system and administrative processes for heritage protection at national, regional, and local levels, and in the federal states of Germany and Austria there are also discrete statutory frameworks for each federal component (the German component sites are confined to the Federal State of Bavaria). Although the detailed legal provisions and terminology for designation and protection vary in each State, the function and effect of the different national provisions is the same: they should ensure adequate long-term protection of the component sites and their setting, if both are appropriately defined, if landowners are cooperative and if the measures are effectively implemented by regional and local governments. Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through national Management Plans. The aim of these plans is to ensure that individual parts of the property are managed within an agreed overall framework of cooperation to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, and presentation in an interdisciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework. The plans will be regularly updated. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property. At the international level the participating States Parties have agreed a Joint Declaration for running and expanding the property. This sets out the terms of reference for an Intergovernmental Committee to coordinate at an international level the management and development of the whole World Heritage property and to work to common aims and objectives and a Danube Limes Management Group to provide the primary mechanism for sharing best practice for those directly responsible for site management. On a supra-national level, the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* aims to cooperate intensively with the existing Frontiers of the Roman Empire properties, to create a cluster. The existing Bratislava Group, an international advisory body for the Frontiers as a whole, will also provide a supportive technical network.





Conserved and restored elements of the legionary fortress at Regensburg (ID No 6a-6i)

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## **4. State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property**

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Early Roman fortlet at Weltenburg (ID No 3)

## 4.a. Present state of conservation

### 4.a.1. General

This chapter provides an overview of the present state of conservation of the component parts of the nominated World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in each State Party. In order to facilitate quick and easy access to the information about the selected component parts see table 4.1 at the end. Additional details on the individual component parts are given in Volume II (ID-files).

The state of conservation of the property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* generally is high, for some component parts exceptional. However, it has to be seen in relation not only to the land use during the last decades but also over the centuries since the sites were given up.

Underlying century long reuse many component parts of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* underwent gradual changes in their appearance. At many sites stones were extracted to be reused in other buildings e.g. of the Medieval period, at others the ruins were reused themselves for foundations of or even incorporated into later buildings and at many sites levelling happened in order to transfer the area into agricultural land. Elsewhere, the collapsed or destroyed buildings were left to themselves and gradually grassland or forest took over the area. Therefore, there relevance to the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* has to be related to the later history of the sites. But in each case the nominated component parts preserved relevant aspects in terms of authenticity and integrity.

Of particular importance for the component parts are the continuous care and the efficient protection through the national legal systems over the last decades. Starting with the discovery of some of the component parts already in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and their understanding as sites of historic and scientific value, continuing with methodological surveys of the Danube region for Roman remains in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the systematic inventory of archaeological sites in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century had a profound basis. On this knowledge early attempts for a systematic management of the archaeological heritage were based leading to the heritage management systems of the present.

Of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* (multiple hits are included)

- ◆ 5,2 % are still visible on the surface in some kind of ruinous state of preservation (ID Nos 2, 14g, 21, 31, );
- ◆ 15,6 % have been (partially) excavated and show preserved ruins in the open (ID Nos 6h, 7a, 9b, 11a, 11b, 12, 17, 23, 30b, 31, 32a, 33a);
- ◆ 27,3 % were levelled through the robbing of stones, erosion and subsequent agricultural use (under plow, in grassland or other use on the surface) and can therefore be shown nowadays only through archaeological methods (ID Nos 3, 4, 5a, 5b, 6k, 6l, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 14d, 14e, 14f, 15, 18d, 19, 26, 30a, 31, 33b, 33c);
- ◆ Only 2,6 % are situated in forests (ID Nos 12, 19);
- ◆ 27,3 % are partially built over, e.g. through roads or buildings, some of them already hundreds of years ago, leading on the one hand to a certain level of destruction, on the other hand to long-term protection, at least as long these built structures are not changed fundamentally (ID Nos 1, 6i, 6j, 7b, 9a, 14c, 16a, 17, 18b, 24b, 25c, 27a, 27b, 28b, 29, 30a, 30c, 30d, 30e, 32b, 32c);
- ◆ 14,3 % of the component parts are under protective buildings, erected particularly for the care and presentation of the monument (ID Nos 6j, 9c, 10, 11a, 14e, 16b, 18a, 18c, 27b, 30e, 31);



- ◆ 24,7 % of the component parts have been incorporated into Medieval and present day buildings, leading on the one hand to a change of their function on the other hand to their exceptional preservation (ID Nos 6a-g, 20, 22, 24a, 24b, 25a, 25b, 25d, 25e, 27a, 28a, 28c, 28d);
- ◆ and a small number, 3,9 % may be (partially) overbuilt with “explanatory” structures (ID Nos 8, 31, 33a).

Many of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are completely open for access. Others, in particular the ones incorporated into later buildings or under protection installations, are accessible limited or only from the outside. The responsible institutions are working to increase accessibility for the general public.

## 4.a.2. National

### 4.a.2.1. AUSTRIA

A good state of preservation of the nominated component parts requires continuous care and efficient protection. Excavations over the last decades has demonstrated the good state of preservation of the archaeological remains of the individual component parts even where nothing is visible on the surface today. All component parts in Austria are in very good condition and are subject to the highest national protection. The aim of the legislation (Denkmalschutzgesetz) which protects the component parts in Austria is to ensure the permanent survival of all archaeology above and below ground and prevent any damaging actions. Each measure has to be approved by the Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt) and is accompanied and supervised by the responsible Department for Archaeology. This guarantees a future-proof handling of the individual component parts.

### 4.a.2.2. GERMANY

The state of conservation of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in Bavaria is principally very good. The component parts are completely invisible under agricultural land (e.g. Regensburg Großprüfening, ID No 4), clearly visible on the surface under grassland (e.g. Eining-Weinberg, ID No 2), partially excavated with consolidated walls (e.g. Passau Boiotro, ID No 9b), under Medieval or modern protective buildings (e.g. Bad Gögging, ID No 1; Regensburg Niedermünster, ID No 6i), built over (e.g. Passau Altstadt, ID No 9a), overbuilt by “explanatory” structures (e.g. parts of Künzing, ID No 8) or incorporated into Medieval and later buildings (Regensburg Legionslager, ID No 6a-6h).

Every measure concerning one of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in Bavaria needs the consultation of the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, BLfD) and subsequently the permission of the Monument Protection Authorities (Denkmalschutzbehörden). Both shall ensure that all measures are undertaken only according to the highest level of the state of the art of heritage management to safeguard the long-term conservation of the component parts. Of particular importance is the preservation of the integrity and authenticity to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* as a whole (see chapter 5).

### 4.a.2.3. SLOVAKIA

Due to the joint action between professional institutions providing monuments protection, administration and archaeological research, both nominated component parts situated in Slovakia are currently in good state of conservation. They enjoy the highest form of monument protection, enabled by the Slovak legislation; they have ensured the long-term continuation of archaeological research and the regular monitoring of their state of conservation. In order to preserve their integrity and authenticity, any

interference into the component part, as well as any building and development activities in its protection zone, are subject to the approval process of the respective regional monuments board and must be consistent with the adopted conceptual documents. The process of the nomination's preparation has brought closer attention of relevant stakeholders to the need of the preservation of the component parts' outstanding values and this aim has been incorporated among financing and awareness-raising priorities of question of preservation unique component part values among the priorities of the responsible regions and municipalities.

### 4.a.3. The individual component parts

**Table 4.1**

The individual component parts

ID No	Component part	Present state of conservation
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	As the thermal spa is situated below the historic centre of the village Bad Gögging, it is partly built over. Inside the Romanesque church St. Andreas the massive structures of the main water basin were excavated and permanently presented to the public (Roman Museum for Spa and Bathing Culture, see also Chapter 5.h.). The remains are in good condition.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	The buildings are not built over and in open countryside. Below the surface the walls survive up to 0.4 m high. The walls of the Roman buildings and the spoil heaps from the excavations of 1916-1918 are clearly discernible. The archaeological excavations confirmed the good condition of the remains.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	The nominated component part is not built over; the land is for the most part used agriculturally. Archaeological excavations immediately east of the nominated component part showed that the defensive ditches and the postholes of the defences there survived to a depth of 80 and 76 cm respectively. Aerial photography and geophysical prospection indicate that a similarly good state of conservation is to be expected in the nominated area.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Small-scale archaeological excavations, test trenches and geophysical prospection have shown that the fort and the settlement are in a good state of conservation. One of the excavated buildings of the civil settlement ( <i>vicus</i> ) was preserved beneath a protective structure and exhibited to the public. Today nothing else of the Roman military base at Regensburg Großprüfening visible as most parts of the nominated property are used agriculturally.
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Small-scale archaeological excavations have shown that the constituent structures of the nominated component part – the central part of the fort with the headquarters building and the barracks together with the bathhouse outside that area, all which are not visible above ground – are in good condition. Today the area is used as allotment gardens and park.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	The preserved parts of the civilian settlement are situated in a park and in adjacent gardens and are therefore covered over by only a few small isolated buildings. They are not visible above ground. Only small-scale archaeological soundings have taken place so far.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Component part 6a refers to the still upstanding parts of the main gate ( <i>porta praetorian</i> ) of the legionary fortress. It comprises the eastern gate tower, which still reaches a height of at least 11 m, and the right doorway with a height of about 6 m. The excellent state of preservation is due to the incorporation into a Medieval building. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	Component part 6b refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height of at least 5 meters. The excellent state of preservation is due to the incorporation into a building. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	Component part 6c refers to the curtain wall of the round north-east corner of the legionary fortress with a height of at least 5 meters. The good state of preservation of the massive upstanding masonry is due to the reuse of the wall until today. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	Component part 6d refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height of at least 3 meters. The excellent state of preservation is due to the incorporation into a building. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	Component part 6e refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height up to about 4 meters. The excellent state of preservation is due to reuse and incorporation into buildings. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.

ID No	Component part	Present state of conservation
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	Component part 6f refers to a very well-preserved section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress with a height up to 6 meters (including a later phase of reuse), which is located in a multi-storey car park and is elaborately didactically developed (see also Chapter 5.h). The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	Component part 6g refers to a section of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that is preserved within a building up to a height of about 4 meters (including a later phase of reuse). The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	Component part 6h refers to the south-east corner of the fortifications of the legionary fortress, where the masonry of the Roman curtain wall (including a later phase of reuse) survives up to a height of about 6 meters. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Component part 6i refers to the remains excavated and preserved below Niedermünster church. They comprise parts of legionary barracks and the structural remains of their reuse and transformation during the Late Roman period with wall surviving up to a height of 1 m. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition.
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Nearby archaeological excavations have shown that the archaeological structures of the western <i>canabae legionis</i> are in a good state of conservation. Floor heating installations in the small area excavated within the nominated component are preserved up to a height of 0.7 m.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Small scale excavations and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys have shown that the archaeological structures of the eastern <i>canabae legionis</i> generally are in a good state of conservation with walls surviving to a height of 0.6 m.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Superficial archaeological excavations have shown that the archaeological structures of the inhumation burials and stone buildings predating them are in a good state of conservation.
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Excavations and geophysical prospection have shown that the archaeological structures of the fort and the civil settlement ( <i>vicus</i> ) generally are in a good state of conservation. The ditches of the fort survive, e. g., to a depth up to 2.76 meters. The nominated area is today used for vegetable growing, with the exception of a small space in which the foundations of a Roman building are preserved in the open air.
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Component part 7b is covered over by and survives below the former Medieval town centre and St. Peter's church. The archaeological structures are not visible, but well-preserved, as small-scale archaeological excavations have shown.
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	The amphitheatre is not visible above ground, but not built over and well-preserved, as superficial archaeological exploration has shown. The area is today used agriculturally and as meadowland. Wooden scaffolding has been erected to mark the position of the amphitheatre and to demonstrate its construction and size. Surface finds indicate that features from the civilian settlement lie in the rest of the nominated area.
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	The archaeological remains of the Late Roman fort survive below the Medieval town centre. They are not visible above ground, but archaeological excavations have proved their good state of conservation with walls surviving up to a height of 1.3 meters.
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Due to reuse and later incorporation into a Medieval house, the walls of the Late Roman fort survive up to a height of 2 meters, parts of them being on display in Boiotro Roman Museum. The original structure is preserved and in good condition.
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	The archaeological remains of the watchtower ( <i>burgus</i> ) are well preserved in the area of a sewage treatment plant below a protective structure with the outer walls surviving up to a height of 2 meters. The original structure is preserved and in good condition.

ID No	Component part	Present state of conservation
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	<p>The entire fortlet survives as a Grade One listed national archaeological monument. L. Eckhart from the Upper Austrian Regional museum was responsible for securing and conserving the remains, which survive to a height of up to 1,6 m. However, parts of the surviving walls were machined away during the widening of a road in 1960. Today, parts of the south-western wall of the late antique fortlet are conserved and visible, other fragments are preserved below ground, as geophysical prospection has shown.</p> <p>A petrol station which formerly stood on the south side of the ancient masonry was demolished in 2005 under archaeological supervision.</p> <p>In 2009 the house Oberranna No. 5 was dismantled, with the exception of the cellar. The cellar includes a round room, which was formerly the northern corner of the fortlet.</p> <p>Test excavations and geophysical prospection took place in the area of the complex in 2013. The federal road which bordered on the complex was re-routed to protect the ancient site in 2017. Archaeological research and restoration work took place at that time.</p>
11a	Schlößen – Vicus	<p>The original extent of the settlement is unclear, but the greater part of what is known (and which forms part of this nomination) is in a good state of preservation. Fresh archaeological excavations took place in the area of the bathhouse in 2014, following geophysical prospection in 2013. The walls of the building were shown to survive in good condition to a height of up to 0.5 m and details of the building's history were also recorded. Vicus buildings survive to a substantial extent under the surface. The conservation of the bathhouse and the erection of a protective structure are planned (see Chapter 5).</p>
11b	Schlößen – Kastell	<p>The western gate (porta principalis sinistra) of the fort is conserved and on display. The other parts of the camp survive to a substantial extent beneath the surface of the open land, as geophysical prospection has shown.</p> <p>The original situation is only imaginable with difficulty because of the extensive development of the terrain. The construction of the Danube power station at Ashach led to the damming of the river at this point, so that the relationship of the fort area to the river has also changed.</p> <p>Extension of the hotel complex took place in 1972 and 1988/89 without archaeological accompaniment. Previous excavation methods mean that small finds from older excavations cannot be related to only broadly dated layers.</p> <p>The fact that the previous archaeological excavations involved only test trenches, meant that no buildings plans could be reconstructed. Geophysical analysis in 2013 lead to a significant extension of the known extent of the built area. A greater part of the outer wall was recorded and its known route modified. A gateway was found on the NNW side of the complex. Other results involved parts of the internal structures. It could be shown that the buried parts of the fortifications and the internal buildings are in essentially good condition.</p>
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	<p>The object is visible, preserved and restored. It can be accessed from a footpath to the south.</p> <p>Excavations took place in the 1930s and in the beginning of the 1990s, further explorations, which included consolidation and conservation supervised by the BDA took place in 1991.</p>
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	<p>The vicus is a Grade One listed monument and partly preserved, as archaeological explorations have shown. It is not visible above ground.</p> <p>Roman stone buildings are preserved to a substantial extent below ground beneath and outside St. Martin's Church; spolia and an oven can be found within the building.</p>
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	<p>Part of the V-shaped ditch has been analysed archaeologically and backfilled afterwards. It is a Grade One listed monument and not visible above ground.</p>
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	<p>The cemetery lies in an area dominated by a modern trading estate, the local topography is therefore only partly understandable.</p> <p>Geophysical prospection clearly shows graves and funerary architecture alongside the Roman road. The road and the graves are therefore preserved to a substantial extent beneath the surface</p> <p>There has been no archaeological exploration as yet.</p>

ID No	Component part	Present state of conservation
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	<p>None of the streets and buildings are visible today, but they have come to light during archaeological excavations and geophysical survey and are thus substantially preserved beneath the surface.</p> <p>The excavated areas were backfilled following the completion of the archaeological excavations.</p> <p>The central part of the Roman settlement is agriculturally used and is part of an important line of sight to St. Laurence’s Church. The local topography has changed since the Late Antique period, but remains clearly understandable.</p>
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	<p>Buildings from the civilian settlement survive in the basement and chancel of the St. Laurence basilica and are partly conserved and on display.</p> <p>The surroundings of the church and its forebears are dominated by modern buildings and the parish cemetery.</p>
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	<p>Excavations and geophysical survey have revealed streets and buildings, which are not visible today, but which are all substantially preserved beneath the surface.</p> <p>Only small-scale archaeological explorations have taken place to date.</p>
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	<p>Geophysical survey has revealed streets and buildings, which are not visible today, but are a listed monument and substantially preserved below ground; archaeological explorations have not yet taken place. Substantially preserved lime kilns, which have been partly analysed by archaeological excavation, have been conserved, were afterwards backfilled and are not visible.</p>
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	<p>Numerous buildings have come to light during archaeological excavations and geophysical survey and their good state of preservation below ground is thus confirmed.</p> <p>The parts of the fort examined archeologically have been covered up again. The episcopal church of Lauriacum was built in the ruins of the fort hospital and is impressive evidence of early Christian life and of cult continuity between ancient and modern times. The entire area is a Grade One listed monument, emphasising the great importance of the Noricum Danube Limes, and is not visible above ground.</p>
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	<p>Only the northern corner of the legionary fort is visible today, it is the most important archaeological monument in the Enns landscape. The internal structure of the tower survives below ground.</p> <p>The fortifications (embankment and moat) are a preserved and freely visible monument, while the internal structure of the fort is completely covered up but preserved.</p>
15	Albing – Legionslager	<p>The fort, which is rectangular with rounded corners, is an almost completely intact, but not visible archaeological monument. Archaeological excavations and accompaniment of other works have shown that the fortifications and the principia are very well-preserved below ground. The structures of the legionary fort can be seen very clearly in aerial photos.</p> <p>The excellent preservation of the fort is limited by fluvial erosion from the rivers Enns and Danube. The north-western corner tower was destroyed by the construction of the Enns canal if not beforehand. The western and northern edges of the fort are partly covered over by the modern settlement Albing, but local building ban zones have now been installed. The terrain is presently in agricultural use. Archaeologically excavated areas have been backfilled.</p>
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	<p>The entire fort is overlain by the Medieval town centre. However, limited earth movement in the past and the great depth of the ancient strata mean that the central buildings of the fort in the market square area and the southern gate are exceptionally well-preserved.</p>
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	<p>The fortlet with its arcade court and numerous architectural stones from the older cemeteries is conserved above ground under a protective structure. Older layers have not yet been archeologically examined and are therefore intact.</p> <p>The excellent condition of the fort is due to its use as the foundation of a school building, erected during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, but now demolished. The ancient substance is not affected.</p>

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Present state of conservation</b>
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	The fortlet lies beneath the Medieval town centre. The nominated section includes only the eastern corner of the fortlet, but is very well-preserved and conserved.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	The southern part of the fort is overlain by the Medieval centre of the settlement, while the northern part has been eroded away by the Danube. The D-shaped tower is conserved and accessible and can be viewed in the underground car park of the community building.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	The central area and the southern edge of the fort are covered by the church and the church square and therefore not visible above ground. No other church building on the Noricum Danube Limes is decorated by as many Roman stone monuments as the parish church at Pöchlarn. Immediately to the west of the church, both the remains of the western gate of the porta decumana and the archaeological layers are completely intact, meaning that at this site the history of ancient Arelape up to the first reference to the Medieval settlement in AD 832 is on the whole excellently conserved.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Two construction phases are clear: a rectangular Mid-Imperial period tower on the inside of the wall of the fort and a late antique D-shaped tower built on to the outside of the wall. This last object is conserved, accessible and on display in the cellar of the retirement home.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	The vicus, including a mithraeum and a bathhouse, today lies in a park as a subterranean archaeological monument. Small-scale archaeological excavations have demonstrated a very good state of preservation.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	The watchtower is on the whole excellently preserved. Opus caementitium survives in part up to a height of 1.2 m, as an assessment of the object showed in 2014. Today the structures lie beneath the riverside woods and are not visible.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Buildings archaeological analysis carried out in 2015 showed that up to 7m high walls of the watchtower survive within the nave and the tower on the south side of the filial church of St. Johann im Mauerthale. Archaeological and geophysical analysis in 2016 showed that the watchtower also largely survives in plan.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	The ruin of the Bacharnsdorf watchtower survives to a very impressive height and is very well preserved. It is the best surviving examples of a watchtower on the nominated section of the Danube Limes. The south side is completely intact with three storeys and up to 9 m in height, thus making it possible to visualise the entire complex and also all other watchtowers on the Danube Limes which survive only in their foundations. Following the collapse or demolition of the north, east and west walls the interior of the tower was lowered to the ancient level and a post-Medieval cellar constructed. Today, the watchtower is partly integrated into the younger building (the house Bacharnsdorf No. 6). The foundations of the west and north walls are conserved. The house Bacharnsdorf No. 7 is immediately adjacent to the north, meaning that possible defensive obstacles cannot be confirmed.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	During the Medieval period the watchtower was integrated into the small church of St. Laurence, built for the Danube boatmen, and the neighbouring house and thus remains visible today. Buildings archaeological analysis has shown that the north-western wall of the nave is at the same time the older south-eastern wall of the house and was thus originally part of the Roman watchtower. Ancient masonry survives as part of the house immediately to the north of the church and can still be clearly seen today on the western side between the roof of the house and the church. Buildings archaeological analysis showed that the ancient substance is well and to a large extent preserved.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	The late antique foundations of the tower have been examined archaeologically, were afterwards conserved and are visible above ground. Three sides survive in part above the former ground level. The northern wall was destroyed during road construction.

ID No	Component part	Present state of conservation
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	<p>The entire fort is overlain by the Medieval town centre.</p> <p>The western side of the fort with a D-shaped and a corner tower is integrated into the Medieval town wall and is one of the most important preserved ancient architectural monuments in the nominated section of the Danube Limes.</p> <p>The open areas and traffic zones within the fort overlies intact finds layers dating from the ancient period up to the present.</p>
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	<p>The entire fort is overlain by the Medieval town centre.</p> <p>The ancient building remains forming part of component part 24b were integrated into the Nikolaihof complex from the 9<sup>th</sup> century onwards at the latest. Archaeological and historic buildings analysis have shown that they are well-preserved. The open areas bordering to the north within the fort overlies intact finds layers dating from the ancient period up to the present, which have yet to be examined archaeologically.</p>
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	<p>The fort is largely overlain by the Medieval town centre. A conserved D-shaped tower, which has been used as a cellar since the Medieval period, can be found at the south-western corner; archaeological and historic buildings analysis have demonstrated the good state of preservation of the ancient structures.</p> <p>The remarkably well-preserved ancient building structure is some of the most important surviving Roman military architecture in central Europe.</p>
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	<p>The fortlet built into the north-western corner of the fort at Traismauer was covered over by a castle at a later date. Buildings archaeological research has thus been able to show that some of the fort's structure forms part of today's castle. This is partly visible and conserved. With the exception of a section affected by small-scale archaeological excavations in the castle courtyard, the original structures in the area survive intact both as part of the castle and underneath the surrounding open area.</p>
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	<p>The fort is largely overlain by the Medieval town centre.</p> <p>The conserved ruins of component part 25c can be viewed in an archaeological crypt beneath the parish church. The standards shrine is located beneath the church, conserved and preserved. The adjacent buildings are built over or deliberately kept covered up.</p> <p>Remains of the wooden fort and a barracks building of the stone fort lie beneath the eastern part of the church square and the northern part of the parish centre. Surviving parts of other buildings and the east and south sides of the fort are undisturbed beneath the surface of neighbouring gardens.</p>
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	<p>The typical late antique D-shaped tower is integrated into the fortifications of the Medieval market township; ancient masonry survives up to and including the third storey and is preserved and conserved. The defensive structures in front of the tower do not survive as visible archaeological monuments.</p> <p>The Medieval town wall on the west and east sides was erected over the flattened foundations of the ancient fort walls.</p>
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	<p>The ancient masonry of the so-called Roman Gate (porta principalis dextra) survives up to and including the third storey. It is still a gateway into the historic town centre today. Reworking in the early 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries led to its modern appearance. The excellently preserved ancient building is one of the most important remains of Roman military architecture in central Europe.</p>
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	<p>Only the southern part of the fort survives as Danube flooding has completely carried away the northern area. The south-eastern corner of the fort, which was overformed during the Medieval period is visible, the other well-preserved structures are below ground. Buildings from the civilian settlement, the cemetery and the connecting road to the Limes border road have also survived in good condition beneath the surface. Today, a greater part of the area is agriculturally used. The local topography is now only partly understandable due to the distance from the main arm of the Danube.</p> <p>The location in open land makes the fort a particularly well-preserved example of a military complex with associated civilian infrastructure and cemetery. Its good state of conservation means that it is a site of great scientific importance.</p>
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	<p>The fort is largely overlain by the Medieval town centre; the street plan still reflects the plan of the fort today. An almost complete late antique D-shaped tower still stands on the western side of the fort. It is an excellently preserved example of fortress</p>



ID No	Component part	Present state of conservation
		<p>architecture. Its good condition is due to its Medieval reuse as a stockyard for salt traded on the Danube.</p> <p>The original structure of the building has been confirmed by archaeological and historic buildings analysis.</p>
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	<p>Component part 27b, the central area of the fort, owes its good state of conservation to its use as park and car park of the former regional hospital. The ancient finds layers lie beneath the remains of two Medieval religious houses, which were demolished in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and therefore to be found only at the great depth of 3-4 m. They have recently been overlain by a concrete protective cover and modern buildings.</p> <p>The porta principalis dextra is conserved under a protective structure erected in 2001.</p>
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	<p>The fortlet with internal courtyard built into the north-western corner of the fort is a freestanding and conserved ruin which survives visibly up to and including upper storey level. It is surrounded by fragmented building structures, which go back to the Middle Ages. The local topography is now only partly understandable due to the distance from today's main arm of the Danube. Together with the tithe barn and the eastern side of the fort (Component part 28d) the fortlet at Zeiselmauer is one of the most important ancient architectural monuments in central Europe.</p>
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	<p>Almost the entire fort is overlain by the Medieval centre. The standards shrine is conserved beneath the church in an archaeological crypt; the ruins are in good condition. Intact ancient finds layers survive beneath the church square.</p> <p>The local topography is only partly understandable due to the distance from today's main arm of the Danube.</p>
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	<p>The D-shaped tower is preserved and conserved. It is one of the most important ancient architectural monuments in central Europe.</p>
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	<p>Parts of the eastern side of the fort survive as a visible ensemble in very good condition. The barn gate (porta principalis dextra), a monumental block building in which original ancient masonry survives up to and including the attic, is accompanied to the north by visible parts of the fort wall and the conserved north-eastern corner tower. The late antique gate owes its excellent condition to its Medieval reuse as a tithe barn of Passau Abbey. A vaulted store room was built into the ground floor towards the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The barn gate is a very prominent example of ancient military architecture north of the Alps. Due also to the well-preserved eastern side of the fort and a conserved late antique corner tower, the original appearance of the walls and towers is visible in an exemplary fashion.</p> <p>Today, the barn gate is surrounded by gardens and serves a domestic house, while the eastern side of the fort is part of local buildings and the corner tower is within a garden. The local topography is only partly understandable due to the distance from today's main arm of the Danube.</p>
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	<p>A large part of the fort is hidden underneath the abbey of the Augustinian canons, which was founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and is thus not visible. A few areas have been examined archeologically (eastern wall, bathhouse, cistern) and their good state of preservation confirmed. They were afterwards conserved and are today on display. The buildings of the fort below the abbey courtyards and the surrounding open areas have never been examined, while the historic buildings of the abbey also integrate substantial ancient structure.</p> <p>The civilian settlement to the south of the fort is substantially preserved, as its structures lie at a great depth below the present ground surface.</p>
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	<p>Some structures of the canabae and parts of the cemetery are preserved under ground.</p>
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	<p>Some structures of the civil settlement (canabae legionis) are preserved under ground. However, a small part is visible in the middle of the Michaeler-Square. The structures were preserved and are in a good condition considering their age.</p>
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	<p>The entire legionary fortress is concealed by the Medieval city centre. The course of the fortress wall and the ditch are still visible in today's town plan, as the Roman wall was repaired in some places during the Middle Ages and may have served as the town</p>

ID No	Component part	Present state of conservation
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	wall of early Vienna until the end of the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. Part of the ditch has been analysed archaeologically and backfilled afterwards. It is not visible above ground.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	The entire legionary fortress is concealed by the Medieval city centre. The course of the fortress wall and the ditch are still visible in today's town plan, as the Roman wall was repaired in some places during the Middle Ages and may have served as the town wall of early Vienna until the end of the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. As a result of the abandonment, later stone removal or overbuilding, all parts of component part 30d are hidden in the ground and not visible. The remains are still preserved to a height of 1 m.  The entire legionary fortress is concealed by the Medieval city centre. The course of the fortress wall and the ditch are still visible in today's town plan, as the Roman wall was repaired in some places during the Middle Ages and may have served as the town wall of early Vienna until the end of the 12 <sup>th</sup> century. Component part 30e includes the old market square (Hoher Markt) as a large open area in the intensively developed city area. In some cases extremely well-preserved officers' houses from the legionary fort are located beneath this square. Conserved remains of two such houses with peristyle courts, the living spaces of high-ranking Roman commanders, can be accessed from the Roman museum at Hoher Markt. A range of rooms with floor and wall heating can be seen. A large part of the structures which make up this component part remain invisible and unexplored in the earth.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	The territory of Carnuntum with its military, civilian and religious structures is the most important archaeological monument landscapes in Austria. The Carnuntum Archaeological park covers a – in comparison to the entire area of the component part – small section of the civilian settlement. The “Heidentor” (Heathens’ Gate), a 14.5 m high tetrapylon, and the two amphitheatres are the most important monuments which can be seen there. Several ancient buildings and accompanying gardens have been reconstructed in the park following archaeological research. The reconstruction took place according to the appropriate international standards and without damaging the original substance.  The larger part of the component part is a non-visible archaeological monument and has been recorded by modern prospection methods. Despite the long research history only a few sections have been archaeologically excavated.  Most of the archaeological monument landscape at Carnuntum is today used agriculturally. Part of the component part lies within a nature reserve.
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Part of the fort <i>Gerulata</i> proposed for entry on the World Heritage List forms the area of “Ancient Gerulata” museum, and is used for research and presentation purposes. It is situated within the civil settlement of the Bratislava-Rusovce municipality whose buildings cover other parts of the fort, adjacent vicus and cemeteries. The museum area provides an exterior in-situ exposition of uncovered remains of the post-Valentinian fort (where possible, copies are used and the originals are protected from the effects of climate and weather) open for the general public, an interior presentation of movable findings from Gerulata, also an archaeological station with safe deposit for unexhibited findings, and a separate section where archaeological excavations are ongoing. The whole area is protected as a national cultural monument.
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	The stone building (made of unburnt bricks) with under-floor heating (hypocaustum) with interior and exterior plasters today lies in the garden of living house. It is situated within the civil settlement of the Bratislava-Rusovce municipality. Until now, three rooms with pillars of hypocaustum and other rooms with a mortar floor with brick debris without underfloor heating were uncovered. Two furnace openings (praefurnium) have been found in the building, one in the southern part and the other in the northwest corner. Skeletal graves from the cemetery no. 6 was moved to the Anthropological department of the Slovak National Museum.  Archaeological excavations have demonstrated a very good state of preservation. The original structure is conserved, visible and in good condition. The whole area is protected as a national cultural monument.
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Area of the nominated component part is situated within the green area of the park at Irkutská street in Bratislava-Rusovce. Roman settlement is represent by the stone foundations of buildings, the settlement pits, skeletal grave, catastrophic horizons, layers of Roman roofing, planar and building layers, which bear testimony of the reconstructions in the vicus, which appears to be a street of buildings. The grave

ID No	Component part	Present state of conservation
		<p>represents an older phase when the settlement did not reach up to Irkutská street. Most of the component parts area is preserved under the intact archaeological terrain. There are no visible ruins above the ground.</p>
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>The territory of the counter-fort is presented as an in-situ, open-air archaeological site where a section of the bare walls of structures and fortification are presented, and where a predominant part of the findings continues to lie underground without uncovering.</p> <p>No permanent buildings are situated in the area, it has been exempt from the agricultural land fund since 1957 and since then no agricultural activities are carried out there. The site was declared a national cultural monument in 1970.</p> <p>All researched and uncovered sections from the excavations from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were buried again and are covered with grass. Thus their protection is ensured. The only structure, which remains unburied, is a cistern with a large section of preserved original Roman walls and plaster. It is now protected by a stable wooden tiled shelter.</p> <p>Selected structures with preserved fragments of architecture in sections researched from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century remained uncovered in excavation areas and were conserved at the approximate level from the period of the counter-fort's construction at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.</p> <p>Movable archaeological findings are deposited and presented at the museum expositions of the Podunajské Museum in Komárno.</p>
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	<p>In 1990, in the immediate vicinity west of the counter-fort Kelemantia, a group of 5 temporary camps was identified based on aerial photographs. Geophysical measurements did not yield any results due to low magnetic susceptibility. The localization of these camps was confirmed and specified more precisely by subsequent archaeological probes. The nominated component part is under cultivated fields.</p>
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	<p>In 2016, an additional group of 5 temporary camps was identified in a 1969 aerial photograph archived at the University of Pécs, Hungary, in the immediate vicinity east of the counter-fort Kelemantia. Geophysical measurements due to low magnetic susceptibility did not yield any results. The localization of four of these temporary camps has been confirmed and specified more precisely by subsequent archaeological probes (camp number 8 currently overlaps with the flood dam embankment). The nominated component part is under cultivated fields.</p>

## 4.b. Factors affecting the property

In introductory texts we give generalized estimates about the factors affecting the property. Specific threats to the selected component parts for topics (i), (ii), (iii) and (vi) are listed in table 4.2; whereas the data for topics (iv) and (v) will be shown in separate tables 4.3 and 4.4.

None of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* experiences particular pressure for change on the basis of regional development plans, concepts for traffic, natural influences, nature catastrophes or tourism in a way that the proposed OUV could be damaged. However, in general the change of use of land due to construction and measures for infrastructure as well as in agriculture and forestry pose a threat to the property. Most of the measures mentioned in chapters 5.b and 5.c aim at reducing this endangering potential.

All component parts are protected through the relevant heritage laws. Additionally, there are instruments of protection in the hand of the communities, which support the general aims at an individual level. For most component parts individual buffer zones are described (compare chapters 1, 5.b and 5.e). Most of the nominated sites are developed well in respect to tourism; in some cases the number of visitors is regulated due to the limited carrying capacity of the monuments. However, there is no particular threat through overuse.

### Development pressures (I)

#### I.1. SETTLEMENT

##### Austria

Legislation concerning local planning and the associated zoning plans is in Austria a responsibility of the federal regions (therefore different planning laws with different provisions concerning the content and the appearance of the plans including the wording of ordinances). On municipal level the so-called zoning plan is developed (zoning plans are subject to the supervision of the regional government), which includes local council planning for the entire council area and is drawn up on the basis of the cadastral map. The plan attaches a label to each plot, which describes how it may be used (building land, green space/open land, traffic zone, other specification). The communities have to respect the existence of known monuments in their planning.

The nominated component parts situated in settled areas in Austria are well respected in the communal plans, although small scale threats resulting from the necessity to connect existing buildings to water, gas, power, and sewage lines cannot be excluded. All underground works in the nominated property requires permission according to Art. 5 and 11 of the Austrian Heritage Protection Law.

##### Germany

Settlement development in Germany is in the hands of the communities, although with a certain control by the counties. Regional plans set the framework for the planning. The communities are held to respect the existence of known monuments in their planning, although the protection according to the heritage law is not exclusive.

The nominated component parts situated in settled areas in Germany are well respected in the communal plans, although small scale threats resulting from the necessity to connect existing buildings to water, gas, power, and sewage lines cannot be excluded. All underground works in the nominated property requires permission according to Art. 7 para 1 of the Bavarian Monument Protection Law, all works on the built monuments require permission according to Art. 6 of the Bavarian Monument Protection Law.

### Slovakia

The development pressures and encroachment are under official state supervision in Slovakia. A separate law regulates the rights and obligations related to historic and archaeological sites. None of the nominated component parts in Slovakia are under development pressures directly, in buffer zones only.

Buffer zone of ID No 32: Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel):

- ◆ growing intensity of houses building around Gerulata
- ◆ malfunctions of underground utilities in Rusovce (gas, water, sewerage)

Preservation Principles of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce together with the Spatial Plan for the Rusovce - Centre Zone are basic instruments for prevention of threats.

Buffer zone of ID No 33: Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel):

- ◆ intension to build a new traffic bypass around buffer zone, this needs to be visually eliminated
- ◆ a hunters' association shooting range situated next to the northeast section of the castle does not comply with the safety measures valid for such a facility and is a large out of place element in the terrain
- ◆ Preservation Principles for the buffer zone for the National Cultural Monument Iža – "Kelemantia" is a basic instrument for the prevention of threats.

All work involving excavation that affects core and buffer zones must obtain a permit from the Regional Monuments Board (Bratislava and Nitra). For all changes preventive excavations or archaeological monitoring are prerequisites. The responsibility for preventive measures lies within the framework of valid legislation and within competencies of the Management Group Limes (SK).

## I.2. MINING AND TRAFFIC/INFRASTRUCTURE

### Austria

None of the nominated component parts in Austria are under threat of mining or surface extraction of minerals. Only Zwentendorf (ID No 26) is situated very close to a raw material mining area, but the mining activities and spatial extension are fixed in a mining plan which is approved and monitored by the public administration (Province of Lower Austria).

Measures of traffic and infrastructure would require permission according to Art. 5 and 11 of the Austrian Heritage Protection Law, too.

### Germany

None of the nominated component parts in Germany are under threat of mining or surface extraction of minerals.

All nominated component parts in Germany except for Regensburg Großprüfening (ID No 4) and Passau (ID No 9) are situated in such a distance to the Danube and its flood plain that they are not affected either by high water or installations for water management, like dams and dykes. Regensburg Großprüfening (ID No 4) is part of the flood detention space of the Danube and therefore under close supervision. Possible water detainment structures at Passau would be erected in such a distance to the nominated component parts that they would not affect the property. All changes would require permission according to Art. 7 para 1 of the Bavarian Monument Protection Law. Measures of traffic and infrastructure would require permission according to Art. 7 para 1 of the Bavarian Monument Protection Law, too.

### Slovakia

None of the nominated component parts in Slovakia are under threat of mining or surface extraction of minerals.

### I.3. AGRICULTURE

Sustainable agricultural cultivation, if it is maintained as it has been for a long time, in general will not further damage the remains that have existed under the ground for 1,000-1,500 years. A change in cultivation could pose a threat, though, if it is accompanied by disturbing the earth to a depth of more than 30 cm (e.g. planting grape vines or other special cultures), or if it involves the planting of vegetation with fundamentally different root systems (e.g. afforestation), if it breaks up the bonded ground surface and creates a danger of erosion (the plowing of fields and pastures) or if it fundamentally alters the water consumption or chemical composition of the land (irrigation or chemical protection of plants).

#### Austria

Some component parts are situated in agricultural land which is cultivated. Special agreements with the farmers ensure a sensitive ploughing (no deep ploughing) to minimize the impacts on the component parts. Intensive information and discussions with the farmers strengthen the awareness for the cultural heritage.

A particular threat is erosion even in flat situations. Also therefore the nominated areas under the plow need careful monitoring.

#### Germany

The inherent legal use of land, in particular agriculture and forestation, is protected by the German constitution. Changes of the land use principally would require permission according to Art. 7 para 1 of the Bavarian Monument Protection Law.

A particular threat is erosion even in flat situations. Therefore the nominated areas under the plow need careful monitoring.

#### Slovakia

The territories of nominated component parts are not being agriculturally cultivated.

However, agricultural land forms most of the buffer zone of ID No 33 - Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) and is intensively used for agriculture and water-management purposes. Preservation Principles of the Preservation Principles for the buffer zone for the National Cultural Monument Iža – "Kelemantia" is a basic instrument for the prevention of threats and it strongly regulates current as well as future land use activities, especially the depth of plowing.

### I.4. FORESTRY

#### Austria

The majority of the component parts in Austria are not affected by regular forestry except the two watchtowers ID Nos 12 and 19. For these component parts in each case the forest development plan (based on forestry law) includes all measures in the surrounding. None of these measures affects the component parts. A close contact to the land owner/foresters is established.

#### Germany

None of the nominated component parts in Germany is affected by regular forestry.

#### Slovakia

The nominated component parts in Slovakia are not affected by regular forestry.

## I.5. TOURISM

### Austria

Also a fairly intensive tourism exists along the Danube in Austria, but no particular threat can be made out as most of it is individual tourism by car and bicycle (cycle path along the river). The Danube Interpretation Framework DLIF, developed for Austria and Germany, attempts to direct that tourism in respect to the nominated component parts and the museums providing information about the component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*.

### Germany

Although fairly intensive tourism exists along the Danube in Germany no particular threat can be made out as most of it is individual tourism by car and, growing, bicycle. The Danube Interpretation Framework DLIF, developed for Austria and Germany, attempts to direct that tourism in respect to the nominated component parts and the museums providing information about the component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*.

### Slovakia

The intensity of tourism along the Danube is steadily growing also in Slovakia, but no particular threat can be indicated as the number of visitors to the nominated component parts is adequate and the most preferred form is individual tourism by bicycle. Both component parts are connected to cyclist routes and their location near the Danube river and the state border is also used.

For ID No 32, responsible visitation is monitored and, where necessary, regulated by the Ancient Gerulata Museum. Planned reconstruction of the Ancient Gerulata museum with new exposition and information system implementing new technologies guarantee adequate regulation of tourism.

The component part ID No 33 lies outside the inhabited area and is presented as an open-air museum. Cyclist routes, situated on the embankment of Danube river, run in close proximity to the component part. The Roman and Ethnographic Museum in the municipality of Iža is used as the main tourism and information point.

## Environmental pressures (II)

### II.1. FROST

#### Austria

None of the nominated component parts of the Austrian part of the Danube Limes are exposed in a way that frost poses a particular danger to their existence. Periodically monitoring of the sites by competent authorities supports to minimize that risk.

#### Germany

None of the nominated component parts of the Bavarian Danube Limes are exposed in a way that frost poses a particular danger to their existence. The parts of walls presented in the open without protective covering at Straubing – Ostkastell (ID No 7b) are mostly new layers on top of the antique remains. In case of damage they can be replaced without threat to the original.

#### Slovakia

The risk of frost damage is particularly high. Every year as many as one hundred freeze-thaw cycles can occur, which damages architectural remains on or close to the surface to a great extent. After the ruins have been exposed particular care must be taken, and until a permanent solution is found seasonal protection from frost must be provided. In the case of final rehabilitation, conservation or exhibition, solutions to the problems of water infiltration and frost for the remains must be found through water

management, insulation/damp-proofing and the employment of proper techniques for interventions. The regulations for interventions are controlled by strict official supervision.

## **II.2. AIR POLLUTION AND ACID RAIN**

Air pollution that damages construction materials characteristically exerts its impact through moisture. Protection of the elements of the ruins against moisture also neutralizes most airborne threats. Acid rain has had an unfavourable effect on unprotected walls.

Since the 1990s the amount of air pollutants was reduced continuously to a low level due to environmental protection measures and in part due to the decline of industrial production. Solely in cities and densely populated areas pollutants like nitrogen oxides, ejected by combustion engines and in particular Diesel-engines as well as coal-fired powerstations, still have a fairly high level, although it is to be expected that this will diminish of the years. In particular standing buildings, like the Porta Praetoria in Regensburg (ID No 6a), may suffer from that. Therefore continuous monitoring and care are a necessity here.

## **II.3. CLIMATE CHANGE**

As a result of climate change freeze cycles or instances of radical daily temperature swings may become more unpredictable. Climate change primarily affects the water balance, so the incidence and damaging effect (erosion) of floods may increase in all sections of the Danube. Also, the level of the floods may increase leading to the flooding of nominated component parts which have never or only rarely be affected of flooding so far.

In the case of remains above ground the chance of damage endangering building materials due to temperature swings (erosion, cracking) may increase and supercell storms or microburst storms may become more frequent, thus the general reduction of the extent of air and soil pollution due to human activity is an ever more urgent task, since the remains cannot be protected, the prediction of these events can only aid living creatures and movable elements.

## **II.4. DAMAGING PLANTS (WEEDS, ROOTS, MOSS, LICHEN) AND VERMIN INFESTATIONS (HAMSTERS, GOPHERS)**

Animal and plant pests damage remains above and below the surface, although to differing degrees. Roots that extend deeper or animals that burrow may have a damaging impact on remains that are underground and that are generally better protected. They do not have an impact worthy of mention on the construction materials; instead they endanger the stratigraphy and the finds enclosed, therefore disturbing the original archaeological conditions. However, their impact is always limited. Similar to this, the damaging impact of birds that nest in the loess banks and animals that settle in the riverbed of the Danube is minor. The remains above the ground surface (even those that have been conserved) may be endangered by plants that have aerial roots, mosses and lichens through splitting and cracking effects. They can be controlled through monitoring and regular care.



## Natural disasters and risk preparedness (III)

### III.1. FLOODING, INLAND INUNDATION (BOTTOM WATERS)

The characteristic of the Danube that causes problems is the danger of floods. The flood prevention measures developed since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century safeguard the individual structures of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes*. In extraordinary cases these measures are flooded themselves; approximately every fifty years. In these cases the water overflows the levees despite their reinforced protection. This would be an act of God that cannot be avoided.

Some nominated component parts that lie directly at the river within the flood plains, primarily counter fortifications, bridgeheads and some watchtowers are exposed to flood waters once or twice a year. The rehabilitation of these must be resolved in a stable manner through hydraulic construction means, but even then they cannot be protected from floods caused by occasional ice dams. It is only possible to think about rehabilitation in the case of outstandingly significant remains, in other cases only the condition that has evolved through the action of the water can be maintained.

The prevention of water damage, protection against flooding, management of water supplies hydrographic and monitoring activities and official activities of water conservation in the area of the Danube Valley are performed by the national and regional water conservation departments during the course of their official activities as provided for in governmental decrees. The excavation, exhibition and utilization of component parts in river channels or on flood prevention structures may also occur according to legal regulations for water conservation.

#### Austria

The characteristic of the Danube causes problems with danger of floods. But especially during the last 10 years very effective flood prevention measures were implemented (partly with mobile elements) along designated risk areas and this will be continued. Also a very effective forecasting system is installed and accompanied by a monitoring system to react within a very short time.

Also the planning measures for flood protection are updated periodically by the public administration.

#### Germany

The level of high waters will increase due to climate change and sealing of the landscape upstream. In particular, Passau (ID No 9) is threatened due to its bottle neck location at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Ilz with the Danube as the nominated low lying component parts there are incorporated into buildings there are no direct dangers from the floods. However, the rising ground water may put these parts under water. At present, there are no means of prevention. Constant care and conservation measures will have to ensure the protection of the OUV.

Regensburg Großprüfening (ID No 4) is part of the flood detention space of the Danube and therefore under close supervision.

#### Slovakia

Because of the nature of the territory and the local bodies of water, flooding may occur in the event of disturbance of the embankments particularly on the Váh River (Iža) and the Danube River (Iža, Rusovce). The liability for protection from breaching of embankments and flooding of the site is regulated by Act No.364/2004 Coll. of 13 May 2004 on Water and in amendments to Act No. 372/1990 Coll. of the Slovak National Council on Administrative Infractions as amended (Water Act).

In terms of legislation, flood protection is governed by Act No. 666/2004 Coll. on Flood Protection.

Institutionally, protection is ensured by state administration organs at all levels (Ministry of Environment, regional and district environmental offices). The municipality carries out transferred authority in its territorial district. Flood commissions are established at all management levels.

Flood protection incorporates regulating streams and the building of protective embankments. The protective embankments with a minimum of HQ 100 are built along the Danube River near both component parts and high water is restrained in inundation areas between the embankments.

Dealing with the consequences of the possible threat of high water and floods from surface waters, fire, threat of seismic activity and extraordinary weather and climate phenomena, as well as in the event of accidents (in industry, in the event of threats connected with the leak of dangerous substances by all types of transportation), disasters (in the event of disturbances to the water structures and the possible accumulation of various kinds of emergency situations) and terrorism are resolved within the framework of the Integrated Emergency System of SK. Its competence is regulated by Act No. 129/2002 Coll. on the Integrated Emergency System.

The vulnerability of the territory to waterlogging is related to surface and sub-surface waterlogging due to the stagnation of the subterranean water. Iža is situated in terrain depression behind the sealing screens of the Danube River. Freezing may also occur.

Preventive measures are undertaken within the valid legislation and liability at individual levels of management and prevention of floods by decreasing the damaging effects of weather conditions in the form of embankments and the safety of the waterworks in the Danube and Váh River basin. The responsibility for preventive measures lies within the framework of valid legislation with the Management Group Limes (SK).

### III.2. FIRES

#### Austria

Wildfires and forest fires do not represent a significant danger in Austria. Professional fire brigades in Linz and Vienna and a large number of volunteer fire brigades all over the country ensure a very high level of responsiveness and safety.

#### Germany

At Eining-Weinberg, Weltenburg-Am Galget, Regensburg Großprüfening, Regensburg Kumpfmühl, Straubing – Ostkastell and Künzing (ID Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 7a, 8) the antique remains are preserved below the modern surface, where they are well protected even in the unlikely case of fire. At Bad Gögging, Regensburg Großprüfening, Regensburg – Legionslager, Passau Boiotro and Passau Haibach (ID Nos 1, 4, 6, 9b-c) the antique remains are incorporated into or covered by buildings. The fire protection of these buildings is regulated by the Bavarian Building Code (BayBO) Article 12 and Articles 24-44. In addition to that all buildings are situated in densely inhabited areas with local fire brigades nearby.

#### Slovakia

The Integrated Emergency System includes fire protection (cf. act No. 314/2002 Coll. on Fire Protection, which regulates the competence of state administration organs, municipal fire protection organs, as well as the types and tasks of fire brigades in carrying out operations during fires, various accidents, natural disasters and other emergency situations; act No. 315/2002 Coll. on Fire and Rescue Brigades, which regulates the establishment, position, organization and management of this brigade and defines the basic tasks and legal relations related to the occurrence, changes and termination of civil service of its members).

The Police Force of the SK ensures tasks in the field of security and protection.

Civil Defense ensures tasks regarding the prevention and elimination of risks and coordination activities. The Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic issued the Methodological Guidelines of the Ministry of Culture of SK for the Preservation of National Cultural Monuments in Crisis Situations (2008) No. MK - 3010/2008-10/11546.

### III.3. EARTHQUAKES, EROSION

The area of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is not an area of particular seismic threat, although there are indications that a seismic event caused considerable damage in Carnuntum in Late Antiquity (ID No 31).

The Danube River has threatened the structures of the Danube Limes since their construction, or for nearly two thousand years. The section of the Danube that runs north-south has been gradually shifting to the west, away from the direction of the Earth's rotation. This process is slow, but water has washed the eastern side of many forts and watchtowers into the Danube.

#### Austria

The area of the Danube in Austria is not known for particular seismic activity according to the official information by the Austrian Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics (ZAMG) – the area of the Danube has a very low risk of earthquakes.

The potential threat of erosion has been dealt with above under agriculture and climate change.

#### Germany

The area of the Danube in Germany is not known for particular seismic activity.

The potential threat of erosion has been dealt with above under agriculture and climate change.

#### Slovakia

Slovakia is not a seismically threatened area; seismic activity on its territory is rated as mild. There are about 70 - 80 earthquakes occurring annually, with the vast majority of them being very poor phenomena recorded only by technology. The earthquakes observed by the inhabitants are approximately three to six in a year and mostly have an epicenter outside the territory of Slovakia. The component parts are situated in an area where the strength of earthquakes does not exceed grade 4 of the EMS-98 scale.

The potential threat of erosion has been prevented by building of embankments along the Danube.

## Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites (IV)

#### Austria

Most of the nominated sites are well developed for tourism, and the number of visitors is regulated with regard to the preservation of monuments. Not all of the nominated component parts in Austria are accessible to tourism, most provide in addition to guide books appropriate on-site information.

A threat of tourist overuse is therefore currently ascertainable.

#### Germany

All the nominated component parts in Germany are accessible to tourism, most provide in addition to guide books appropriate on-site information. In some cases there are structural limitations in respect to the numbers of visitors at one time. However, at neither of the nominated component parts nor in any of the relevant museums the carrying capacity is reached. Therefore, there are no threats due to visitor use.

#### Slovakia

The area of Rusovce (ID No 32) and its neighbourhood (Danube river, aluvial forests, Rusovské lakes) is oriented on weekend recreation activities of inhabitants of Bratislava and also on didactic tourism for inhabitants of the region and foreign visitors. It is part of the European river line and an important water tourist route Rhine – Mohan – Danube, including the connection to Morava River. It comprises the finishing of a cyclist route along the Danube heading to the region of Záhorie and Malé Karpaty. It is expectable that the volume of didactic tourism with foreign relationships will grow in the future.

The district of Komárno, part of which is Iža (ID No 33), has very favourable geographic conditions for development of tourism. Its territory has always been an important communication crossroads of Pannonia rich in history, intangible and tangible culture. Tourism here is aimed at water sports on the Danube River. An interesting attraction is historical water mills along the Little Danube (Malý Dunaj). This region is also rich in thermal springs which allowed building of a number of spas with international clientele. Among other recreational activities are jogging, cycling and in-line skating.

Thanks to the cumulative possibilities of the region's natural, cultural, urban and technical character it is proposed to create a new recreational unit along the Danube river with its centre in Komárno and Patince (thermal spa, water sports) and cultural localities (Iža, Virt, Radvaň nad Dunajom).

The future reserves are represented by the Danube cyclist route and transboundary connection with the neighbouring Hungarian municipality of Almásfüzitő.

Damage caused by high numbers of tourists is not characteristic of the excavated and exhibited sites of the Danube Limes in Slovakia. It is expectable that the volume of visitors will grow in the future. The institutional management is able to see to the upkeep of the ruins. Vehicular traffic on the ruins is strictly prohibited, and in case this is violated only the added protective crowning on the walls can be damaged. The system of visitor traffic serving to safeguard the ruins provides sufficient protection for the preservation of the excavated and exhibited finds.

## Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone (V)

### Austria

A population within the nominated component parts in Austria exists only at a few of them in very small numbers. The estimated population located within all component parts of the Austrian part of the Danube Limes is 1.450 inhabitants, within the buffer zones 1.100 inhabitants.

### Germany

A population within the nominated component parts in Germany exists only at a few of them in very small numbers. It does not pose a threat to the property. Changes of the existing buildings require permission according to Art. 6 and 7 para 1 of the Bavarian Monument Protection Law.

### Slovakia

Areas of the nominated component parts are not inhabited. Component part ID No 32: Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) is situated within the municipality of Bratislava-Rusovce with population of approximately 2500, yet the inhabitants do not pose a threat as their potential building activities are subject to approval of regional monuments authority and local building office.

## Other (VI)

### Austria

Graffiti can sometimes occur in freely accessible sites, as well as vandalism. By relevant information, on-the-spot communication and awareness-raising of residents and institutions surrounding the sites (e.g. tourism facilities) put a halt to greater impacts.

For some component parts it is not possible to guarantee that they are not threatened by metal detecting and illegal excavations, especially for these which are situated far from habitation. The use of metal detectors and other search tools calls for an authorization by the Federal Monuments Authority (Art. 11 para 8). All known illegal actions will be pursued according to the Austrian Heritage Protection Law.

On the basis of the Hague Convention of 1954 with its protocols of 1954 and 1999 as the legal basis for the protection of cultural property, (currently) an evaluation of all component parts with regard to their

endangerment (the deliberate destruction of cultural assets as a terrorist act, natural disasters such as flooding, and man-made disasters) is running. This evaluation corresponds to a preparatory action to be carried out in peacetime together with the Austrian Armed Forces and gives an assessment of the value of the individual component parts.

### **Germany**

Additionally to the above mentioned there are a few locally and temporarily limited factors which might affect the nominated component parts in Germany. For all archaeological sites it is impossible to guarantee that they are not threatened by metal detecting and illegal excavations, especially, when they are situated far from habitation. All known illegal actions will be pursued according to the Bavarian Monument Protection Law. Graffiti and vandalism cannot be excluded completely. So far, both have not been a problem at any of the component parts in Germany.

### **Slovakia**

Additionally to the above mentioned there are a few locally and temporarily limited factors which might affect the nominated component parts in Slovakia. For both archaeological sites it is not possible to completely exclude a threat of metal detecting and illegal excavations, especially for ID No 33: Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) which is situated far from habitation. However, all indicated illegal excavations or metal detecting are classified as criminal offenses under the Slovak Criminal Code, and they are pursued and penalized also according to the Slovak Monument Protection Law. Vandalism or graffiti, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far, yet they cannot be excluded completely. The prevention of vandalism is monitoring of the area by museums, municipalities and inhabitants.

**Table 4.2**

Development pressures (i), environmental pressures (ii), natural disasters and risk preparedness (iii) and other (vi) – The individual component parts

ID No	Component part	Keyword	Description
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is covered by dry grassland and as such part of a nature protection area. In addition to that it is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. – Although the area is fully protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is used for agriculture and as meadow. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains. – Although the area is fully protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	(i) development pressures  (iii) natural disasters  (vi) other	– The area is used for agriculture and as parkland. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains. – Parts of the area are located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface. On the contrary, the Water Resources Act and the Water Law prevent the flood area from change of use. Only in the very rare case of oil spill caused by flooding an exchange of soil could become necessary and pose a threat to the archaeological remains. – Although the area is fully protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is used for gardens and as parkland, what does not pose threats to the archaeological remains below the surface in our experience. The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan. – Although the area is fully protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is used for gardens and as parkland, what does not pose threats to the archaeological remains below the surface in our experience. The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. – Although the area is fully protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	(ii) environmental pressures  (vi) other	– Located in a city with a population of c. 140,000 the exposition to air pollution causes a threat to some extent, which is countered by regular monitoring and – if necessary – conservation work. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Keyword</b>	<b>Description</b>
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	(i) development pressures	The remains of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that form this component part are incorporated into a building. A change of use, which could pose a threat, is not planned in the foreseeable future.
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	(ii) environmental pressures  (vi) other	– Located in a city with a population of c. 140,000 the exposition to air pollution causes a threat to some extent, which is countered by regular monitoring and – if necessary – conservation work. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	(ii) environmental pressures  (vi) other	– Located in a city with a population of c. 140,000 the exposition to air pollution causes a threat to some extent, which is countered by regular monitoring and – if necessary – conservation work. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	(ii) environmental pressures  (vi) other	– Located in a city with a population of c. 140,000 the exposition to air pollution causes a threat to some extent, which is countered by regular monitoring and – if necessary – conservation work. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The remains of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that form this component part are on display in the basement of a multi-storey car park. A change of use of the building plot, which could pose a threat, is not planned in the foreseeable future. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	(i) development pressures	The remains of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress that form this component part are incorporated into a building. A change of use, which could pose a threat, is not planned in the foreseeable future.
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	(ii) environmental pressures  (vi) other	– Located in a city with a population of c. 140,000 the exposition to air pollution causes a threat to some extent, which is countered by regular monitoring and – if necessary – conservation work. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	(ii) environmental pressures  (iv) responsible visitation	– The archaeological remains are well protected from environmental pressures as they are situated in an underground room below Niedermünster church, which is still in use as parish church. – Due to the strongly restricted access visitors do not pose a threat to the archaeological remains.
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is partly built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	(i) development pressures  (iii) natural disasters	– The area is protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development. – Parts of the area are located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface. On the contrary, the Water Resources Act and the Water Law prevent the flood area from change of

ID No	Component part	Keyword	Description
			use. Only in the very rare case of oil spill caused by flooding an exchange of soil could become necessary and pose a threat to the archaeological remains.
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	(i) development pressures	– The area, which will become an urban green space, is protected by the urban development plan and by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is used for agriculture and as parkland. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains. – Although the area is fully protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
7b	Straubing – Kleinkastell St. Peter		Not applicable (n/a)
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	(i) development pressures  (iii) natural disasters  (vi) other	– The area is used for agriculture and as parkland. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains. – Parts of the area are located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface. On the contrary, the Water Resources Act and the Water Law prevent the flood area from change of use. Only in the very rare case of oil spill caused by flooding an exchange of soil could become necessary and pose a threat to the archaeological remains. – Although the area is fully protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	(i) development pressures  (iii) natural disasters	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan and the development plan from change of use and further development. – Parts of the area are located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface. Only in the very rare case of oil spill caused by flooding an exchange of soil could become necessary and pose a threat to the archaeological remains.
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kleinkastell	(i) development pressures  (iii) natural disasters	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development. – Parts of the area are located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface. Only in the very rare case of oil spill caused by flooding an exchange of soil could become necessary and pose a threat to the archaeological remains.
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	(i) development pressures  (iii) natural disasters	– The area is located within a sewage treatment plant and protected by the land utilization plan and the development plan from change of use and further development. – Due to the flood protection of the sewage treatment plant the area is not situated in the calculated flood area (HQ100).
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	(iii) natural disasters	– Flooding: the area is located within the hazard zone plan



ID No	Component part	Keyword	Description
		(vi) other	– Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	(i) development pressures (vi) other	– The area is used as parkland. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. – Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	(i) development pressures (vi) other	– The area is used as parkland. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	(vi) other	– Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	(i) development pressures	– The area is covered by dry grassland and as such part of a nature protection area. In addition to that it is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan.
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	(i) development pressures	– The area is covered by dry grassland and as such part of a nature protection area. In addition to that it is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan.
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	(i) development pressures (vi) other	– The area is used for agriculture and as meadow. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains. – Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	(i) development pressures (vi) other	– The area is used for agriculture and as meadow. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains. – Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	(i) development pressures	– The area is under a church and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	(i) development pressures (iii) natural disasters (vi) other	– The area is used for agriculture and as meadow. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains. – The area is located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface. – Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	(i) development pressures	– The area is used for agriculture and as meadow. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains.

ID No	Component part	Keyword	Description
		(iii) natural disasters	– The area is located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface.
		(vi) other	– Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	(i) development pressures	– The area is used as grassland. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan.
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	(i) development pressures	– The area is used for agriculture and as meadow. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains.
		(vi) other	– Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
15	Albing – Legionslager	(i) development pressures	– The area is used for agriculture and as meadow. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains.
		(vi) other	– Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Law metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	(i) development pressures	– The area is under a house and accessible and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
		(ii) environmental pressures	– Affects by climate/humidity/vegetation (braids, mooses) which are countered by regular monitoring.
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
		(vi) other	– Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
		(ii) environmental pressures	– Located in a garage the exposition to air pollution causes a threat to some extent, which is countered by regular monitoring and – if necessary – conservation work.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	(i) development pressures	– The area is under a church and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	(i) development pressures	– The area is used as parkland. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan.
		(iii) natural disasters	– The area is located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface.
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	(iii) natural disasters	– The area is located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface.

ID No	Component part	Keyword	Description
		(vi) other	– Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	(iii) natural disasters	– The area is located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	(vi) other	– Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	(iii) natural disasters	– The area is located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface.
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	(iii) natural disasters  (vi) other	– The area is located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface. There is protection by the main road which functions as a dam. – Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	(i) development pressures	– The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan.
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	(i) development pressures	– The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan.
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	(i) development pressures	– The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan.
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	(i) development pressures  (vi) other	– The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	(i) development pressures  (ii) environmental pressures  (iii) natural disasters  (vi) other	– The area is used for agriculture and as meadow. It is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. Therefore only ploughing and erosion could pose a threat to the top layers of the archaeological remains. – Raw material extraction: mining activities and spatial extension are fixed in a mining plan which is approved and monitored by the public administration (Province of Lower Austria). – The area is located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface. – Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.

ID No	Component part	Keyword	Description
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	(vi) other	– Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	(i) development pressures (vi) other	– The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	(i) development pressures	– The area is under a church and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development. State of conservation is constantly monitored. No negative effects beside minor interventions because of the necessary infrastructure measures.
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	(i) development pressures	– The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan.
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	(i) development pressures (vi) other	– The area is used for gardens and as parkland, what does not pose threats to the archaeological remains below the surface in our experience. The area is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan and the development plan. – Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	(i) development pressures	– The area is partially built over and used as a park and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	(i) development pressures (ii) environmental pressures	– The area is protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development. – Located in the city center the exposition to air pollution causes a threat to the uncovered parts to some extent, which is countered by regular monitoring and – if necessary – conservation work.
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrgung	(i) development pressures	– The area is protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	(i) development pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	(i) development pressures (ii) environmental pressures	– The area is built over and protected by the land utilization plan from change of use and further development. – The archaeological remains are well protected from environmental pressures as they are situated in an underground room below the museum. State of conservation is constantly monitored.
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	(i) development pressures (ii) environmental pressures	– Part of the area is covered by dry grassland and as such part of a nature protection area. In addition to that it is protected from change of use by the land utilization plan. – Agriculture: no deep ploughing; – partly free of fertilizer (Petronell, Bad Deutsch Altenburg) because of energy support by the province; – dust caused by a quarry

ID No	Component part	Keyword	Description
		(iii) natural disasters	<p>– Parts of the area are located in the calculated flood area (HQ100). Generally flooding is not considered to be a threat to the archaeological remains below the surface.</p> <p>– last great earthquake in the 4<sup>th</sup> century; according to the official information by the ZAMG the area of the Danube has a very low risk of earthquakes.</p>
		(vi) other	<p>– Although the area is fully protected by the Austrian Monument Protection Act metal detecting or illicit excavations cannot be fully ruled out.</p> <p>– Vandalism, which could pose a threat, did not occur so far.</p>
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	(i) development pressures	(i) Growing intensity of houses building around the nominated component part, malfunctions of underground utilities in Rusovce – regulations by Spatial (urban) plan of zone Bratislava – Rusovce – Centre.
		(ii) environmental pressure	(ii) Surface water, frost –damages architectural remains on or close to the surface, air and humidity, effect of acid rains on preserved findings – the regulations for interventions are controlled by thorough official supervision.
		(iii) natural disasters	(iii) Flood: flood–protection embankment – is strictly periodically controlled by water management authorities.
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	(i) development pressures	(i) Growing intensity of houses building around the nominated component part, malfunctions of underground utilities in Rusovce – regulated by Spatial (urban) plan of zone Bratislava - Rusovce – Centre.
		(ii) environmental pressure	(ii) Surface water, frost – damages architectural remains on or close to the surface. Air and humidity, effect of acid rains on preserved findings – the regulations for interventions are controlled by respective state offices.
		(iii) natural disasters	(iii) Flood: flood-protection embankment – periodically controlled by water management authorities
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	(i) development pressures	(i) Growing intensity of houses building around the nominated component part, malfunctions of underground utilities in Rusovce – regulated by Spatial (urban) plan of zone Bratislava - Rusovce – Centre.
		(ii) environmental pressure	(ii) Surface water, frost – damages architectural remains on or close to the surface. Air and humidity, effect of acid rains on preserved findings – the regulations for interventions are controlled by respective state offices.
		(iii) natural disasters	(iii) Flood: flood-protection embankment – periodically controlled by water management authorities
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	(i) development pressures	(i) Urban development – intension to build a new traffic bypass around buffer zone, regulated by requirements stipulated by the Regional Monuments Board Nitra.
		(ii) environmental pressure	(i) Agriculture – the territory of the counter-fort’s buffer zone is intensively used for agriculture – all activities and depth of the plowing is regulated, grass mowing is done manually.
		(iii) natural disasters	(ii) Surface water, frost – damages architectural remains on or close to the surface. Air and humidity, effect of acid rains on preserved findings – the regulations for interventions are controlled by respective state offices.

ID No	Component part	Keyword	Description
33b	lža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	(i) development pressures  (iii) natural disasters  (vi) other	(iii) Flood: flood-protection embankment – periodically controlled by water management authorities  (i) Urban development – intension to build a new traffic bypass around buffer zone, regulated by requirements stipulated by the Regional Monuments Board Nitra. (i) Agriculture – the territory of the component part and its buffer zone is used for agriculture, the depth of plowing is strictly regulated. (iii) Flood: flood-protection embankment – periodically controlled by water management authorities. (vi) The possibility of illegal archaeological excavations/use of metal detectors cannot be completely excluded at the component part. The integrity and protection of the component part are the subject of regular monitoring.
33c	lža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	(i) development pressures  (iii) natural disasters  (vi) other	(i) Urban development – intension to build a new traffic bypass around buffer zone, regulated by requirements stipulated by the Regional Monuments Board Nitra. (i) Agriculture – the territory of the component part and its buffer zone is used for agriculture, the depth of plowing is strictly regulated. (iii) Flood: flood-protection embankment – periodically controlled by water management authorities. (vi) The possibility of illegal archaeological excavations/use of metal detectors cannot be completely excluded at the component part. The integrity and protection of the component part are the subject of regular monitoring.

**Table 4.3**

Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites (iv) – The individual component parts

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Number of visitors &amp; source of information</b>	<b>Carrying capacity (simultaneously)</b>
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	741 (2015); information provided by Roman Museum of Spa and Bathing Culture	Up to 100
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Open to public	Unlimited
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Open to public	Unlimited
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Open to public (even the remains of the only preserved building are visible from the outside of the protective building). The inside of the protective building is only accessible in the course of guided tours: approx. 150 visitors (2016); information provided by Museums of the City of Regensburg	Unlimited, respectively approx. 50 (inside of protective building)
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Open to public	Unlimited
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Open to public	Unlimited
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Access to the outside open to public, inside only accessible with guided tours	Unlimited, respectively small groups
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	Open to public	Unlimited
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	Open to public	Unlimited
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	Open to public	Unlimited
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	Open to public	Unlimited
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	Open to public	Unlimited
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	Access to the outside open to public	Unlimited
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	Open to public	Unlimited
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Almost 3000 (2016), although only accessible in the course of guided tours; information provided by Museums of the Diocese of Regensburg	Limited to 15 visitors per guided tour
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Access to the outside open to the public; access to the inside restricted to visitors of performances in the Velodorm theatre building	
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	The eastern part of the park of “Königliche Villa” is open to public	
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Will be open to the public after the planned conversion into an urban green space	
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Open to public	Unlimited
7b	Straubing – Kleinkastell St. Peter	The historic church graveyard of St. Peter is open to the public during daylight, guided tours to St. Peters church and the chapels of the graveyard are offered	Limited to 100 visitors per guided tour
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Museum: 9000 (2015); similar numbers of visitors are assumed for the fort and the amphitheatre, which both are open to the public; information provided by Künzing Museum	Approx. 250
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	n/a (nonvisible)	n/a

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Number of visitors &amp; source of information</b>	<b>Carrying capacity (simultaneously)</b>
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kleinkastell	5955 (2015); information provided by City Archaeology and Roman Museum of Passau	Approx. 150
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Approx. 500 (2017); due to the restricted access to the area of the sewage treatment plant only groups with an appointment can visit the site; information provided by City Archaeology and Roman Museum of Passau	n/a (due to restricted access)
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Actual no touristic use	Starting 2018 focused visitor guidance
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	Approx.40.000 tourists per year (camping and hotel, daytourists)	focused visitor guidance
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	Actual only few touristic use	Starting 2018 focused visitor guidance
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Approx.1.000 tourists per year	focused visitor guidance
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Approx.11.000 visitors per year;	Visiting Martin Church only by guided tours
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Approx.100.000 visitors per year for the whole area of Linz castle (incl. visitors of the museum and the catering outlet)	focused visitor guidance
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	Actual no touristic use	Starting 2018 focused visitor guidance
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	Actual no touristic use	Starting 2018 focused visitor guidance
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	Approx.2.000 visitors per year visiting the lower church because only of guide tours	focused visitor guidance
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Actual no touristic use	Starting 2018 focused visitor guidance
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	Actual no touristic use	Starting 2018 focused visitor guidance
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Approx.1.000 visitors of the Roman festival; Approx. 100 visitors of the actual historical circular trail	focused visitor guidance
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	Approx. 400 visitors per year	Guided tours under special circumstances
15	Albing – Legionslager	n/a (nonvisible)	n/a
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	nonvisible Approx. 5.000 visitors per year of the museum	n/a
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Approx. 5.000 visitors per year of the museum	focused visitor guidance starting spring 2018
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Open to public	Unlimited
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Not open to public Approx. 700 visitors per year of the museum (2017)	n/a focused visitor guidance
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	Open to public	Unlimited
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Not open to public	n/a
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	Open to public (not visible)	Unlimited



<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Number of visitors &amp; source of information</b>	<b>Carrying capacity (simultaneously)</b>
19	Blashausraben – Wachturm	Open to public	Unlimited
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Open to public	Unlimited
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Open to public	Unlimited
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Open to public	Unlimited
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	Open to public	Unlimited
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	No counting of visitors of the public accessible component part; approx. 2.000 visitors per year of the museum (2016)	Unlimited
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	No public accessibility	n/a
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	No public accessibility Approx. 1.200 visitors per year of the museum (2017)	focused visitor guidance
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	public accessibility	Unlimited
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	public accessibility	Unlimited
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	No public accessibility	n/a
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	No public accessibility	n/a
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Approx. 11.000 visitors per year of the museum (2014)	focused visitor guidance
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	public accessibility Approx. 3.300 visitors per year of the museum (2017)	focused visitor guidance
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	public accessibility	Unlimited
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	public accessibility	Unlimited
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	public accessibility	Unlimited
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	public accessibility	Unlimited
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Restricted public accessibility (private)	n/a
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	public accessibility Approx. 124.000 visitors per year of the museum (2014)	focused visitor guidance
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	n/a (nonvisible)	n/a
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	public accessibility; several million tourists pass by every year	unlimited
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrgung	n/a (nonvisible)	n/a
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	n/a (nonvisible)	n/a

ID No	Component part	Number of visitors & source of information	Carrying capacity (simultaneously)
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	A part is visible in the museum. Approx. 15.000 visitors per year (upward trend)	unlimited
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Approx. 160.000 visitors per year (2015); Development plans including tourism	focused visitor guidance
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	Ancient Gerulata Museum: 2374 (2016)	focused visitor guidance
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	not open to public	n/a
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	not visible	n/a
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	open to public	unlimited
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	not visible	unlimited
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	not visible	unlimited

**Table 4.4**

Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone (v) – The individual component parts

ID No	Component part	Population living in nominated area	Population living in buffer zone	Total population	Year
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	0	–	0	2017
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	0	0	0	2017
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	0	0	0	2017
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	0	0	0	2017
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	0	–	0	2017
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	15	–	15	2017
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	2	–	2	2017
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	2	–	2	2017
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	0	–	0	2017
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	0	–	0	2017
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	0	–	0	2017
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	0	–	0	2017
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	0	–	0	2017
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	0	–	0	2017
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	0	–	0	2017
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	0	17000	17000	2016
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	4	–	17000	2016
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	0	–	17000	2016
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	0	–	0	2016
7b	Straubing – Kleinkastell St. Peter	4	–	4	2017

ID No	Component part	Population living in nominated area	Population living in buffer zone	Total population	Year
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	0	–	0	2013
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	0	–	0	2016
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kleinkastell	0	–	0	2016
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	0	–	0	2017
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	0	–	0	2016
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	0	–	0	2017
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	0	–	0	2017
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	0	0	0	2017
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	0	0	0	2017
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	0	–	0	2017
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	0	–	0	2017
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	0	–	0	2017
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	0	–	0	2017
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	0	–	0	2017
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	0	–	0	2017
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	0	220	220	2017
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	0	0	0	2017
15	Albing – Legionslager	–	4	4	2017
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	20	200	220	2017
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	0	0	0	2017
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	0	–	0	2017
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	0	–	0	2017
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	0	–	0	2017
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	0	–	0	2017
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	18	–	18	2017
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	0	0	0	2017
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	0	0	0	2017
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	0	0	0	2017
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	0	0	0	2017
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	0	0	0	2017
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	12	90	102	2017
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	0	0	0	2017
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	20	170	190	2017
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	0	0	0	2017
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	0	0	0	2017
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	0	0	0	2017
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	0	0	0	2017
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	0	0	0	2017
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	0	0	0	2017

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Population living in nominated area</b>	<b>Population living in buffer zone</b>	<b>Total population</b>	<b>Year</b>
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	280	0	280	2017
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	0	0	0	2017
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	25	200	225	2016
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	2	0	0	2016
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	0	0	0	2016
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	0	0	0	2017
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	0	–	0	2017
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	0	–	0	2017
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	0	–	0	2017
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	0	–	0	2017
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	0	–	0	2017
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	1100	–	1100	2017
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	0	2500	2500	2016
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	0	2500	2500	2016
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	0	2500	2500	2016
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)	0	0	0	2017
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	0	0	0	2017
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	0	0	0	2017



Territory of the Roman fort and the fortlet at Straubing (ID No 7a and 7b)



Reconstruction of the fort and vicus at Künzing (ID No 8)

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# 5. Protection and Management of the Property

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## 5.a. Ownership

### 5.a.1. Austria

In Austria, the ownership of real estate on which the property is located is registered in the land register. This public register kept by the district courts is based on the cadaster, in which the cadastral municipalities and plots are defined. The cadaster is compiled by the Federal Office of Surveying and Mapping (Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen), and administered and kept up to date by the land surveying offices of the provinces.

The open countryside in Upper and Lower Austria, where many component parts are situated, is largely privately owned and consists of small lots. Much of the agricultural land is owned by farmers or held by farmers' associations. Some places are owned by the church or local communities. The major part of components of the property which are located in built-up areas belongs to the municipalities or is privately owned, mostly by families who have been residents in these regions for many generations. Their awareness of traditional values ensures the perfect preservation of the monuments. This is also true of numerous sites owned by the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria or the City of Vienna, as well as by other corporations under public law and the recognised churches. Accidental finds are subject to § 399 of the Austrian Civil Code Law (Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch ABGB), and are one half each the property of the finder and of the owner of the property. According § 8 of the Landmark Protection Law (Denkmalschutzgesetz DMSG), accidental finds have to be reported immediately or on the next working day to a competent authority. An intended search, i.e. systematic investigation for ground monuments is only permissible with authorisation by the Federal Historic Preservation Agency (Bundesdenkmalamt, § 11 DMSG). Unauthorised digging as well as omission of reporting a find result in the loss of the title to the moiety (§ 400 ABGB). On demand by the Federal Historic Preservation Agency, finds have to be made available for scientific examination for a period of a maximum of two years.

**Table 5.1**  
Ownership of the component parts (Austria)

ID No	Component part	Country	State/ Region	Municipality	Private	Other (e.g. church)
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell		×			
11a	Schlögen – Vicus				×	
11b	Schlögen – Kastell				×	
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm					×
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld					×
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg		×			
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße				×	
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest			×		
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz					×
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest			×	×	
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost			×	×	
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich			×	×	
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke				×	
15	Albing – Legionslager				×	



ID No	Component part	Country	State/ Region	Municipality	Private	Other (e.g. church)
16a	Wallsee – Kastell		×	×		
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell			×		
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell					×
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West					×
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich					×
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost					×
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad			×		
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm					×
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm					×
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm				×	
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm				×	×
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm					×
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich			×		×
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich				×	
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm				×	
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell			×		
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich				×	×
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm			×		
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor			×		
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder		×		×	
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm			×		
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich			×		×
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell			×		
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich		×			×
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm			×		
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer				×	
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus					×
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld			×		×
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest			×		
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrgung			×		

ID No	Component part	Country	State/ Region	Municipality	Private	Other (e.g. church)
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich			x		
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser			x		
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder		x	x	x	x

## 5.a.2. Germany

In the Federal Republic of Germany the definition of a protected monument is irrelevant to the ownership. The ownership of the nominated property of the Danube Limes in Bavaria within the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* therefore is mixed. Large parts are owned by the relevant community, other parts are in private and ecclesiastical ownership. State ownership is very limited. Over time it is intended to transfer more parts of the nominated property into public ownership in order to ease management. However, the legal system concerning the protection and conservation of built and archaeological heritage is indifferent to the ownership of the monuments.

At present, the Bavarian Monument Protection Law (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz, BayDSchG) has no specifications concerning the ownership of movable parts of archaeological monuments. Therefore, according to article 984 of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB) movable archaeological monuments (finds) in Bavaria fall under the category of treasure trove and as such belong in half to the discoverer and in half to the owner of the property in which the object is found, in line with the so-called principle of Hadrianic splitting (Hadrianische Teilung). However, the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, BLfD) in cooperation with the Archaeological State Museum (Archäologische Staatssammlung) and various municipal museums attempt to transfer all archaeological finds into public ownership or public care.

**Table 5.2**  
Ownership of the component parts (Germany)

ID No	Component part	Country	State/ Region	Municipality	Private	Other (e.g. church)
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad			x		x
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum			x		
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell				x	
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus		x	x	x	x
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I			x		x
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II			x	x	
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I					x
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II					x
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III			x		
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV					x

ID No	Component part	Country	State/ Region	Municipality	Private	Other (e.g. church)
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V				x	x
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI					x
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII			x		x
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII			x		
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager					x
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae			x	x	
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae		x	x		
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld				x	
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell			x	x	
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter		x			x
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus			x	x	
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell		x			x
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell			x		
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus			x		

### 5.a.3. Slovakia

In both Slovak sites there are two types of ownership: state ownership and municipality ownership, administrators are museums.

Owners have to respect Slovak law Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites as amended in §28 there are described rights and duties for owners. An archaeological find shall be property of Slovak Republic. The administrator of an archaeological find from its finding shall be the Archaeological Institute or a museum established by central state administration authority, if the archaeological find was found during archaeological research that it conducted. In other cases the administrator of the archaeological find is the Monuments Board.

Owner of Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) (ID No 32) is the City of Bratislava – administrator of site is the Museum of the City of Bratislava. The area of its buffer zone has many different (mostly private) owners.

Owners of Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) (ID No 33) are the Nitra Self-governing region, its administrator is the Danube Museum in Komárno (31%), Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik, š.p. (Slovak Water-management Authority, state institution) (33%) and unidentified owners – administrator of this part is Slovenský pozemkový fond (Slovak allotments fund – 36%).

To simplify ownership of Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel), Nitra Self-governing region and Slovak Water-management Authority are preparing a transfer of ownership. The majority owner will be Nitra Self-governing region – the Danube Museum in Komárno (64%). It is one of priorities of the Management Plan (SK) for 2018.

The area of buffer zone has many different (mostly private) owners.

**Table 5.3**  
Ownership of the component parts (Slovakia)

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>State/ Region</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Other (e.g. church)</b>
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)			×		
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko			×		
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus			×		
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)		×	×		
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)				×	
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)				×	

## 5.b. Protective designation

The legal protection of the component parts of the serial nomination *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is submitted to the national and regional/local legislations of the States Parties in whose territory they are situated as well as to a number of international conventions, ratified by all or some of the participating States Parties. If the legal protective designation and its terminology may vary for the different component parts, its effect is equal: it guarantees adequate protection of the serial nomination of the nominated property as well as of its corresponding buffer zones. This chapter gives an overview over the legal protective designation that applies to protect the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in the different countries, whereas the corresponding ID-files of the component parts (volume II) summarises the legal disposition site by site.

### 5.b.1. International Conventions, Charters and Recommendations

The legal protection of the component parts of the serial nomination *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* is submitted to a number of international conventions. Some were adopted by UNESCO, others by ICOMOS International, and some by the Council of Europe. Some concern the protection of archaeological heritage in general terms (Valette Convention 1992; The Hague Convention 1954). Others imply the invention of illicit transfer of cultural property (UNESCO 1970 or UNIDROIT 1995) and others.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

##### *The Hague Convention (1954)*

The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague 1954) assures the protection of cultural heritage in case of armed conflict and catastrophes. It implies in particular an inventory of all sites needed to be protected.

##### *London Convention (1969)*

The Convention applies to all remains and objects, or any other traces of human existence, which bear witness to epochs and civilisations for which excavations and discoveries are the main source, or one of the main sources, of scientific information. The Parties accept to delimit and protect sites and areas of archaeological interest and to create reserve zones for the preservation of material evidence to be excavated later.

##### *UNESCO 1970 Convention*

With the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO Convention 1970) also called the UNESCO 1970 Convention, the State Parties announce as illicit the import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property in a contrary way to the provisions adopted by this Convention. The State Parties must undertake to oppose such practices with the means at their disposal, and particularly by removing their causes, putting a stop to current practices, and by helping to make the necessary reparations.

##### *World Heritage Convention (1972)*

The UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972) proposes that each State Party should formulate, develop and apply as far as possible and in conformity with their jurisdictional and legislative requirements, a policy whose principal aim should be to co-ordinate and make use of all scientific, technical, cultural and other resources available to secure the effective protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage.

*Granada Convention (1985)*

The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.

*Valetta Convention (1992)*

The Valetta Convention ensures that all signatory countries apply protection measures (conservation, excavation, financing and information policies, etc.) for their archaeological heritage. It takes over and develops the recommendations issued in the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (London 1969). It is for each Government to apply the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage in ways that fit in with national practice and legislation.

*UNIDROIT Convention (1995)*

The UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (Rome 1995) aims more particularly at the restitution of stolen or illegally exported cultural heritage.

*Florence Convention (2000)*

The European Landscape Convention (Florence 2000) promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.

*Faro Convention (2005)*

This Convention is based on the idea that knowledge and use of heritage form part of the citizen's right to participate in cultural life as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

**INTERNATIONAL CHARTERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***New Delhi Recommendation (1956)*

The UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (New Delhi 1956) is a document setting recommendations for the protection of archaeological heritage on an international level and sets regulations for the implementation of archaeological excavations.

*Venice Charter (1964)*

In the Venice Charter the term "Monument" was defined at the international level. In this context, it was determined in the international framework which aims the care of monuments should have in future in respect of conservation, restoration, excavation, documentation, and publication. The Venice Charter is founded on the basic principles of monument conservation and care of the Athens Charter (1931) and the New Delhi Recommendation (1956).

*Washington Charter (1987)*

This charter concerns historic urban areas, large and small, including cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. Beyond their role as historical documents, these areas embody the values of traditional urban cultures.

*Lausanne Charter (1990)*

The Charter drawn up by the ICOMOS General Assembly in Lausanne accords with the criteria and procedures of the Venice Charter (1964), but relates in particular to the protection and care of archaeological heritage. Set forth in the Charter were the principles regarding different aspects of dealing with archaeological monuments.

*Nara Document (1994)*

The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) is a document that addresses the need for a broader understanding of cultural diversity and cultural heritage in relation to conservation in order to evaluate the value and authenticity of cultural property more objectively.

**Table 5.4**

International conventions relevant to the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* with year of ratification

Convention	Year	Ratification		
		DE	AT	SK
UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague Convention)	1954, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Add. Protocol 1999	1967	1964	1993
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (London Convention)	1969	1975	1974	–
UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	1970	2007	2015	1993
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage (World Heritage Convention)	1972	1976	1992	1993
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)	1985	1987	–	2001
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)	1992	2003	2015	2000
UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (Rome)	1995	–	–	2003
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)	2000	–	–	2005
Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention)	2005	–	2015	2013

**Table 5.5**

International charters and recommendations relevant to the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*

Charter/Recommendation	Year	Ratification		
		DE	AT	SK
UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (New Delhi)	1956	n/a	n/a	n/a
International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter)	1964	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter)	1987	n/a	n/a	n/a
Charter for the protection and management of the archaeological heritage (The Lausanne Charter)	1990	n/a	n/a	n/a
The Nara Document on Authenticity	1994	n/a	n/a	n/a

## 5.b.2. National protection

### 5.b.2.1. AUSTRIA

#### National legislation

Legislative competences between the Federal Republic of Austria and its federal States, the Bundesländer, are regulated in the Austrian Constitution (article 10 para. 1Z 13 B-VG). According to it, the protection of historic monuments is a federal responsibility; the law on the protection of historic monuments (Denkmalschutzgesetz) is legislated by the Austrian Parliament. Laws of the federal States pertaining to historic monuments in the sense of the definition of the Denkmalschutzgesetz (DMSG) are therefore nonexistent.

The immediate protection of the individual component parts of the Danube Limes arises from the Denkmalschutzgesetz (BGB1 Nr. 533/1923 in the version of BGBl.I Nr. 92/2013). All component parts are under monument protection. Generally, any destruction or alteration of a protected site are prohibited (article 4 DMSG). In case of a planned alteration (interference), an authorisation by the Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt) is necessary (article 5 DMSG).

The Monument Protection Act is executed almost exclusively by the Bundesdenkmalamt; in imposing and cancellation of protection orders, it is the first instance. The second instance of monument protection proceedings is the competent federal Ministry (currently the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport). In environmental impact assessment proceedings, the governor of the federal State decides as the head of the State's administration. In this case, the Bundesdenkmalamt has party status. Cultural assets in general, also those under a protection order, do not constitute an obligation for environmental impact assessment according to Austrian law. However, this is the case where a World Heritage site is concerned (UVP-G 2009). The Monument Protection Act (DMSG) defines the term 'monument' in article 1. Ground monuments, i.e. archaeological find sites, are defined in article 8. When monuments are under a protection order, they can be placed under a protection order either by notice (article 3 DMSG) or by legal ordinance (article 2a DMSG) – they are protected against destruction, alteration and transfer abroad. Austrian law does not know terms like archaeological find zones etc. However, the Austrian Monument Protection Act employs the term of the unknown find site, under which Austrian legal practice comprises all sites not under Federal Monument Protection. If such sites are newly discovered or finds are made on them, this has to be reported to the Bundesdenkmalamt, which on its part has to publish the find reports (Fundberichte aus Österreich – find reports from Austria). If such sites are encountered by chance, and / or there is an intention of destroying them in part or wholly, the Bundesdenkmalamt has to decide whether or not to place them under a protection order within a certain term. Alterations call for authorisation by the Bundesdenkmalamt, excepting an environmental impact assessment. Digs are classified as alterations and may only be done with authorisation by the Bundesdenkmalamt.

Find sites, both those under legal protection as those under no protection, have to be made visible both in the cadastre as in the land development plan according to the regulation on map drawing (Planzeichnungsverordnung), but this entry does not constitute any protection status for sites not protected according to the Monument Protection Act. All nominated sites are thus marked as archaeological zones in the land development plans. In general, investigations by alterations in the surface of the earth or the ground under water and other investigations call for an authorisation by the Bundesdenkmalamt (article 11 DMSG). If ground monuments are protected by a notice, also the use of metal detectors and other search tools calls for an authorisation by the Bundesdenkmalamt (article 11 para. 8 DMSG).

In addition to that, there is compulsory identification for UNESCO World Heritage Sites within the framework of the regulation on map drawing (Planzeichnungsverordnung) of land development plans. In attachment 2 to the law on environmental impact assessment (UVP-G), World Heritage Sites are identified as protection zones, and provoke an environmental impact assessment in case of larger development projects (BGBl. Nr. 697/1993 idF BGBl. I 111/2017).



This identification means essentially an early warning stage; restrictive measures however can be imposed within the framework of the environmental impact assessment.

‘Archaeological zones’ (Archäologische Zonen) cannot be protected by means of the Monument Protection Act. The protection of whole areas is not within the competence of the DMSG. According to DMSG, only a specific, concrete object can be protected. Only in case of danger, probable facts indicating archaeological materials suffice for placing under protection. For this reason, the protection of buffer zones is not provided by legislation on the federal level, but by State-level notices.

### States legislation

Building law including townscape protection, some parts of local planning and the protection of nature are among the legislation and implementation competencies of the **states**. The following legal situation applies to the federal states Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Vienna:

**Table 5.6**

Legislation of the Austrian Federal States

	Upper Austria	Lower Austria	Vienna
Building Law (Baurecht)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Oö. Bauordnung 1994, LGBl. Nr. 66/1994 idF LGBl. 90/2013</li> <li>◆ Oö. Bautechnikgesetz 2013, LGBl. Nr. 35/2013 idF LGBl. Nr. 89/2014</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ NÖ Bauordnung 2014 (NÖ BO 2014); LGBl. für NÖ Nr. 1/2015, idF Nr. 37/2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ siehe Raumordnung</li> </ul>
Regional Development (Raumordnung)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Oö. Raumordnungsgesetz 1994 (Oö. ROG 1994); LGBl. für Oö Nr. 114/1993 idF Nr. 69/2015</li> <li>◆ Oö. Landesraumordnungsprogramm 1998, LGBl. Nr. 72/1998</li> <li>◆ Oö. Umweltschutzgesetz 1996, LGBl. Nr. 84/1996 idF LGBl. Nr. 32/2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ NÖ Raumordnungsgesetz 2014 (NÖ ROG 2014); LGBl. für NÖ Nr. 3 /2015</li> <li>◆ NÖ Umweltschutzgesetz, LGBl. 8050-8</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Wiener Stadtentwicklungs-, Stadtplanungs- und Baugesetzbuch (Bauordnung für Wien); LGBl. für Wien Nr. 11/1930 idF Nr. 8/2015</li> </ul>
Nature Protection (Naturschutz)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Oö. Natur- und Landschaftsschutzgesetz 2001, LGBl. Nr. 129/2001 idF LGBl. Nr. 92/2014</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ NÖ. Naturschutzgesetz 2000, (NÖ NSchG 2000), LGBl. Nr. 87/00 idF LGBl. Nr. 38/2016</li> <li>◆ NÖ. Biosphärenpark Wienerwald Gesetz, LGBl. Nr. 60/06</li> <li>◆ Verordnung über die Landschaftsschutzgebiete, LGBl. 5500/35-10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Gesetz mit dem das Wiener Naturschutzgesetz erlassen wird, LGBl. Nr. 45/1998 idF LGBl. Nr. 12/2006</li> <li>◆ Wiener Biosphärenparkgesetz, LGBl. Nr. 47/2006</li> </ul>

According to Article 56 of the Lower Austrian Building Regulations 2014, idF LGBl. No. 52/2017, in the external design of buildings attention must be paid to architecturally and culturally historic valuable buildings and areas and especially to designated and registered World Heritage Sites.

### Local council's legislation

As the in a manner of speaking third level of the federal republic, and as administrative bodies, the local councils play an important role, for example concerning zoning and development plans and in construction matters. All communities in the area of the nominated world heritage location have emphasised by votes in their local councils their support for the planned world heritage application and have declared their willingness to respect the core and buffer zones in all council planning and in particular with regard to zoning should the Danube Limes in Austria be admitted to the UNESCO world heritage list. This reflects Recommendation No. 56 of the Austrian Planning/Zoning Conference from April 2017 concerning “Reduction of land take, land management and active land policy”, which says that the

preservation of valuable cultural assets as a central planning task in planning/zoning laws should be an aim not only for regional, but also for local planning.

### 5.b.2.2. GERMANY

#### Protection of cultural heritage as the responsibility of the Federal States

Germany is a federal country. According to the constitution, care and preservation of ancient monuments are the responsibility of the individual states. Concerning the Danube Limes in Bavaria as part of the nomination *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* the Bavarian Constitution and its legal systems sets the framework. For enforcement, therefore, both federal and regional state regulations must be respected.

#### Federal regulations

##### *Baugesetzbuch - BauGB*

The Building Code (Baugesetzbuch) forms the basis for all construction and construction planning projects in the Federal Republic of Germany. Amongst other things, it defines the standard framework for development planning, redevelopment and urban development programmes.

##### *Raumordnungsgesetz - ROG*

The Spatial Planning Act (Raumordnungsgesetz) seeks to achieve a balance of social, infrastructural, economic, ecological and cultural considerations. It provides the overarching framework for the arrangements specific to the federal states in the form of spatial plans, regional plans and regional urban land use plans. Article 2 Principles of Spatial Planning, para. 5 relates to the preservation and development of cultural landscapes including their cultural and natural monuments. Appendix 2 lists the following criterion in Section 2.5: “the importance and sensitivity of the foreseeably affected area by reason of the particular natural features, the cultural inheritance, the intensity of the land use of the area, respectively taking into consideration the exceeding of environmental quality standards and limits”. Additionally, under Article 9 Environmental Assessment there is an explicit reference to the fact that the environmental assessment is to determine foreseeable considerable effects of the spatial plan on cultural assets and “to describe and evaluate them at an early stage in an environmental report”. The General Regulations for Spatial Plans (Article 7) and Appendix 1 on the Environmental Report and Appendix 2 on the Criteria repeatedly emphasise that the Federal Nature Conservation Act is to be taken into account.

##### *Bundesnaturschutzgesetz - BNatSchG*

The Federal Nature Conservation Act (Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege, commonly shortened to the Bundesnaturschutzgesetz, or BNatSchG), forms the legal basis in the Federal Republic of Germany for the protected assets nature and landscape and for the measures to protect nature and conserve the landscape. At the same time, it establishes the connection with the European Nature Protection Programme "Natura 2000". In addition to agriculture, environmental monitoring and landscape planning, the BNatSchG is also concerned with construction activity, construction planning and other planning, thereby establishing a connection with the BauGB.

##### *Wasserhaushaltsgesetz - WHG*

The Federal Water Act (Gesetz zur Ordnung des Wasserhaushalts, commonly shortened to the Wasserhaushaltsgesetz, or WHG) regulates and monitors all human impacts on water above and below ground. It is aimed at protecting bodies of water, through sustainable management, as a constituent part of the ecosystem, as fundamental to human life, as a habitat for flora and fauna and as a usable asset.

### *Kulturgutschutzgesetz - KGSG*

The Act to Protect German Cultural Property Against Removal (Kulturgutschutzgesetz) regulates the cross-border movement of cultural property and the commercialisation of cultural property within the Federal Republic of Germany. Thus, alongside the return of unlawfully removed cultural objects, it also serves to protect national cultural objects against being taken out of the country. Cultural property in the sense of the Act includes moveable items, including those of archaeological value, meaning that artefacts from World Heritage Sites are covered. Under Article 24 para. 1 no. 2 KGSG, archaeological objects that are older than 100 years may only be exported within the EU with permission (for exports beyond the Internal Market, the requirement for authorisation derives from Council Regulation (EC) 116/2009). Additionally, the KGSG prohibits the commercialisation - that is, commercial dealing in - archaeological cultural property that has been excavated without the permission required under the federal state regulations.

### **Federal state regulations**

#### *Bayerische Verfassung - BV*

The special responsibility of the Free State of Bavaria as a cultural state is also anchored in the Bavarian Constitution, in Article 3 BV. The state, its local authorities and public corporations are obligated under Article 141 BV to protect, preserve and maintain local and rural landscapes and monuments. In addition, the Constitution also defines key aspects of monument protection as a public duty.

#### *Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz - BayDSchG*

The Bavarian Monument Protection Law, as a law enacted at state level, provides the most important set of instruments for the dealing in and protection of ancient monuments. It describes the tasks for protection of monuments, and defines the responsibilities of the various authorities. It governs protection of monuments and organisation of the preservation of monuments in Bavaria. It applies not just to the World Heritage Sites, but is valid for all built monuments and their immediate environment, and for ensembles as well as archaeological monuments.

The component parts of the Danube Limes nominated for the UNESCO World Heritage, as archaeological monuments under Article 1 para. 4 BayDSchG, merit special protection status. All alterations and construction measures to the monuments themselves, and also in the near area (buffer zone), require permission under Article 7 BayDSchG.

#### *Landesplanungsgesetz, Landesentwicklungsprogramm*

The Bavarian State Planning Act (Bayerisches Landesplanungsgesetz, BayLplG) of 25.06.2012, as amended on 22.12.2015, largely replaces the Federal Spatial Planning Act (Raumordnungsgesetz, ROG), given that it is comprehensive legislation and by reason of the competing legislative competence of the federal state with authority granted to the federal states to deviate from federal provisions.

The Bavarian Regional Development Programme (Landesentwicklungsprogramm Bayern, LEP) of 01.09.2013, via an ordinance of 22.08.2013, is - by reason of the BayLplG - a cross-disciplinary concept for spatial development of the federal state of Bavaria, setting out specifications to which regional planning must be adapted. Lead planning for construction at a local authority level must consequently also be adapted to these objectives.

Protection of the cultural inheritance, together with the protection and preservation of architectural and cultural monuments, are defined in the regional development programme as a principle of any development planning, and with it the preservation of the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Sites in Bavaria, including their surroundings, in their exceptional universal value, as an objective and an obligation for the Free State of Bavaria.

*Bayerisches Naturschutzgesetz - BayNatSchG*

The Bavarian Nature Conservation Act (in full, the Gesetz über den Schutz der Natur, die Pflege der Landschaft und die Erholung in der freien Natur) of 23.02.2011, as amended on 13.12.2016, forms the legal basis for local authority ordinances concerning both the core and buffer zone and also the neighbouring environment of the nominated asset.

*Bayerische Bauordnung - BayBO*

The Bavarian Building Code (Bayerische Bauordnung) of 14.08.2007, as amended on 12.07.2017, is the legal basis for construction proposals in Bavaria. It applies for all structural installations and building products found in the area covered by it. It concerns material requirements concerning the design and execution of building projects and, amongst other things, a ban on disfigurement of the locality and landscape in Article 8 BayBO.

In addition to these material specifications, the BayBO also contains provisions relating to building control procedures. Article 73 BayBO obliges the building agency to comply with all regulations under public law.

*Bayerisches Wassergesetz - BayWG*

The Bavarian Water Act (Bayerisches Wassergesetz) of 25.02.2010, as amended on 22.12.2015, is the act implementing the Federal Water Act (WHG) in Bavaria. It forms the legal supplement to the WHG and, inter alia, governs the legal conditions for measures of the nominated asset in or to bodies of water.

**5.b.2.3. SLOVAKIA**

Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites as amended is the basic legal document in the field of monuments and historic sites preservation. This Act governs conditions for protection of cultural heritage monuments, historic sites, archaeological finds and archaeological sites in accordance with scientific knowledge and on the basis of international conventions in the field of European and world cultural heritage to which the Slovak Republic has acceded. The protection of heritage is of public interest, and in the sense of the Slovak Constitution, everyone is obliged to act in such a way that it does not pose a threat to the cultural heritage.

All archaeological findings are state property. Findings which become collection items of the museums are subject to the legislative process pursuant to Act No. 206/2009 Coll. on Museums and Galleries and on the Protection of Items of Cultural Value. The details of the Act on fundamental expert activities in museums and galleries and on registering items of cultural value are established by Regulation No. 523/2009 of the Ministry of Culture of the SR.

Protection of monuments, as well as protection of their surroundings is assured also by tools of the urban planning, that determine obligatory modus operandi for development of a territory in question from the long-term aspect, according to provisions of the Act 237/2000, by which is changed and amended Act 50/1976 Coll. on Urban Planning and Building Order as amended by posterior regulations (so called „Building Act“). This Act administers directly the building authorities in the individual municipalities which may issue building permits related to monument objects or objects situated in protected historic sites, permits to their alterations, maintenance work on these object, etc. only after the prior approval of the pertinent regional monuments board.

The protection of the valuable elements of the landscape and the natural elements of the monuments environment is ensured by the provisions of the Act 543/2002 Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape (as amended), and reinforced by the measures resulting from the Protected Landscape Area Dunajské luhy (PLA) extending to the component parts' buffer zone. PLA represents the second highest level of natural protection for large-scale areas in Slovakia, and PLA Dunajské luhy was also granted the status of a Natura 2000 site.

Act No.364/2004 Coll. of 13 May 2004 on Waters and on amendments to the Slovak National Council Act No.372/1990 Coll. on Administrative Infractions as amended (the Water Act) is the basic legal document concerning waters (buffer zone of the Danube River basin).

Legislative measures related to protection of valuable territorial elements are projected in spatial plans for the territory of the City of Bratislava, Municipality of Bratislava - Rusovce, and the territory of the Iža Municipality.

### 5.b.3. Protective designation of the individual component parts

#### 5.b.3.1. AUSTRIA

All nominated component parts in Austria are protected archaeological monuments as defined in Article 1 of the Monument Protection Act (DMSG) which is legislated by the Austrian Parliament. Laws of the federal States pertaining to historic monuments in the sense of the definition of the DMSG are therefore nonexistent.

#### 5.b.3.2. GERMANY

All nominated component parts in Bavaria are immovable archaeological monuments as defined in Article 1, para. 4 of the state's Monument Protection Law (BayDSchG). Article 2, para 1 BayDSchG requires that they be entered in the Monument List of the Free State of Bavaria.

#### 5.b.3.3. SLOVAKIA

Both components (ID No 32 and 33) are protected as national cultural monuments in accordance with the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of the Monuments and Historic Sites – this category represents the supreme level of monuments protection in the Slovak Republic. They were both declared national cultural monuments in the year 1963.

Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) has also been part of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce since 1992.

The buffer zone of the Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel), (ID No 32) consists of the territory of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce, which was declared through the edict of the Municipal Office of the Bratislava, Capital of the Slovak Republic with effect as of 1 October 1990, confirmed by Regulation No. 1/92 of the District Office of Bratislava of 18 August 1992 with effect as of 1 October 1992. The buffer zone of the Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel), (ID No 33) was declared in 2015 as the Protective Zone of national cultural monument (by the Decision of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic no. PUSR-2015/126-28/56278).

**Table 5.7**

Protective status for each individual component part

ID No	Component part	Protective status	Year of entry	Number of the legal document
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-2-7136-0066
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-2-7136-0114
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1979	D-2-7136-0055
4	Regensburg-Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-3-6938-0958

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Protective status</b>	<b>Year of entry</b>	<b>Number of the legal document</b>
5a	Regensburg-Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-3-6938-0927 D-3-6938-0942
5b	Regensburg-Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-3-6938-0927 D-3-6938-0942
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Built monument and archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155); supported by the Investment Program National UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Förderprogramm III) ( <a href="http://www.welterbeprogramm.de/INUW/DE/Home/home_node.html">http://www.welterbeprogramm.de/INUW/DE/Home/home_node.html</a> )	1973	D-3-62-000-661 D-3-6938-0892
6b	Regensburg Legionslager – II	Built monument and archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155); supported by the Investment Program National UNESCO World Heritage Sites ( <a href="http://www.welterbeprogramm.de/INUW/DE/Home/home_node.html">http://www.welterbeprogramm.de/INUW/DE/Home/home_node.html</a> )	1973	D-3-62-000-1216 D-3-6938-0892
6c	Regensburg Legionslager – III	Built monument and archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155); supported by the Investment Program National UNESCO World Heritage Sites ( <a href="http://www.welterbeprogramm.de/INUW/DE/Home/home_node.html">http://www.welterbeprogramm.de/INUW/DE/Home/home_node.html</a> )	1973	D-3-62-000-385 D-3-6938-0892
6d	Regensburg Legionslager – IV	Built monument and archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155)	1973	D-3-62-000-383 D-3-6938-0892
6e	Regensburg Legionslager – V	Built monuments and archaeological monument (BayDSchG); they lie within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155)	1973	D-3-62-000-384 D-3-62-000-388 D-3-62-000-390 D-3-62-000-391 D-3-6938-0892
6f	Regensburg Legionslager – VI	Built monument and archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World	1973	D-3-62-000-1745 D-3-6938-0892

ID No	Component part	Protective status	Year of entry	Number of the legal document
		Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155)		
6g	Regensburg Legionslager – VII	Built monument and archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155)	1973	D-3-62-000-1745 D-3-6938-0892
6h	Regensburg Legionslager – VIII	Built monument and archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155); supported by the Investment Program National UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Förderprogramm II) ( <a href="http://www.welterbeprogramm.de/INUW/DE/Home/home_node.html">http://www.welterbeprogramm.de/INUW/DE/Home/home_node.html</a> )	1973	D-3-62-000-1745 D-3-6938-0892
6i	Regensburg-Niedermünster – Legionslager	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155)	1973	D-3-6938-0891
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155)	1973	D-3-6938-1002
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG); it lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155)	1973	D-3-6938-1001
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-3-6938-0940
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-2-7141-0051 D-2-7141-0053
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-2-7141-0054
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-2-7344-0034 D-2-7344-0313
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-2-7446-0161
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-2-7446-0029
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Archaeological monument (BayDSchG)	1973	D-2-7446-0004

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Protective status</b>	<b>Year of entry</b>	<b>Number of the legal document</b>
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/11/48004.1	1985	10.900/1985
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/02/44207.1	1984	10.727/1984
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/02/45017.1	1990	10.207/1990
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45312.1	1992	17.166/1992
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/16/45203.1	2009	52.190/28/2009
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/16/45203.6	2009	52.190/28/2009
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.4	2017	BDA-60070.obj/0005-RECHT/2017
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.4	2000	35.574/1/2000
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.4	2009	52.190/28/2009
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45107.2	2016	BDA-60067.obj/0005-RECHT/2016
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.17	2016	BDA-60067.obj/0005-RECHT/2016



ID No	Component part	Protective status	Year of entry	Number of the legal document
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.2	1932, 1990, 1997, 2016	4.163/1932; 35.070/1990; 10.873/6/1997; BDA-60069.obj/0004-RECHT/2016
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 4/07/45102.2	1926, 1997	212/D/1926; 10.873/5/1997
15	Albing – Legionslager	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/01/03121.2	1988	4.651/7/1987
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number:: 3/01/03044.1	2013	34.963/2/2013
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/01/03044.1	2011	4.172/4/2011
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14.220.1	2008, 2016	48.002/7/2008; BDA-60423.obj/0002-RECHT/2016
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14153.1	2016	BDA-50293.obj/0002-RECHT/2016
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14153.1	2008	48.002/7/2008
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14153.1	1995	23.826/1/1995
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14153.4	1995	23.826/1/1995
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	WHS <sup>1</sup> registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic	1996	27.222/2/1996

<sup>1</sup> The nominated component parts 19–24b) lie within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970)

ID No	Component part	Protective status	Year of entry	Number of the legal document
		of Austria; Monument number: 3/11/14101.3		
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	WHS registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12189.1	2008	48.849/7/2008
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	WHS registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12187.1	1972	3.586/1972
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	WHS registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12168.1	2008, 2016	48.849/7/2008; BDA-57862.obj/0004-RECHT/2016
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	WHS registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12167.1 Periodic Reporting Wachau Cultural Landscape, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Cycle (2013-4): Parts of the site are Natura 2000 areas. There is a nature park. The whole site is a Landscape Protection Area according to the Lower Austrian Nature Protection Law. Awarded with the European Diploma for Protected Areas by the Council of Europe until 2019.	1997	4.588/1/1997
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	WHS registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12162.1	1966, 1995	3.486/1966; 8.965/2/1995
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	WHS registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/09/12162.1	1995	8.965/2/1995
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/15/19166.1	2004	42.570/2/2004
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic	1939	6.353/D/1939

ID No	Component part	Protective status	Year of entry	Number of the legal document
		of Austria; Monument number: 3/15/19166.1		
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/15/19166.1	2003, 2016	42.570/3/2003; BDA- 42570.obj/0002-RECHT/2016
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/15/19166.1	1939	6.352/D/1939
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/15/19166.1	2004, 2007	42.570/2/2004; 46545/5/2007
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20102.1	1994	17.746/1/1994
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20189.1	2005	15.920/2/2005
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20189.1	2000	1.445/1/2000
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20199.1	2009	351/3/2009
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20199.1	1995	351/3/1995
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20199.1	2009	351/3/2009
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/17/20199.1	1951 (Kastentor), 1990 (Fächerturm) 2009, 2017 (Ostmauer)	7748/1951; 351/2/1990; 351/3/2009; BDA-00351.obj/0004- RECHT/2017
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic	2008	49.661/15/2008

ID No	Component part	Protective status	Year of entry	Number of the legal document
		of Austria; Monument number: 3/20/01704.1		
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	WHS <sup>2</sup> registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01102.8	2009	3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01002.8
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	WHS <sup>2</sup> registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01102.8	2009	3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01002.8
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	WHS <sup>2</sup> registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01102.8	2009	3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01002.8
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	WHS <sup>2</sup> registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01102.8	2009	3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01002.8
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	WHS <sup>2</sup> registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01102.8	2009	3/19/01002.7; 3/19/01002.8
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	registered monument in the sense of the Monument Protection Act of the Republic of Austria; Monument number: 3/03/05109, 3/03/05101	Petronell: 1977, 1979, 1989, 2002, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2017, 2019 Bad Deutsch- Altenburg: 1978, 1981, 1982, 1987, 2013, 2019	5.219/1977; 8.256/1979; 1.211/14/1989; 40.767/10/2002; 8.159/2/2010; 56.712/1/2012; 56.712/1/2013; BDA-60809.obj/0002- ARCHÃO/2017; BDA- 54458.obj/0223-RECHT/2019 8.896/1978; 675/1982; 824/1982; 3.941/1982; 1.852/2/1987; 1.852/3/1987; 1.852/9/1987; 32.924/2/2013; BDA-54458.obj/0223- RECHT/2019
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	The component part is inscribed on the Central Register of Monuments and Historic Sites as a national cultural monument	1963	Reg. No. 344/1
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko			Reg. No. 11422/1
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus			

<sup>2</sup> The nominated component part lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Property (Historic Centre of Vienna, ref. 1033).

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Protective status</b>	<b>Year of entry</b>	<b>Number of the legal document</b>
33a	lža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	The component part is inscribed on the Central Register of Monuments and Historic Sites as a national cultural monument.	1963	Reg. No. 289/1
33b	lža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)			
33c	lža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)			

## 5.c. Means of implementing protective measures

The international conventions mentioned above in chapter 5.b.1 back up the national legislations of all signatory States Parties. However, these are the basic elements of the management in each State Party.

### 5.c.1. International

For the transnational coordination of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* a structured system has been set up (compare the Joint declaration for running and expanding the nominated World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, see chapter 5.e). The Intergovernmental Committee for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* (IGC DL) will be established to coordinate the management and development of the whole of the nominated World Heritage Site at an international level. Its Terms of Reference are approved unanimously by all the States Parties involved in the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. By joining the IGC DL, the respective national and regional governments as well as the relevant archaeological and heritage agencies declare their commitment to the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the property within their jurisdiction in accordance with the highest national archaeological and heritage standards. The IGC DL supports States Parties in the UNESCO Periodic Reporting. Through its members it coordinates all matters of evaluation of the serial property relating to issues of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site.

For the exchange on the management of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* the Management Group for the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site (MG DL) will be set up. It will consist of those directly responsible for the site management of the nominated sections of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. The MG DL provides the primary mechanism for sharing best practice in relation to the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site.

### 5.c.2. National

In all three States Parties participating in this nomination the legal systems and heritage authorities guarantee the relevant necessary protection of the nominated component parts according to their heritage system and legal structure. The inscription of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* into the World Heritage List would not result in a particular additional legislative protection for the nominated component parts.

Each State Party is responsible for taking care of conservation and management of the property within its territory. Best practice will be executed in accordance with the provisions of the World Heritage Convention, the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (“Operational Guidelines”) and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee. This responsibility is managed by each State Party in its own right, in accordance with its legislative and management systems. Unification is the goal on the basis of the exchange within the Management Group for the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site (MG DL). The national systems for management are based on the significance of the individual component parts and define the necessary measures for the protection, the access, a sustainable use and management through the local stakeholders. Each State Party developed on the basis of the existing legal and administrative systems a national management plan (Volume III) and is prepared to update it regularly.

### 5.c.2.1. AUSTRIA

The Monument Protection Law (Denkmalschutzgesetz, DMSG) is executed almost exclusively by the Bundesdenkmalamt (Federal Monuments Authority); in imposing and cancellation of protection orders, it is the first instance. The second instance of monument protection proceedings is the competent federal Ministry (currently the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport). In environmental impact assessment proceedings, the governor of the federal State decides as the head of the State's administration. In this case, the Bundesdenkmalamt has party status.

Cultural assets in general, also those under a protection order, do not constitute an obligation for environmental impact assessment according to Austrian law. However, this is the case where a World Heritage site is concerned (UVP-G 2009). The Monument Protection Law (DMSG) defines the term 'monument' in article 1. Ground monuments, i.e. archaeological find sites, are defined in article 8. When monuments are under a protection order, they can be placed under a protection order either by notice (§ 3 DMSG) or by legal ordinance (§ 2a DMSG) – they are protected against destruction, alteration and transfer abroad. Austrian law does not know terms like archaeological find zones etc. However, the Austrian Monument Protection Law employs the term of the unknown find site, under which Austrian legal practice comprises all sites not under Federal Monument Protection. If such sites are newly discovered or finds are made on them, this has to be reported to the Bundesdenkmalamt, which on its part has to publish the find reports (Fundberichte aus Österreich – find reports from Austria). If such sites are encountered by chance, and / or there is an intention of destroying them in part or wholly, the Bundesdenkmalamt has to decide whether or not to place them under a protection order within a certain term. Alterations call for authorisation by the Bundesdenkmalamt, excepting an environmental impact assessment. Digs are classified as alterations and may only be done with authorisation by the Bundesdenkmalamt.

Find sites, both those under legal protection as those under no protection, have to be made visible both in the cadastre as in the land development plan according to the regulation on map drawing (Planzeichnungsverordnung), but this entry does not constitute any protection status for sites not protected according to the Monument Protection Law. All nominated sites are thus marked as archaeological zones in the land development plans. In general, investigations by alterations in the surface of the earth or the ground under water and other investigations call for an authorisation by the Bundesdenkmalamt (§ 11 DMSG). If ground monuments are protected by a notice, also the use of metal detectors and other search tools calls for an authorisation by the Bundesdenkmalamt (§ 11 para. 8 DMSG).

In addition to that, there is compulsory identification for UNESCO World Heritage sites within the framework of the regulation on map drawing (Planzeichnungsverordnung) of land development plans. In attachment 2 to the law on environmental impact assessment (UVP-G), World Heritage sites are identified as protection zones, and provoke an environmental impact assessment in case of larger development projects.

This identification means essentially an early warning stage; restrictive measures however can be imposed within the framework of the environmental impact assessment.

'Archaeological zones' (Archäologische Zonen) cannot be protected by means of the DMSG (Monument Protection Law). The protection of whole areas is not within the competence of the DMSG. According to DMSG, only a specific, concrete object can be protected. Only in case of danger, probable facts indicating archaeological materials suffice for placing under protection. For this reason, the protection of buffer zones is not provided by legislation on the federal level, but by State-level notices.

### 5.c.2.2. GERMANY

Monument conservation interests are not only legally binding when a construction permit/application touches the monument protection law, but also when the statutory provisions defined in other federal or state laws are touched. In this respect, the law for the protection of cultural heritage has the provision of calling for the approval of the appropriate cultural heritage protection authorities for a

project to go ahead (permission). It is for the regulatory authority responsible for issuing the permit to make sure that the cultural heritage protection authority is heard.

Of particular significance for the protection of cultural heritage are Article 4 Baugesetzbuch (BauGB) and Article 1 paragraph 6, No. 1 BauGB and the related amendments of Article 2 Umweltverträglichkeitsgesetz (UVPG). According to Article 4 BauGB, monument protection authorities have to be included during the deployment of land-use plans as public agencies. It is further stated in Article 1 paragraph 6, No. 1 BauGB that during deployment of the urban land-use plans (Flächennutzungspläne, Bebauungspläne) notably the following interests should be taken into consideration regarding structures that are worthy of preservation: building culture, protection of cultural monuments and cultural heritage, valued city districts, streets and squares that are of historic, artistic or municipal building significance, and formation of the village and landscape-impression.

On completion of the procedure for the deployment of the urban land-use plan, the authorities inform the municipalities, provided that, from the evidence available, the implementation of the land-use plan has in particular negative effects on the environment.

According to Article 2 UVPG an environmental impact assessment includes the inspection, description and evaluation of all direct and indirect effects of a procedure on humans, including human health, animals, plants and the biological diversity, soil, water, air, climate and landscape, cultural assets and other material goods as well as the interaction of the aforementioned protected goods. Thus, according to Article 21 paragraph 1a UVPG an approval decision of the planning can only be issued, if it can be assured that the public interest is not touched, and in particular that the dangers for the protected goods, mentioned in Article 2 paragraph 1 Sentence 2 UVPG, cannot be caused.

Accordingly, under Article 21, paragraph 1a UVPG, a decision to adopt a plan may only proceed if it is assured that the welfare of the general public will not be prejudiced, and in particular that no risks to the protected items cited under Article 2, paragraph 1, clause 2 UVPG will incur.

Additionally, pursuant Article 1a paragraphs 2 and 3 BauGB, reasons must be given for the necessity of the conversion of areas used for agricultural purposes or as woodland, and any substantial detriments to the appearance of the landscape or to the creative and functional capacity of the balance of nature must be avoided.

In particular, the Danube Limes in Bavaria as part of the nominated World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is legally protected through the extensive system provided by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz, BayDSchG). It is safeguarded by the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, BLfD) and the Monument Protection Agencies (Denkmalschutzbehörden).

- ◆ The relevant aspects of the system based on the Bavarian Monument Protection Law (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz, BayDSchG) are the following:
- ◆ Article 1, para. 1 BayDSchG states that monuments are man-made objects, or parts thereof, from a past epoch whose preservation is in the interest of the general public. Article 1, para 2 defines built monuments, Article 1, para. 4 archaeological monuments. Specifically, ‘archaeological monuments are movable and immovable monuments which are or were in the earth and in general date from prehistorical or early historical times’.
- ◆ Article 2, para. 1 BayDSchG requires that all (known) protected monuments be entered in the Monument List of the Free State of Bavaria. This list, however, is only for information and not requisite for the protection. The entry of these monuments in the Monument List of the Free State of Bavaria is carried out by the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege; Article 2, para. 1 BayDSchG).
- ◆ According to Article 3 BayDSchG, the construction projects and land development plans of every community must take into consideration the interests of monument protection and monument care.
- ◆ The care and development of built monuments lies in the responsibility of the owners. They take care that a monument is used preferably in its original use (Article 4 – 6 BayDSchG). For the change of a built monument a permission is necessary (Article 6, para 1 BayDSchG).
- ◆ Excavation work that touches archaeological monuments and the excavation of archaeological monuments themselves are regulated under article 7 BayDSchG. Permission is required for any



movement of earth that is undertaken on property known or presumed to contain archaeological monuments. Permission can be refused by the responsible authorities insofar as this is necessary to protect the archaeological monument (article 7, para. 1).

- ◆ Owners can be forced to allow archaeological excavation on their property if the State Conservation Office has determined that those measures lie in the public interest (article 7, para. 5).
- ◆ Anyone who finds an archaeological monument is required to register his discovery promptly with the Lower Monument Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde, cf. above chapter 5.b) or with the State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege; article 8, para. 1).
- ◆ Article 8, para. 4 and para. 5 as well as article 9 of the Monument Protection Law stipulate that the owners of property on which archaeological monuments have been discovered must allow all necessary archaeological measures to take place on the property and must hand over any objects found to the State Conservation Office for safekeeping (should the danger of their loss exist) or (for a limited time) for scientific analysis and documentation.
- ◆ Article 10, para. 1 and 2 further state that permission from the respective authorities is required for the destruction, alteration, relocation, or sale of a listed movable monument. As such, permission may also be denied by the authorities. In accordance with paragraph 984 of the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB) of 18th August 1896, in the new version promulgated on 2nd January 2002 and last amended by statute of 4th July 2008, movable archaeological monuments (finds) in Bavaria fall under the category of treasure trove and as such belong in half to the discoverer and in half to the owner of the property in which the object is found, in line with the so-called principle of Hadrianic splitting (Hadrianische Teilung). On private property, a treasure belongs in full to the owner of the property if the owner is also the finder of that treasure. On public grounds the public owner and the – usually private – discoverer share the find equally. The State of Bavaria has no particular provision for the ownership of archaeological finds, in particular it misses a treasure trove providing State ownership upon the discovery of archaeological finds.
- ◆ Whoever unlawfully – deliberately, or in a grossly negligent way – destroys or damages a movable or immovable monument, carries out any kind of activity altering the ground without the required permission, or excavates without permission is required by article 15, para. 3 and 4 BayDSchG to restore the monument to its original state as far as possible. In addition, the person must make restitutions for the full extent of the damages caused.
- ◆ Articles 16, 18 and 20 of the BayDSchG, especially article 16, para. 1 and article 18, para. 1 regulate the legal basis for rights of access and expropriation procedures which the respective authorities may take to protect a monument.
- ◆ Buffer zones are defined in the BayDSchG as areas with the potential of additional archaeological sites (Vermutungsgebiet). Therefore, they are protected by the Bavarian Monument Protection Law, in particular Article 7, para. 1. Independently of its monument-related attributes, a buffer zone constitutes the vicinity of a monument, as described in Article 7, para. 4, BayDSchG. Alterations here that can affect the appearance of a monument also need permission.

For the protection and supervision of the monuments the following institutions are responsible:

- ◆ The Monument Protection Agencies (Denkmalschutzbehörden) are organised on three levels in Bavaria (article 11 BayDSchG):
- ◆ The Highest Monument Protection Authority (Oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde) within Bavaria is the Bavarian State Ministry for Science and the Arts (Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst, StMWK) The duties of the highest monument protection authority include clarifying questions of principle and drafting decisions on the protection and preservation of monuments, collaborating on legislative initiatives, administrative agreements and enforcement provisions, as well as dealing with inquiries and petitions. The ministerial affairs relating to UNESCO World Heritage protection are also handled by this highest monument protection authority.
- ◆ Higher Monument Protection Authorities: The Higher Monument Protection Authorities (Höhere Denkmalschutzbehörden) are located at regional government level within the federal state. Their responsibilities include technical enforcement of the legal provisions relating to monument protection under planning law and building regulations. They exercise a supervisory role over the

lower monument protection authorities and approve construction measures of the federal state, the Free State of Bavaria and the districts.

- ◆ The Lower Monument Protection Authorities (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörden) are responsible for enforcement of the Bavarian Monument Protection Law. In relation to preservation of ground monuments, the lower monument protection authorities are involved in the licensing process in accordance with Article 7 para. 1 DSchG. They advise applicants and carry out the formalities of the administrative procedure. In doing so, they are responsible for determining and weighing up interests and considering them in accordance with the constitution. A fundamental priority is accorded to preserving the monument (Article 14 para. 1 sentence 2 GG, Article 3 para. 2, Article 141 para. 2 BV). The lower monument protection authorities are also responsible for following up rule infringements in the event of a breach, e.g. of the requirement for obtaining a licence (Article 7 para. 1 DSchG). In many cases, the lower monument protection authorities are attached to the lower building supervisory authorities or work closely together with them, so that they can also support technical monitoring of the archaeological investigations on-site in the specific instance. Before a decision, the Lower Monument Protection Authority is to hear the Bavarian State Conservation Office.



Fig. 5.1: Organigram of the Monument Protection Institutions in Bavaria

- ◆ The Bavarian State Conservation Office is the specialist body at federal state level for all matters relating to the protection and preservation of monuments. It ranks directly below the State Ministry (Article 12 BayDSchG). In addition to recording monuments, its mandatory duties include devising instructions and guidelines as part of concepts for protection in order to facilitate preservation of monuments via preventive actions. The Bavarian State Conservation Office is also responsible for the entry (for informational purposes) of monuments in the monuments list. In the forefront of conservational work is expert advice to all partners involved in the process and particularly the citizens affected by the consequences of listing as a monument, not least via the work of producing expert reports. Conservation also comprises researching monuments, insofar as such projects are directly associated with the other tasks of the State Conservation Office and are compatible with them. Through a wide variety of publications, the newly-acquired knowledge is opened up to both specialist audiences and the general public.
- ◆ The Bavarian State Conservation Office also has a permanent post of spokesperson for the field of Archaeological World Heritage: he is the central point of contact and coordinator at the Bavarian sections of the Upper German-Raetian Limes and the Danube Limes in Bavaria. He is, for UNESCO purposes, the site manager.

- ◆ Additionally, the State Advisory Board (Landesdenkmalrat) has the task of advising the State Government and of participating in important issues concerning monument care. The members are appointed by the State Parliament from the political parties represented in the Parliament, representatives of the different levels of communities and interest groups related to the heritage as well as representatives of the churches and a number of specialists in heritage matters.

### 5.c.2.3. SLOVAKIA

Both component parts (ID Nos 32 and 33) of the nominated property are protected as the National Cultural Monuments ("NCM") by course of law of the National Council of the Slovak Republic Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites as amended (hereinafter referred to only as the "Monuments Act"; see: <http://www.culture.gov.sk/legislation-1ce.html>).

The component parts have designated protective buffer zones through which their protection is enhanced and regulated development of their immediate vicinity is ensured.

To perform duties of the specialized state administration in the field of monuments preservation there has been established, according to the above-mentioned Monuments Act, the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (based in Bratislava) and eight regional monuments boards in Bratislava, Banská Bystrica, Košice, Nitra, Prešov, Trenčín, Trnava and Žilina.

Actual performance of state administration connected with monuments protection, expert consultancies, negotiations with various stakeholders on current challenges and requirements of the areas' development, as well as duties related to regular monitoring are being carried out by respective Regional Monuments Boards (Bratislava and Nitra) as a first-instance bodies of monuments protection, or by means of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic. In specific cases directly through the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, its Monuments Inspection (Monuments Act, § 5) and the Commission for the Coordination of the Tasks of the World Cultural Heritage Protection.

Beside the Monuments Act, monuments protection is ensured also with tools of the urban planning, that forms the long-term development of the communities and territories and determines obligatory modus operandi of the territory in question. In case of national cultural monuments it fully respects the need of their protection, including the monuments environs (in terms of the Act 254/2015 Coll., by which is changed and amended Act 50/1976 Coll. on Urban Planning and Building Order as amended by posterior regulations, so called „Building Act“). This Act is implemented directly the Building Authorities in the individual cities and towns.

The Act 543/2002 Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape concerns the Slovak component parts as well since they are both partially incorporated in the Protected Landscape Area Dunajské Luhy. The professionally competent body for state protection of nature represents the Landscape Protected Area Administration.

At the national level, the preservation of both nominated sections is carried out by the government of the SK through the implementation and control of the SK Government Resolution No. 706/B3 – control of implementation of the valid international agreement and the Slovakian Ministry of Culture (MC SK) through the Commission for the Coordination of the Tasks of the World Cultural Heritage Protection, so called "Inter-ministerial Commission of the MC SK" (Monuments Act §4), the Monuments Inspection of the MC SK (Monuments Act §5), the Archaeological Council of the MC SK (Monuments Act §7) and the Monuments Board of the SK (Monuments Act §10).

The Slovakian Ministry of Culture (MC SK) is central body of state administration in the field of preservation of the monuments fund that elaborates basic philosophies of protection and determines principal direction and strategies.

The ministry submits conceptual proposals and recommendations how to solve the principal issues of protection, restoration, utilization and presentation of the monuments fund to Government of SK. It directs activities of the Monuments Board of SK, manages and inspects performance of the state administration in the entire sector of preservation of the monuments fund. Furthermore, it performs powers of the central state surveillance body in the field of monuments fund protection. It considers

resolutions issued by the Monuments Board in the course of administrative procedure. The ministry affords facilities for grant and multi-sources financial system for preservation and restoration of the cultural monuments. The ministry, pending these objectives cooperates with central bodies of the state administration that participate in accomplishment of tasks in the field of preservation of the monuments fund, with local self-government bodies, professional and scientific institutions, coordinates international cooperation and process of integration into the international structures in the field of the monuments fund. In the scope of financing, cooperates with Ministry of Finance of SK, in the sphere of tourist trade with Ministry of Economy of SK, in the field of urban planning and building order with Ministry of Environment of SK, in the area of regional development with Ministry of Building and Regional Development of SK, and in the sphere of education with Ministry of Education of SK.

Commission for the Coordination of the Tasks of the World Cultural Heritage Protection, so called "Inter-ministerial Commission of the MC SK" is a special body established for world cultural heritage sites only and it plays a significant role in resolving the inter-ministerial tasks concerning the preservation and protection of individual sites. This commission was created by the MC SK as an inter-ministerial, advisory, initiative, counselling and coordination body to the Minister of Culture of SK for key tasks of the preservation of SK World Cultural Heritage sites. Within the framework of its competence and in the interest of preserving, renewing, using and presenting the world heritage, the commission adopts conclusions of an advisory character. The MC SK applies the conclusions of the commission in its activities, or depending on the nature of the tasks and measures, submits them to the session of the Slovakian Government. The members of the commission are representatives of 10 ministries, managing groups of the world cultural heritage sites, representatives of the local self-government, the Association of Towns and Municipalities of Slovakia and ICOMOS Slovakia.

According to the content of the discussed issues, other attendees may be invited to the commission's sessions, e. g. representatives of municipalities in the cadastral territory of which the sites of the world heritage are situated or representatives of owners or organizations from individual world heritage sites or organizations whose competence is related to the world cultural heritage sites. The representatives of the Monuments Board of SK and territorially pertinent regional monuments boards or other scientific institutions from the area of monuments fund preservation are always invited to its sessions.

The Monuments Inspection of the MC SK performs surveillance activities within the frame of the state supervision, on how the competent authorities for preservation of the monuments fund perform abidingness of provisions of the monuments act. Furthermore monitors how owners of the cultural monuments observe laws and how they perform duties arising out of decisions issued by respective bodies. Besides, performs supervision of national cultural monuments, as well as observance of conditions for their protection including monument territories. Places a duty on respective bodies to adopt measures to relieve the shortage ascertained in the course of exercising the surveillance activities. Verifies, whether imposed measures have been accomplished.

Pending accomplishment of an assignment, the monuments inspection cooperates with Monuments Board of SK, Regional Monuments Board, municipalities and other inspection bodies, bodies acting in the criminal procedures and other authorities and legal entities. Authorities and legal entities, activities of which are appertaining interests protected by this law are obliged to provide Monuments Inspection with required information and necessary collaboration.

The Archaeological Council is a professional advisory and co-ordination body of MC SK for archaeological research, archaeological finds and archaeological sites.

The Monuments Board of SK and Regional Monuments Boards (RMB) have been established to perform duties of the specialized state administration body in the field of preservation of the monuments fund of SK.

The Monument Board of SK is legal entity domiciled at Bratislava is budgetary state owned organisation linked with its financial relations to budget of the MC SK. Monuments Board of SK and RMB exercises state supervision of observance of provisions of the monuments act and generally binding legal

regulations issued to enforce its provisions, carry out surveillance of adherence to issued lawful decisions and to the extent of its competency take decisions to relieve the shortages.

Monuments Board of SK as the superior body in the given field tackles the matters at issue (appeals against decisions made by the first stage bodies) and at the same time:

- ◆ manages and inspects performance of the state administration in the field of preservation of the monuments fund carried out through RMB
- ◆ tackles a tasks and coordinates special and research projects and elaborates theory and methodology of preservation of the monuments fund,
- ◆ assesses state of the monuments fund and condition of their preservation,
- ◆ ensures development of theory and methodology of restoration, builds study, development and analytical-technological places of work and laboratories,
- ◆ provides for research and restoration works as specific assistance of the state at endangered cultural monuments,
- ◆ executes and coordinates documentary, training, educational, editorial and promotion activity,
- ◆ provides RMB with professional and methodical assistance
- ◆ cooperates with civil associations and foundations established to preserve, utilization and presentation of the monuments fund,
- ◆ participates in international projects on preservation and restoration of the cultural monuments and monument territories and cooperates with international organisations and partners institutions abroad.

Site management at the regional level is executed by the Self-governing regions of Bratislava and Nitra (BSR, NSR) and the Regional Monuments Boards (Monuments Act §11) – Bratislava and Nitra, The self-governing regions of Bratislava and Nitra shall ensure suitable conditions within their territories for the protection of monuments and historic sites, deliver opinions on proposals for the declaration and repealing of the declaration of historic sites, and co-operate with state administration authorities in the field of the protection of monuments and historic sites and in conservation, renovation and use of cultural heritage monuments and historic sites.

The Regional Monuments Board (RMB) exercises state administration in its territorial district. It is the first-stage body in the field of preservation of the monuments fund. RMB is an authority competent to realize interests in preservation of monuments fund within the frame of the territorial district of the region. In the event of breaching provisions of the monuments act may levy financial fines that can increase, in the localities of the World Cultural Heritage, up to 100%.

The RMB:

- ◆ monitors condition and utilization of the monuments fund and executes state supervision in the field of provision of its protection,
- ◆ elaborates background papers connected with preparation of land use planning documentation for appropriate authorities of the state administration and cooperates with them in the course of preparation of the project and restoration documentation aimed at protection and restoration of the cultural monuments and monument territories,
- ◆ provides the general state administration and self-administration with extracts from the Central register of the monuments fund,
- ◆ directs activities of the legal entities and private persons in the course of preservation, restoration and utilization of the monuments fund, and provides them with experts and methodical assistance,
- ◆ in case of emergency provides temporary professional safe keeping of movable national cultural monuments,
- ◆ provides municipalities with methodical and professional assistance during registration of the local monuments,
- ◆ monitors monuments law-abidingness and takes measures to relieve the shortage.

The Site Management at the local level equivalent to the current management of the Danube Limes in Slovakia and the Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube are:

- ◆ the owners and authorized administrators of both parts of the site (Monuments Act §28),
- ◆ the self-government of the Bratislava City borough of Rusovce and the Municipality of Iža (Monuments Act §14),
- ◆ the Management Group Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube (see chapter 5.e).





Roman brooches from Künzing (ID No 8)



Topographical location of the Roman auxiliary fort and the Late Roman fort in the old town of Passau (ID No 9a and 9b)

## 5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

### 5.d.1. General

The nominated property of *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is embedded in a variation of urban and natural landscapes. Besides national legislation relating to the preservation of monuments, regional and urban development plans as well as mechanisms of protection of nature contribute to the preservation of the property. The property and its special touristic features will be promoted and marketed by different regional and cross-regional tourism associations. The representatives of touristic interests are networked within various coordination groups.

#### POLITICAL SUPPORT WITHIN THE STATES PARTIES

The governments of the three participating States Parties have declared their will to participate in the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* at first through the inclusion of the relevant parts in their country onto the respective Tentative List (Germany 2015, Austria 2015, Slovakia 2002).

In extensive consulting processes the representatives of the States Parties have been in discussion with all the relevant communities and regions to get their approval for the nomination of the selected component parts. In many cases there have been information panels on the local level, reaching out to owners and others stakeholders.

#### DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

For the dissemination of knowledge through museums along the Danube Limes in Austria and Bavaria a working group developed a formalized Danube Limes Interpretation Framework (Volume I, III Annex). It attempts to assign each museum a particular role to explain the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* based on its size, special contents and position within the archaeological region.

#### RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

Concerning the scientific archaeological development representatives of the three participating States Parties of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are in due course to develop an overarching research framework for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. After two meetings with archaeologists and historians from Austria and Germany another extended meeting with colleagues from all participating States Parties took place during the final steps of writing this nomination. Initiated at the first meeting a Master Thesis attempting to assess the level of research and knowledge existing for each of the component parts and associated (not selected) sites in Germany and Austria was submitted.<sup>1</sup>

An essential for an overarching research framework is the international research program CLIR (Corpus Limitis Imperii Romani), accepted as the 80<sup>th</sup> scientific program of International Union of Academies, and

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<sup>1</sup> Stefan Pircher, Ripa Danuvii Raetiae et Norici. Eine kritische Beurteilung des Donaulimes in Bayern und Österreich (unpublished MA-thesis, Innsbruck 2017).



established in 2011 for the Danube countries.<sup>2</sup> This running program provides far reaching facilities for common, harmonized research work for the States Parties along the Danube. Its international database has been adapted for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* nomination, providing the common international database for it and for the planned extension through the eastern segment.

One of the main objective for research along the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are – besides specialized research on individual component parts – questions concerning the various courses of the Danube and its immediate tributaries over the course of the 400 years of Roman occupation of the southern banks of the river (Volume III – Annex).

## DOCUMENTATION, PUBLICATION AND COMMUNICATION

In each of the States Parties high level for documentation, publication and communication of the sites and measures concerning them exists, imbedded into the system of national heritage management. On the one side there are standards for excavation and documentation, on the other side a constant flow of publications dealing with new knowledge and results (archaeological yearbooks, archaeological and conservation reports, research reports and specialists' reports). Additionally, the interested and general public is reached through guidebooks on larger sections of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* as well as on individual sites, leaflets and information brochures. Exhibitions, like the Upper Austrian Provincial Exhibition 2018 "The return of the legion", and information boards aim on the general public, too. An additional level of communication is represented by conferences and colloquia, which deal with topics for specialists as well as for interested people. For example, the Congress of Roman Frontier Studies 2018 in Belgrade will contain a number of sessions concerning the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*.

## OVERLAP WITH OTHER WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Parts of the nominated property overlap with inscribed World Heritage Sites (Regensburg<sup>3</sup>, Wachau<sup>4</sup>, Vienna<sup>5</sup>). Except for the Wachau as cultural landscape the nominated component parts in the cities of Regensburg, Vienna and Budapest consist only of prominently visible and experienceable monuments which are considered important as symbols for the legionary fortresses here within the frontier system of the Danube Limes. To include these sites into the nomination *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is therefore a matter of wholeness and completeness.

## THE DANUBE STRATEGY – THE EUROPEAN UNION STRATEGY RELATED TO THE DANUBE REGION

With effects way beyond the nominated property of *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is the so called Danube Strategy (DRS, <http://www.danube-region.eu/>). It is a strategic development recommendation of the European Commission. It is the macro-regional development strategy and action plan for the regions and countries located in the catchment area of the Danube River. It therefore has a great relevance to the nominated property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. It targets the sustainable development of the Danube macro-region as well as the protection of its natural areas, landscapes and cultural heritage. Acting on the request of the European Council in June 2009, the European Commission submitted a proposal for the DRS in December 2010, the adoption on the Council of the European Union meeting (13 April 2011). The Danube River and its

<sup>2</sup> Zs. Visy, *Corpus Limitis Imperii Romani (CLIR)*. Proceedings of the 22nd International Congress of the Roman Frontier Studies, Ruse, Bulgaria, September 2012 (Sofia 2015) 923-928.

<sup>3</sup> Ref: 1155.

<sup>4</sup> Ref: 970.

<sup>5</sup> Ref: 1033.

catchment basin affect 14 States Parties, most of which are now EU members. The EU Danube Strategy sets down that: “Thanks to the common history and traditions, culture and art that reflect the region’s diversity, as well as its unique natural heritage, it has the power to attract. The Danube Region could become a European and international ‘brand’.” Three highlighted key points are transportation, energy and culture/tourism. In the third section there are two action plans related to cultural heritage and 12 are found under the tourism subsection.

Action Plan: Cultural Diversity is the Strength of the Danube Region, in the interest of this:

- ◆ The cultural assets of the Danube Region must be protected: through organizing international cooperation projects, joint scientific research, the exchange of experts, educational courses, conferences and training and the preservation of military memorial sites;
- ◆ The development of human relations: through the promotion of dialogue between cultures, religions and languages;
- ◆ The building up of networks for creative forces with the aid of the various festivals that already exist in the region;
- ◆ Through the preparation of a database of cultural resources as well as cultural activities and events.

Project recommendation: The arrangement of tourist packages that extend from the Black Forest to the Black Sea that are based upon a combination of bicycle-railway-boat routes.

Action Plan: The Development of Tourism Infrastructure

The establishment of accommodations (also including village tourism), harbors, hiking and bicycle paths and information centres, the linking of these with similar projects on the Drava and Sava rivers, the establishment of wine routes, archaeological parks, lookout points and sports centres and linking these into a system. The Danube Limes project can be found in the tourism subsection.

### **ARGE DONAULÄNDER - WORKING COMMUNITY OF THE DANUBE COUNTRIES**

The objective of the Working Community of the Danube countries is to promote co-operation among its members to support the overall development of the Danube region in the interest of its citizens and to contribute to peaceful collaboration in Europe. Its task is the joint, informative and professional treatment and co-ordination of issues which are of interest to its members, particularly in the fields of business, regional planning, nature conservation and environmental protection, tourism and cultural and scientific relations. Members of the Working Community include States Parties, states, counties and regional associations. The office of the Working Community of the Danube countries has been established at the Office of the Lower Austrian Provincial Government in St. Pölten. Different working groups serve as platforms for the co-ordination and formulation of the demands the regions are making on specific issues in Europe.

## 5.d.2. National

### 5.d.2.1. AUSTRIA

#### WHS Wachau<sup>6</sup>

##### Wachau Cultural Landscape

The Wachau – a stretch of the Danube Valley between Melk and Krems – is a cultural landscape featuring a harmonious interrelation between water, natural and close-to-natural areas, wine terraces, forests, and human settlements, linked by the freely flowing Danube. The abbeys of Melk and of Göttweig, with outstanding monumental features as well as a number of historic towns and villages, exhibit significant material evidence of history and evolution over time. The Wachau cultural landscape has retained to a remarkable degree material evidence of its historical evolution over more than two millennia. The landscape has evolved in response to social and economic forces over several thousand years, and each stage in its evolution has left its mark on the landscape, which is abundantly visible in the present-day landscape.

The architecture, the human settlements, and the agricultural use of the land in the Wachau vividly illustrate a basically Medieval landscape which has evolved organically and harmoniously over time.

The authenticity of the Wachau showcases the fundamental elements of a living cultural landscape inasmuch as it retains an active social role in contemporary society, closely associated with the traditional way of life and its continuous evolutionary process. The property provides significant material evidence of its evolution over time. These qualities are manifested in the agricultural and forest landscape, in the layouts of towns, and in the conservation and authenticity of individual monuments.

The cultural landscape Wachau was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2000, with a core zone of 18,387 ha and a buffer zone of 2,942 ha.

#### WHS Wien<sup>7</sup>

##### Historic Centre of Vienna

Vienna, situated on the Danube River in the eastern part of Austria, developed from early Celtic and Roman settlements into a Medieval and Baroque city, eventually becoming the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It played an essential role as the leading European music centre, hosting major personalities in the development of music from the 16th to the 20th centuries, particularly Viennese Classicism and Romanticism, consolidating Vienna's reputation as the 'musical capital' of Europe.

The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and gardens, as well as the late-19th-century Ringstrasse lined with grand buildings, monuments and parks. The property consists of the city's Medieval core (based on the Roman settlement), the principal Baroque ensembles with their axial layouts, and the Gründerzeit constructions from the beginning of the modern period.

The historic center of Vienna was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2001. The core zone (371 hectares, around 1,600 objects) comprises the inner city and areas adjacent to the Ringstraße; the buffer zone (462 ha) in the former suburbs within the belt serves to preserve the historic urban landscape.

#### Zoning plan (Flächenwidmungsplan (FNP/FWP))

A zoning plan includes local council planning for the entire council area and is drawn up on the basis of the cadastral map. The plan attaches a label to each plot, which describes how it may be used (building land, green space/open land, traffic zone, other specification). As ordinances within local planning structures zoning plans are subject to the supervision of the regional government concerned, which after specialist and legal scrutiny allows or disallows the plan.

<sup>6</sup> The nominated component parts of Blaushausgraben, St. Johann im Mauerthale, Bacharnsdorf, St. Lorenz, Windstalgraben and Mautern (ID Nos 19-24a-b) lie within an area already listed as a World Heritage Site (Wachau Cultural Landscape, Ref: 970); compare ID-files.

<sup>7</sup> The nominated component part of Wien (ID No 30) lies within an area already listed as a World Heritage Site (Historic Centre of Vienna, Ref: 1033); compare ID-file.

Legislation concerning local planning and the associated zoning plans is in Austria a responsibility of the federal regions. From region to region there are therefore different planning laws with different provisions concerning the content and the appearance of the plans including the wording of ordinances.

#### **Landscape protection area (Landschaftsschutzgebiet (LSG))**

A landscape protection area is an area protection category within the Protection of nature law. Landscape protection areas broadly correspond to the Category 5 (*Protected landscape*) protection areas of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

In Austria the federal regions are responsible for this area also.

#### **EU Bird protection guideline – Guideline 2009/147/EG from the European Parliament and council, November 30<sup>th</sup> 2009, about the protection of wild birds (EU-Vogelschutzrichtlinie)**

The bird protection guideline encompasses all species of wild birds in the European territories of the EU (with the exception of Greenland).

The most important measure aimed at achieving the aims of the bird protection guideline is area protection. Protection areas (Special Protection Areas; Natura 2000 areas) should be installed in order to protect wild birds. These areas must be set up by all member states for the bird species listed in Appendix 1.

In Austria the bird protection guideline is implemented through the different regional natural protection laws.

#### **Fauna and flora habitat guideline – Guideline 92/43/EWG for the protection of natural habitats and of wild animals and plants (Fauna-Flora-Habitat-Richtlinie)**

The main aim of the Fauna and flora habitat guideline (FFH Guideline) is the protection and revival of biological diversity. This aim is to be achieved through the setting up of the European nature reserve network Natura 2000. The member states are committed to identify, protect and develop areas in which species and habitats of European-wide importance occur.

#### **Biotope mapping – borders of the biotope spaces in Upper Austria (Biotopkartierung)**

Combined borders of the survey areas of the biotope mapping carried out in Upper Austria with information to biotope type, location and specialist natural conservation assessment – survey scale (1:5000).

#### **Thirty-year flood (HQ 30), Hundred-year flood (HQ 100) (30-jährliches Hochwasser (HQ 30), 100-jährliches Hochwasser (HQ 100))**

Flooding events are classified on the basis of so-called “annuality” (the probability of a flooding event with the accompanying discharge rate). Thus, statistically speaking, a hundred-year flood (HQ 100) is an event with a discharge of 11.200 m<sup>3</sup>/second which occurs on average every hundred years, while a thirty-year flood (HQ 30) with a discharge of 10.050 m<sup>3</sup>/second can be observed on average every thirty years.

The determination of annuality on the Danube is based on centuries of observation and on the statistical analysis of historic flooding events.

#### **WLV–hazard zone plan (WLV-Gefahrenzonenplan)**

A hazard zone plan dealing with fast-moving water and landslide control is compiled for every council area in Austria which contains fast-moving water, landslide or erosion areas.

The hazard zone plan is a topographic assessment of potential hazards and serves as basis information for local planning, the construction and safety sectors.

Flood events in recent years have shown how important it is to take account of endangered areas in local planning and zoning. Hazard zone plans have been compiled for almost 30 years now based on the 1975 Forestry Law (i.d.g.F.), § 11, in order to identify the various dangers and their potential. The plans are made available to local councils as the bodies responsible for local zoning and construction planning.

### Forestry – forest development plan (Forstwirtschaft – Waldentwicklungsplan (WEP))

The forest development plan is a specialist assessment dealing with the functions of the entire Austrian forest based on forestry law.

The forest development plan, as framework development planning for forestry, describes the state of the forests in the federal area, defines the main functions of the forests and contributes through long-term planning to the sustainable and best possible preservation of all forest functions. It should include all measures necessary to that end, order them in terms of their immediacy and initiate ensuing implementation. The forest development plan is an important foundation for political and legal decisions to do with forests. It is also increasingly consulted for non-forestry planning to do with traffic, landscape development and planning/zoning in general.

**Table 5.8**

Spatial planning for the individual component parts (Austria)

ID No	Component part	FNP/FWP	Landschaftsschutz-gebiet	EU-Vogelschutz	Flora-Fauna-Habitat (FFH)	Biotoptkartierung	HQ 30	HQ 100	WLV Gefahrenzonenplan	Forstwirtschaft	Welterbe Wachau
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	x	x		x	x	x		x		
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	x	x		x	x	x				
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	x	x		x	x	x		x		
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	x	x						x	x	
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	x	x								
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	x	x								
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	x									
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	x									
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	x									
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	x	x								
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	x	x								
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	x									
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	x									
15	Albing – Legionslager	x					x				
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	x									
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	x									
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	x									
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	x									
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	x									
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	x									
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	x									
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	x		x	x			x		x	x
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	x									x
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	x		x	x			x			x

ID No	Component part	FNPF/WWP	Landschaftsschutz-gebiet	EU-Vogelschutz	Flora-Fauna-Habitat (FFH)	Biotopkartierung	HQ 30	HQ 100	WLV Gefahrenzonenplan	Forstwirtschaft	Weiterbe Wachau
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	x						x			x
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	x		x	x			x		x	x
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	x									x
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	x									x
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	x									
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	x									
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	x									
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	x									
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	x									
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	x						x			
26a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	x									
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	x									
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	x									
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	x									
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	x									
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	x									
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	x									
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	x									
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	x									
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	x									
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	x									
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	x									
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	x		x	x			x			

**Table 5.9**  
Description of the individual development plans

ID No	Component part	Name of development plan	Description of the plan
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Zoning plan Engelhartzell	The plan reflects the current legal status (11.12.2017)
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	Zoning plan St. Agatha; Haibach ob der Donau	The plan reflects the current legal status (11.12.2017)
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	Zoning plan St. Agatha; Haibach ob der Donau	see ID No 11a

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Name of development plan</b>	<b>Description of the plan</b>
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Zoning plan Wilhering	The plan reflects the current legal status (11.12.2017)
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Zoning plan Linz	The plan reflects the current legal status (11.12.2017)
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Zoning plan Linz	see ID No 13a
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	Zoning plan Enns	The plan reflects the current legal status (11.12.2017)
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	Zoning plan Enns	see ID No 14a
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	Zoning plan Enns	see ID No 14a
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Zoning plan Enns	see ID No 14a
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	Zoning plan Enns	see ID No 14a
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Zoning plan Enns	see ID No 14a
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	Zoning plan Enns	see ID No 14a
15	Albing – Legionslager	Zoning plan St. Pantaleon-Erla	Date of vality: map sheet no 2: 11.12.2007 Bl. 3: 5.10.2016
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	Zoning plan Wallsee-Sindelburg	Date of vality: map sheet no 1: 11.11.2015 map sheet no 2: 03.02.2015
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Zoning plan Wallsee-Sindelburg	see ID No 16a
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Zoning plan Ybbs an der Donau	Date of vality: map sheet no 1: 15.06.2017 map sheet no 2 & 3: 24.06.2015
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Zoning plan Pöchlarn	Date of vality: map sheet 1: 22.11.2016 map sheet 2: 04.09.2015
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	Zoning plan Pöchlarn	see ID No 18a
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Zoning plan Pöchlarn	see ID No 18a
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	Zoning plan Pöchlarn	see ID No 18a
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	Zoning plan Schönbühel-Aggsbach	Date of vality: map sheet no 1 & 2: 19.08.2011 map sheet no 3: 13.06.2009
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	Zoning plan Rossatz-Arnsdorf	Date of vality: map sheet no 1 & 2: 28.05.2015 map sheet no 3: 25.01.2013
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Zoning plan Rossatz-Arnsdorf	see ID No 20
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	Zoning plan Rossatz-Arnsdorf	see ID No 20
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	Zoning plan Rossatz-Arnsdorf	see ID No 20
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Zoning plan Mautern an der Donau	Date of vality: map sheet no 1: 04.03.2016

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Name of development plan</b>	<b>Description of the plan</b>
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	Zoning plan Mautern an der Donau	see ID No 24a
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	Zoning plan Traismauer	Date of validity: map sheet no 1 & 3: 11.04.2017 map sheet no 2: 07.07.2017
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	Zoning plan Traismauer	see ID No 25a
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Zoning plan Traismauer	see ID No 25a
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Zoning plan Traismauer	see ID No 25a
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	Zoning plan Traismauer	see ID No 25a
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Zoning plan Zwentendorf	Date of validity: map sheet no 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9: 17.12.2008 map sheet no 6, 13, 14: 08.09.2016 map sheet no 12: 29.12.2012
26a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Zoning plan Tulln	Date of validity: map sheet no 3: 17.02.2003 map sheet no 1: 09.12.2005 map sheet no 2: 07.05.2016 map sheet no 4 & 5: 13.05.2017
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	Zoning plan Tulln	see ID No 26a
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Zoning plan Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	Date of validity: map sheet no 1 & 2: 24.12.2010 map sheet no 3: 08.11.2016
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Zoning plan Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	see ID No 28a
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Zoning plan Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	see ID No 28a
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Zoning plan Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing	see ID No 28a
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Zoning plan Kloster-neuburg	Date of validity: map sheet no 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 16: 13.09.2017
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Excerpt cadastral map	Situation of component part
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Excerpt cadastral map	Situation of component part
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	Excerpt cadastral map	Situation of component part
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Excerpt cadastral map	Situation of component part
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	Excerpt cadastral map	Situation of component part
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Zoning plan Petronell-Carnuntum Zoning plan Bad Deutsch-Altenburg	Date of validity: map sheet no 1 & 2: 27.11.2013 map sheet no 1: 29.01.2016



### 5.d.2.2. GERMANY

#### Resolutions

All municipalities affected passed the following resolution to support the nomination of the Danube Limes as a World Heritage Site:

1. The city or district council welcomes and supports the World Heritage Nomination of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes”.
2. The city or district council acknowledges and approves the areas proposed by the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, BLfD) as property and buffer zones of the nominated World Heritage Site.
3. The city or municipality accepts the obligation to preserve the integrity of the nominated property resulting from an inscription into the World Heritage List and will take this into account in future planning processes in cooperation with the World Heritage Center.
4. The city or municipality stated that it will not pursue developments that could harm the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.
  - ◆ ID No 1: City of Neustadt an der Donau, city council resolution of 04.12.2017, TOP 24, approved with an unanimous vote.
  - ◆ ID No 2: City of Neustadt an der Donau: city council resolution of 05.10.2015, TOP 12, approved with an unanimous vote, and city council resolution of 07.12.2015, TOP 20, approved with an unanimous vote.
  - ◆ ID No 3: City of Kelheim: city council resolution no 31 of 24.04.2017, approved with an unanimous vote.
  - ◆ ID Nos 4, 5a-b, 6a-l: City of Regensburg: city council resolution of 30.09.2015, TOP 12, unanimous vote; and city council resolution of 26.10.2017, TOP 8, approved with an unanimous vote (approval of a slight alteration of the area of ID No 4).
  - ◆ ID Nos 7a-b: City of Straubing: city council resolution of 18.08.2015, TOP 1, approved with an unanimous vote.
  - ◆ ID No 8: Municipality of Künzing: municipal council resolution no 307 of 18.08.2015, approved with an unanimous vote.
  - ◆ ID Nos 9a-c: City of Passau: committee for cultural affairs resolution no 310-412-2015 of 24.09.2015, approved with a vote of 12:1.

On 09.05.2017 the Bavarian State Ministry for Education and Culture, Science and Art wrote a letter to all cities and municipalities affected by the nomination to inform them about the Thematic Study and the change of the nomination strategy resulting from it and recommended by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Center.

#### Municipal statutes

##### WHS Regensburg<sup>8</sup>

The outward manifestation of the Old Town of Regensburg (also from an aerial perspective) as well as the appearance of individual buildings within this area is the objects considered worthy of preservation. The preservation and renewal of the townscape of the old city centre of Regensburg is a matter of architectural, cultural and social significance that has high priority and is in the public interest. On the basis of Art. 91 (1) nos. 2 and 4 and Art. 91 (2) no. 1 of the Bavarian Building Code, the City of Regensburg has therefore issued By-Laws for protecting the old city centre. The purpose of the statute is to implement building measures and advertising which show consideration and respect for the existing historical buildings and for local styles of design and their traditional rules. The statute applies to outside walls,

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<sup>8</sup> The nominated component parts of Regensburg Kumpfmühl (ID Nos 5a-b) and Regensburg (ID Nos 6a-i) lie within an area already listed as a World Heritage Site (Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof, Ref: 1155); compare ID-files.

roofs, roof superstructures and segments, windows and other openings, balconies, railings, overhead lines, antennas, enclosures and advertising billboards.

Sondernutzungssatzung: Adopted by the city council on 18.12.2000 (Official Gazette no. 52 dated 27.12.2000) as a substitute for the By-Laws on using space for a special purpose dated 30.10.1996 (Official Gazette no. 47 dated 18.11.1996), and amended in the By-Laws dated 14.08.2003 (Official Gazette no. 35 dated 25.08.2003).

### Tourism concepts

Apart from Neustadt a. d. Donau-Bad Gögging, which bases modern thermal spa tourism (see <http://www.limes-therme.de/limes-therme/kompetenzen/thermal-erholungsbad/uebersicht.html>) on the Roman roots of the military spa (ID No 1), however without aiming at historical and archaeological accuracy, the Roman history along the Bavarian section of the Danube Limes is so far of little importance for cultural tourism. In some cities, like Straubing however, the Roman past (cf. ID No 7a-b) forms an important component in local tourism strategies. In the case of Straubing this is due to exceptional Roman objects in the local Gäubodenmuseum, including the world-famous “Straubing treasure” with a large number of helmets with face masks and other protective equipment.

In the case of Regensburg (Bavaria) still upstanding as well as carefully restored remains of the Roman legionary fortress (ID No 6a-i) have a distinct positive impact on cultural tourism: The restoration of the main gate (*porta praetoria*) as the most iconic site of the Bavarian Danube Limes section as well as the impressive remains of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress were financed by a German federal program for National World Heritage Sites, because these component parts are part of the existing World Heritage Site ‘Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof’ (ref: 1155). As the “document *porta praetoria*” is situated in the immediate vicinity of the embarkation point for Danube river cruises at Regensburg, the *porta praetoria* has been integrated into guided tours for national and international audiences. It must be stressed that the various programs for enhancing the presentation of Roman remains, like the Bavarian Limes-Program, which for example invested into the archaeological park at Eining (part of existing WHS FRE, ref. 430ter), had a considerable effect in awareness-building for our common Roman past in general. The need for the development of a measurable “Roman tourism” along the Bavarian section of the Danube Limes however must be considered as a future challenge for supra-regional or transnational tourism management organisations like the “Tourismusverband Ostbayern”, which does not even include Romans as a marketing strategy so far. As set out in the Danube Limes Interpretation Framework (DLIF), tourism management-actions affecting the Danube Limes in Bavaria must strictly comply with guidelines of the ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee. Activities in connection with displays and attractions should take into consideration the International Cultural Tourism Charter: Managing Tourism at places of heritage (ICOMOS 1999) as well as internationally acknowledged museums standards, as defined in the ICOM statutes.

**Table 5.10**

Spatial planning for the individual component parts (Germany)

ID No	Component part	Flächennutzungsplan	Bebauungsplan	Biotoptkartierung (Flachland)	Biotoptkartierung (Stadt)	Flora-Fauna-Habitat Gebiete	Landschaftschutz-gebiet	Ökoflächenkataster	HQ 100	WHS Regensburg (Ref: 1155)
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	×								
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	×		×		×				
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	×				×				

ID No	Component part	Flächennutzungsplan	Bebauungsplan	Biotoptkartierung (Flachland)	Biotoptkartierung (Stadt)	Flora-Fauna-Habitat Gebiete	Landschaftsschutz-gebiet	Ökoflächenkataster	HQ 100	WHS Regensburg (Ref: 1155)
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	x	x		x		x	x	x	
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	x	x		x					
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	x			x					
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	x								x
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	x								x
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	x								x
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	x								x
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	x								x
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	x	x							x
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	x	x							x
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	x								x
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	x								x
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	x								x
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	x			x				x	x
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	x	x							
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	x	x							
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	x			x					
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	x							x	
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	x	x						x	
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	x							x	
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	x	x							

**Table 5.11**

Description of the individual development plans

ID No	Component part	Name of development plan	Description of the plan
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Neustadt a. d. Donau vom 19.01.1991	Regional development plan of the city of Neustadt a. d. Donau valid since 19.01.1991
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Neustadt a. d. Donau vom 19.01.1991	Regional development plan of the city of Neustadt a. d. Donau valid since 19.01.1991
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Kelheim vom 31.10.2003	Regional development plan of the city of Kelheim valid since 31.10.2003
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Regensburg vom 31.01.1983; Bebauungsplan Nr. 40 Nördlich Roter-Brach-Weg der Stadt Regensburg vom 09.08.1968;	Regional development plan of the city of Regensburg valid since 31.01.1983; Urban development plan No 40 of the city of Regensburg valid since 09.08.1968;

ID No	Component part	Name of development plan	Description of the plan
		Bebauungsplan Nr. 153 Kornweg - An den Klostergründen der Stadt Regensburg vom 24.12.1979	Urban development plan No 153 of the city of Regensburg valid since 24.12.1979
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Regensburg vom 31.01.1983; Bebauungsplan Nr. 225 Kleingartenanlage Behnerkeller der Stadt Regensburg vom 24.02.1992	Regional development plan of the city of Regensburg valid since 31.01.1983;  Urban development plan No 225 of the city of Regensburg valid since 24.02.1992
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Regensburg vom 31.01.1983	Regional development plan of the city of Regensburg valid since 31.01.1983
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Regensburg vom 31.01.1983	Regional development plan of the city of Regensburg valid since 31.01.1983
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	see ID No 6a	see ID No 6a
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	see ID No 6a	see ID No 6a
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	see ID No 6a	see ID No 6a
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	see ID No 6a	see ID No 6a
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Regensburg vom 31.01.1983; Bebauungsplan Nr. 140 Maximilianstraße der Stadt Regensburg vom 12.12.2005	Regional development plan of the city of Regensburg valid since 31.01.1983;  Urban development plan No 140 of the city of Regensburg valid since 12.12.2005
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	see ID No 6f	see ID No 6f
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	see ID No 6a	see ID No 6a
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	see ID No 6a	see ID No 6a
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	see ID No 6a	see ID No 6a
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	see ID No 6a	see ID No 6a
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Regensburg vom 31.01.1983; Bebauungsplan Nr. 151 Ehemalige Bahnflächen südlich der Ladehofstraße der Stadt Regensburg vom 26.07.2011	Regional development plan of the city of Regensburg valid since 31.01.1983;  Urban development plan No 151 of the city of Regensburg valid since 26.07.2011
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Straubing vom 13.07.2006; Bebauungsplan No 116 Stadtspark am Römerkastell der Stadt Straubing vom 02.10.1996	Regional development plan of the city of Straubing valid since 13.07.2006;  Urban development plan No 116 of the city of Straubing valid since 02.10.1996
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Straubing vom 13.07.2006	Regional development plan of the city of Straubing valid since 13.07.2006

ID No	Component part	Name of development plan	Description of the plan
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Flächennutzungsplan der Gemeinde Künzing vom 30.07.2012	Regional development plan of the municipality of Künzing valid since 30.07.2012
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Passau vom 04.03.1992; Bebauungsplan A-18 Bräugasse der Stadt Passau vom 14.03.1979	Regional development plan of the city of Passau valid since 04.03.1992; Urban development plan A-18 of the city of Passau valid since 14.03.1979
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Passau vom 04.03.1992	Regional development plan of the city of Passau valid since 04.03.1992
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Flächennutzungsplan der Stadt Passau vom 04.03.1992; Bebauungsplan Nr. 1.17  Kläranlage der Stadt Passau vom 15.11.1978	Regional development plan of the city of Passau valid since 04.03.1992;  Urban development plan No 1.17 of the city of Passau valid since 15.11.1978

### 5.d.2.3. SLOVAKIA

There exist several national concepts, plans and instruments which are related to the nominated component parts Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) and Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* and their development. They ensure the preservation and regulated development of the sites; each of them is designated to a different priority and is addressing issues concerned with a high level of complexity. Complex conceptual materials regulating the preservation of the component parts proposed for the WH List are in force and their regulations have been duly implemented into corresponding municipal and regional spatial (urban) plans, which are the binding materials for adequate territory development. Their provisions are also binding for formulation of subsequent planning documents, such as economic and social development programmes or tourism development strategies.

The principal and conceptual materials guiding the preservation of the component parts proposed for the WH List and adequate development of their surroundings on national, regional and local levels are:

**The Concept of Protection of the Monuments Fund 2011–2021 and The Strategy of Preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic 2017–2022** represent basic conceptual materials which formulate key objectives of national policy in the field of monument protection, stipulate tasks to be achieved within the set period and define responsibilities of involved authorities, especially for state administration and territorial self-government bodies. Both documents prioritize the protection of World Heritage sites in Slovakia in selected areas – mainly in terms focusing on ensuring proper conservation, maintenance and presentation, as well as establishing a sustainable mechanism of long-term financial support for the World Heritage sites.

The Concept has been adopted by the Government of the Slovak Republic in 2011 and is currently in force; the Strategy has just recently passed the process of legalization and has been approved by the Government on 13 December 2017.

**National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy up to 2020, Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy, issued in 2014** (in relation to natural surroundings of the component parts belonging to the Protected landscape area, Protected bird area and Natura 2000 site called Dunajské luhy) defines measures which aim to halt the deterioration of the status of all species and habitats and to achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status, to implement biodiversity-friendly measures on all agricultural areas and. In particular with regard to the Danubian alluvial forests, the plan aims to ensure

a favorable conservation status of aquatic and water-bound habitats and species and to ensure such a form of water use that will not adversely affect aquatic species, habitats and ecosystems.

Long-term planning of activities to enhance preservation and public awareness of cultural heritage through tourism is based on programming documents at regional level. **Strategy for the Development of Tourism in the Bratislava Region until the year 2020 (Action Plan 2016 – 2020)** focuses on authentic heritage, accentuates continuity in its responsible exploitation, preferably in public-private partnerships, and ranks among its main thematical focuses especially the sites demonstrating the fruitful coexistence of Roman civilization and barbarian tribes on the Danube border, such as Gerulata (see: <http://www.region-bsk.sk/strategie-rozvoja-cestovneho-ruchu.aspx>).

**Strategic and Marketing Plan for Tourism Development in the Nitra Self-Governing Region 2014 – 2020** incorporates the Roman fort in Iža into the forefront of the region's cultural tourism potential, it is one of the priorities in marking and navigation on the main transport routes in the region. Thanks to the configuration of its terrain, Nitra region is the exceptionally suitable destination for cyclotourism – the plan envisages the completion of the EUROVELO 6 bicycle route, which passes in the close vicinity of the Roman fort in Iža and the strengthening of the tourism services along this route (see: <https://www.unsk.sk/zobraz/obsah/8418>).

**Planning documents for Bratislava - Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) (ID No 32): Spatial plan of the zone Bratislava - Rusovce – centre** (2016, adopted by generally binding regulation no. VZN 4/2016 of Bratislava - Rusovce municipality) concerns the territory of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce and implements its above-mentioned Preservation Principles. The spatial plan represents a strategic document which sets out the regulatory conditions for possible construction activities in order to safeguard and preserve the remains of the rich historical heritage, especially the Roman fort Gerulata, in the context of the needs of developing a knowledge-oriented society, as well as in the compliance with the ambition of the Slovak Republic to include this site in the World Heritage List. The material formulates regulations at the level of detail of single cadastral plots for spatial development, reconstruction and rehabilitation within a stabilized urbanized area and applies the principles of care for the cultural and historical values while respecting the conditions of nature protection and landscape creation. The implementation of the spatial plan and the control of compliance with its regulations is the competence of municipality Bratislava – Rusovce (see: <http://www.bratislava-rusovce.sk/up-pamiatkovej-zony-bratislava-rusovce>).

**The Principles for Monument Preservation of Historic Zone Rusovce** (elaborated by the Regional Monuments Board Bratislava in 2002, updated in 2011) designate the preservation principles and requirements of protection for the whole territory of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce, including its archaeological layer. This material provides expertise in the field of monuments protection, it serves as an obligatory basis for local spatial documentation and thus facilitates preservation of heritage values in the historic zone.

**Economic and Social Development Programme of Bratislava, the Capital of the Slovak Republic for the period 2010–2020** is a medium-term development document aimed at enhancing quality of life in the city of Bratislava through responsible use of its assets. It defines high concentration of cultural and natural heritage values as an important attribute of Bratislava, includes heritage protection as a necessary prerequisite of responsible development and counts with valorization of heritage as an integral part of the tourism industry development. After the inscription on the World Heritage List, Gerulata is to become a highlight of Bratislava's tourism marketing. This material is supplemented and elaborated into greater detail by the **Economic and Social Development Plan of Bratislava - Rusovce for the period 2015–2024** which stipulates support for Gerulata's preservation and promotion in inter-connection with other local monuments (see: <http://www.bratislava-rusovce.sk/phsr>).

**Planning documents for Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) (ID No 33):**

**Spatial plan of Iža municipality** (adopted in August 2008, supplemented in July 2016)

establishes regulations for the functional use and spatial arrangement of the territory of the municipality at the level of detail of single cadastral plots. It guides future activities in relation to environmental care, ecological stability and landscape creation, incorporates rules of cultural and natural heritage protection into the municipality's decision-making processes, and regulates projects of transport and technical infrastructure (see: [http://www.iza.sk/sk/zemn-pln\\_44.html](http://www.iza.sk/sk/zemn-pln_44.html)).

**Preservation Principles for Buffer Zone for National Cultural Monument Iža – "Kelemantia"** (elaborated by the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava in 2015) stipulate requirements concerning the preservation of the National Cultural Monument – Roman counter-fort Iža – "Kelemantia" within the area of the designated buffer zone. They follow the requirement to protect and restore protected parts of monuments and their environment in accordance with the Act on Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites, as amended. All subjects operating on the designated territory are obliged to act in accordance with the interest to set up the adequate conditions for preservation of heritage values within this area and not to endanger or damage them with their activities. All activities within this area should also take into account the spatial planning context of environment, and have to be in maximum possible harmony with the achieved stage of historical development, to respect it and develop it in sustainable manner.

**Architectonic-urbanistic study of the Roman counter-fort in Iža** (elaborated by G + G project – Conservation of Monuments, Bratislava, 2011) represents a basic concept, vision and guidance material for conservation of the monument, and provides detailed plan of subsequent measures needed for adequate and comprehensible presentation of the Roman counter-fort in Iža – "Kelemantia".

**Economic and Social Development Programme of Iža for the Period 2016 – 2020** is a medium-term programming document at municipal level setting out measures to stimulate the municipality's development while respecting the wider objectives of state regional policy. Under the strategic priority axis 2, it is expected to improve the conditions for the protection of cultural heritage by construction of the new scientific and research premises of the Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia. The plan recognises the international Danube cyclist route (EUROVELO 6 – running in the immediate proximity of the Roman fort in Iža) as one of the municipality's strengths, and by 2020 plans to connect it with local cyclist routes in the village and its neighbourhood (see: [http://www.iza.sk/sk/phsr\\_96.html](http://www.iza.sk/sk/phsr_96.html)).

**Table 5.12**  
Spatial planning for the individual component parts (Slovakia)

ID No	Component part	Spatial plan	Architectonic-urbanistic study	Economic and social development plan	Principles of monuments preservation	Tourism development plan	Natura 2000	Protected bird area
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	x		x	x	x		
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	x		x	x	x		
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	x		x	x	x		
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	x		x	x	x	x	x
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	x		x	x	x	x	x

**Table 5.13**  
Description of the individual development plans

ID No	Component part	Name of development plan	Description of the plan
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Územný plán zóny – Pamiatková zóna Rusovce	Local spatial plan concerning the selected part of Rusovce within the boundaries of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce, valid since 07/04/2016
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Zásady ochrany – Pamiatková zóna Rusovce	Principles guiding the monument protection in the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce, valid since 03/07/2014
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Plán hospodárskeho a sociálneho rozvoja MČ Bratislava-Rusovce na obdobie 2015 – 2024	Economic and social development plan on municipal level for the city-borough of Bratislava-Rusovce, valid since 27/09/2016
		Stratégia rozvoja turizmu v Bratislavskom kraji do roku 2020	Tourism development strategy and action plan on regional level for the Bratislava self-governing region, valid since 11/12/2015
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Územný plán obce Iža	Local spatial plan relating to the cadastral territory of the municipality of Iža, valid since 11/09/2008
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	Návrh a rozhodnutie na vyhlásenie ochranného pásma NhNKP Archeologického náleziska v Iži – Leányvári	Principles guiding the monument protection in the buffer zone of the Roman counter-fort in Iža, valid since 10/2015, decision to declare a protection zone, valid since 10/2015
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	Architektonicko-urbanistická štúdia pre NKP Rímskeho tábora v Iži	Architectonic-urbanistic study for the long-term conservation and presentation of the Roman counter-fort in Iža, valid since 12/11/2011
		Program hospodárskeho a sociálneho rozvoja obce Iža na roky 2016 – 2020	Economic and social development plan on municipal level for the municipality of Iža, valid since 26/04/2016
		Strategický a marketingový plan rozvoja cestovného ruchu v Nitrianskom samosprávnom kraji na roky 2014 – 2020	Tourism development strategy and marketing action plan on regional level for the Nitra self-governing region, valid since 26/10/2015





Roman watchtower at Bacharnsdorf (ID No 21)

## 5.e. Property management plan or other management systems

### 5.e.1. International Framework

#### FRAMEWORK OF PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are legally protected by the national and state laws of the three participating States Parties (Germany, Austria and Slovakia). According to the general legal systems, a lot of responsibility rests with the owners of the sites and the local and regional governments. Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through a regularly updated Management Plan for the identification, protection, conservation and sustainable use of the respective component part. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property.

The States Parties involved attach great value to international collaboration as a means to promote the presentation, management and development of the heritage of the European frontiers, by joint initiatives and exchange of experiences. Therefore, the States Parties of the nominated property have agreed on an integrated management system consisting of two closely cooperating and interacting bodies (fig. 5.2): The *Intergovernmental Committee for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* (IGC DL) to oversee and coordinate the overall management at an international level, and the *Management Group for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* (MG DL) which assembles those directly responsible for the site management of the property and provides the primary mechanism for sharing best practice. Their function and procedures are laid down in a Joint Declaration (see below).

#### Frontiers of the Roman Empire The Danube Limes

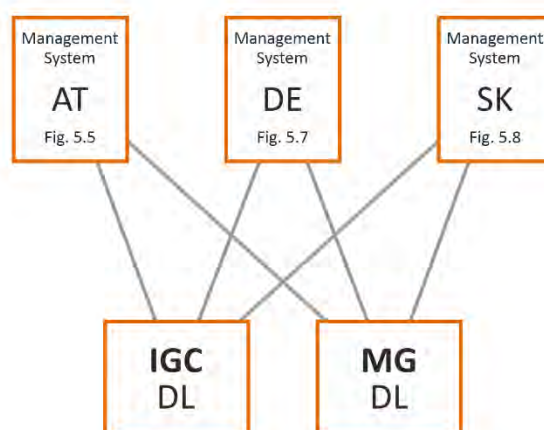


Fig. 5.2: Management system of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*

This follows the system which has been established successfully after the inscription of the Upper German-Raetian Limes for exchange and cooperation concerning all World Heritage matters concerning the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* and its management. The two main elements are the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) and the Management Group (also known as the Hexham Group). In the Thematic Study it was suggested that this system would be transferred to the proposed three new properties Frontiers of the Roman Empire.

The aims of a joint management system for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Europe include “to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, presentation and understanding of the Roman frontier, above and below ground, in an inter-disciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework”. These aims are fully shared by the States Parties involved in the preparation of the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. Since it is no longer envisaged to extend the inscribed property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* (ref. 430ter), a new overarching framework is needed to support international collaboration in those fields relevant to the overall management and development of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Europe as World Heritage. It is the ambition of the States Parties involved to realise such a framework, which is provisionally labelled ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster’ (hereafter: Cluster) (fig. 5.3).

The Cluster will include both the inscribed and envisaged properties in Europe, and will be open to future extension with frontier sections in North Africa and the Near East. The Cluster will include provision to ensure appropriate levels of governance and scientific advice applicable to the Cluster itself and to the individual component World Heritage properties.

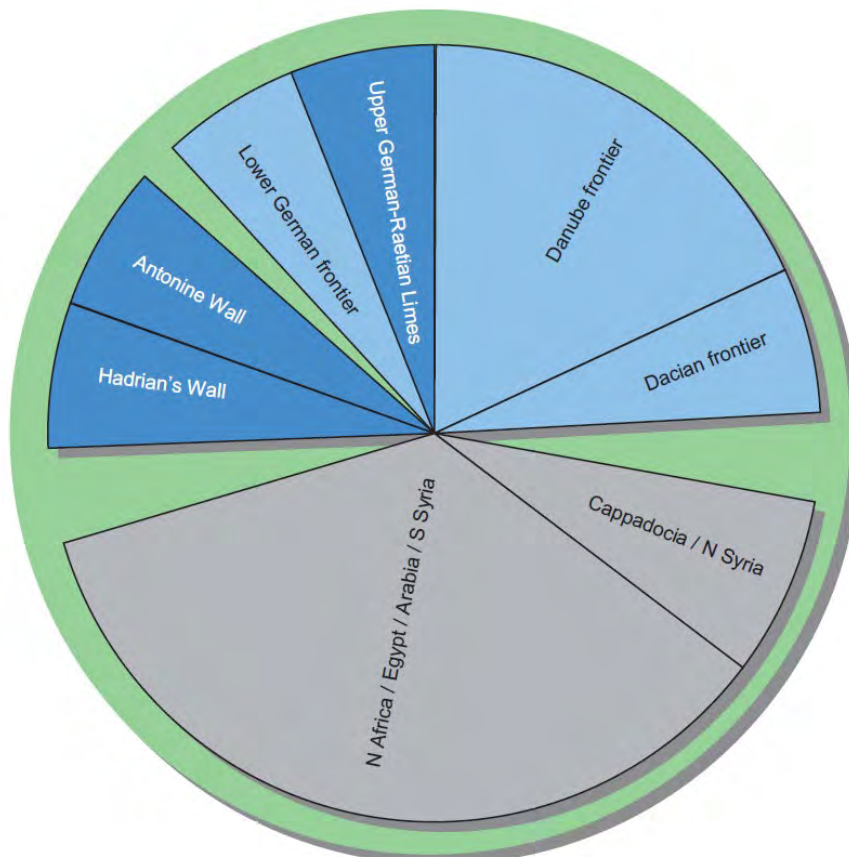


Fig. 5.3: The envisaged ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster’

The primary aims of the Cluster are the presentation of the World Heritage of the Roman frontiers as a single, coherent monument and the furthering of international cooperation to facilitate management and development of the properties (fig. 5.4). The existing Bratislava Group will form the basis. This is an



international scientific advisory body with expert members from States Parties containing inscribed or potential parts of the WHS FRE. The Bratislava Group aims to share knowledge and experience of Roman frontiers and their identification, protection, conservation, management and presentation, leading to the distillation of a common viewpoint. Through technical and professional advice the Bratislava Group provides a scientific framework for the whole of the Roman frontiers (cf. Thematic Study, Volume I – Annex). Its responsibility will cover the four domains of policy, management, scientific advice and public outreach and form the bracket over the inscribed sites Frontiers of the Roman Empire.

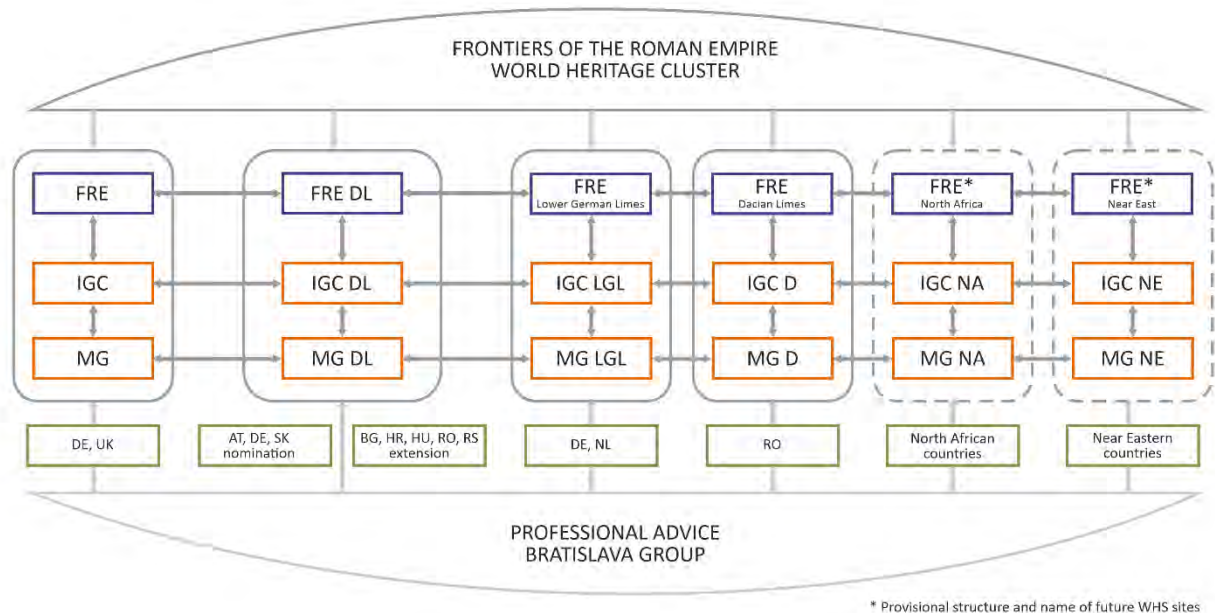


Fig. 5.4: Management proposal for the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster'

### COMMON MANAGEMENT AIMS

The aim of the participating States Parties is, to create a World Heritage Site for the whole of the Danube Limes, as evidence of a specialised frontier of one of the world's greatest civilisation and as a symbol of a common heritage.

Responsibility for the management of individual parts of the nominated World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* must rest with the individual States Parties and be carried out by each in accordance with their national legislative and management system. Equally it is essential that individual parts of the nominated property are managed within an overall framework of co-operation to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, presentation and understanding of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*, above and below ground, in an interdisciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework. Envisioned is the enhancement of respect for the surviving remains of the frontier and the transmission of these remains to future generations. We acknowledge that the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* and its associations as a common feature will bring people together. This will be achieved also through improved public knowledge, utilising modern information systems.

Internationally, goals over the next few years are:

a common vision for the whole *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*;

- ◆ increasing public and scientific exchange over the States Parties involved;
- ◆ the creation of a web site;
- ◆ the linking of national data bases;
- ◆ the development of transnational programs to raise awareness;

- ◆ the development of common standards for recording, conservation, management and display;
- ◆ the development of research framework for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*;
- ◆ support and advice to the States Parties involved in the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Eastern Segment)*.

Nationally, the management systems for each national part of the property would need to address, within the overall framework set out above, identification and definition of the component parts' significance, as well as their conservation, access to them, the interests and involvement of all appropriate organisations and communities from national to local level, and their sustainable economic use.

The management plans within each State Party's existing legislative and management systems are developed for the nominated property concerning the identification, protection, conservation and sustainable use of the nominated component parts. Points that are covered within this are:

- ◆ safeguarding and preservation of the existing archaeological property;
- ◆ planning the conservation and development of protective measures;
- ◆ preservation of the general character of the components;
- ◆ attempt to reactivate historical connections;
- ◆ planning for the scientific investigation;
- ◆ the commitment to involve local communities;
- ◆ the commitment to achieve appropriate balance between conservation, access, the interests of local communities, owners and sustainable economic use of the component parts;
- ◆ the commitment to coordinate activities and participation in the co-ordination mechanisms;
- ◆ to preserve the vitality of the different landscapes at the Danube Limes through forward-looking and integrated development;
- ◆ exploiting public and private resources to increase the protection and the development of the component parts and the landscapes at the Danube Limes;
- ◆ looking for possibilities to enhance the component parts in their appearance;
- ◆ the improvement of accessibility of the component parts;
- ◆ ensuring that the economic advantages of tourism at the Danube Limes are also in the advantage of the local population;
- ◆ extending the education and information offering regarding the property specifically, and the World Heritage in general on a regional, national and international level;
- ◆ intention to develop partnership and compliance with those who are concerned public or private with the Danube Limes, its component parts and their surroundings;
- ◆ an effective implementation and monitoring system.

The management plans are understood as regulatory frameworks, in which both concrete statements regarding future handling of the property as well as perspectives regarding long-term development are laid down. They are not meant as an inflexible proposal; rather, they should be interpreted as an evolving document. They will be revised and updated on a regular basis.

The management plans are given as Annexes in Volume I.

### **Joint declaration for running and expanding the nominated World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)***

The World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is nominated as a serial transnational World Heritage Site.

The States Parties involved hereby declare their aim to conserve the (proposed) Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of this exceptional archaeological structure with all its nominated component parts. They agree to collaborate in order to preserve the nominated World Heritage Site, to develop

knowledge about it and to transmit this to future generations.

The States Parties hereby declare their commitment to coordinate their management of the nominated World Heritage Site. They

- ◆ look forward to continuing their cooperation for the benefit and success of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*
- ◆ will be guided by the Operational Guidelines and decisions of the World Heritage Committee relating to the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*
- ◆ recognize the importance of – and need for – coordinated management and monitoring as the foundation for practical actions between and in all participating States Parties
- ◆ agree to continue collaboration in order to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations this common heritage of proposed Outstanding Universal Value.
- ◆ It is also the aim of the States Parties that the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* should (in the case of their inscription) be expanded in a future time to include as much of the preserved structures of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* as a whole as feasible. The States Parties recognise that, as the former Roman border along the river Danube stretches down to the Black Sea extending the nominated World Heritage Site will be a complex process.

Each State Party is responsible for taking care of conservation and management of the property within its territory, in accordance with the provisions of the World Heritage Convention, the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (“Operational Guidelines”) and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee. This responsibility is managed by each State Party in its own right, in accordance with its legislative and management systems.

In line with section 135 of the Operational Guidelines, an Intergovernmental Committee for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* (IGC DL) is established to coordinate at an international level the management and development of the whole of the nominated World Heritage Site.

By joining the IGC DL, the respective national and regional governments, archaeological and heritage agencies declare their commitment to the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the site within their jurisdiction in accordance with the highest archaeological and heritage standards.

The terms of reference of the IGC DL are set out below.

***Terms of Reference of the Intergovernmental Committee for the  
Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (IGC DL)***

**1. Intergovernmental Committee for the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site (IGC DL)**

The Intergovernmental Committee (IGC DL) is established in order to coordinate overall management of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site at an international level. Its Terms of Reference are approved unanimously by all the States Parties involved in the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. The current States Parties involved are Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary and the Slovak Republic.

**2. Membership**

Membership of the IGC DL consists of the delegations of the States Parties which care for a section of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* currently nominated as World Heritage Site. The delegations are composed of at least one member of the respective administrations (ministry) in charge of the national sections of the nominated World Heritage Site as well as at least one expert in archaeology or heritage. Delegations may not exceed 5 members.

**3. Objectives**

The objectives of the IGC DL are

- ◆ to coordinate at an international level the management, monitoring and development of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site

- ◆ to advise and support its members in their efforts to conserve and manage those parts of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site which are under their respective responsibility, in accordance with the World Heritage Convention
- ◆ to promote best practice and common approaches to ensure the continuing World Heritage status of the component parts of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site in case of their inscription
- ◆ to develop further the management systems of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site as an evolving instrument, based on the management principles contained in the nomination dossier.
- ◆ to participate at an international level in the development of the properties of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster*.

#### **4 Procedures**

##### **4.1 Chair of the IGC DL**

The IGC DL is chaired by one of the States Parties members of the IGC DL. The Chair will provide secretariat support for organising meetings, disseminating information to IGC DL members, preparing documents for meetings, recording the IGC DL's discussions and coordinating common actions.

The Chairmanship changes every other year on February 1, beginning in 2020. It is allocated according to the alphabetical order of the names of the States Parties in English, beginning with Austria.

##### **4.2 Meetings**

The IGC DL meets at least once a year. After consulting other members, the Chair of the IGC DL convenes the meetings and decides on the agenda.

An extraordinary meeting may be requested by any State Party member of the IGC DL at any time, in writing to the Chair. The Chair will then decide whether and when to convene an extraordinary meeting, after consultation with other members of the IGC DL.

##### **4.3 Decisions**

The delegation of each State Party to the IGC DL has only one vote.

Decisions of the IGC DL are taken by a three quarters majority of States Parties members of the IGC present, except where otherwise stated below.

The quorum for a decision is at least three quarters of all States Parties members.

Other members of the IGC DL and Observers participate without the right to vote.

##### **4.4 Observers**

The Chair may invite observers to attend IGC DL meetings, after consultation with other members of the IGC DL.

These may include observers from those States Parties which care for a section of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site which is at that time not yet inscribed, particularly of those states which are in the process of developing a nomination.

They may also include third party observers, such as from the World Heritage Centre, World Heritage Advisory Bodies and others with special competences in specific subjects to be dealt with at a meeting in order to make a contribution on a consultative basis.

##### **4.5 Publications**

Members of the IGC DL are consulted before publication of any document or statement in the name of the IGC DL. All publications in the name of the IGC DL are agreed unanimously by all States Parties members.

##### **4.6 Languages**

The working language of the IGC DL is English.

##### **4.7 Expenses**

The costs of participating in IGC DL meetings are met by the participants.

##### **4.8 Advisory groups**

The IGC DL may seek advice from advisory bodies such as the Management Group DL, the Bratislava Group, and comparable bodies for the existing World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire (WHS FRE)*.

#### **4.8.1 Management Group for the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site (MG DL)**

The Management Group for the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* World Heritage Site (MG DL) is made up of those directly responsible for the site management of the currently inscribed sections of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. The MG DL provides the primary mechanism for sharing best practice in relation to nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site. The MG DL participates at an international level in the management and monitoring of the properties of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster*.

#### **4.8.2 Bratislava Group**

The Bratislava Group is an international scientific advisory body with expert members from States Parties along the frontiers of the Roman Empire, at present primarily in Europe, containing inscribed or potential parts of World Heritage Sites in relation to the frontiers of the Roman Empire. The Bratislava Group aims to share knowledge and experience of Roman frontiers and their identification, protection, conservation, management and presentation, leading to the distillation of a common viewpoint. Through technical and professional advice the Bratislava Group provides a scientific framework for the whole of the Roman frontiers. According to the Thematic Study for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire 2017 (....) it provides the framework to connect all inscribed and potential parts of World Heritage Sites in relation to the frontiers of the Roman Empire (Cluster). The Bratislava Group supports States Parties by:

- advising on the significance of the Roman frontiers and on the development of best practice guides for their management and improving their understanding
- developing support structures such as an overall research strategy, an international Roman frontiers database and websites.

### **5 Tasks**

#### **5.1 Coordination**

The IGC DL coordinates the management of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site at the international level. It coordinates responses to the World Heritage Centre for all questions which relate to the whole of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site. This task is managed by the Chair, which obtains and coordinates information from the States Parties. Individual States Parties will continue to make notifications to the World Heritage Centre in accordance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

The IGC DL is guided by common management principles set out in the nomination dossier *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. It will deal with those aspects of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site management which concern more than a single national part.

#### **5.2 Extensions to the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site**

##### **5.2.1 Proposals to extend the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site**

Any prospective State Party which on its territory does preserve a part or parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is invited to prepare a proposal to join the serial transnational World Heritage Site in case of the prior inscription of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes*.

At the request of a State Party member of the World Heritage Convention, the IGC DL will consider proposed extensions to *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in case of their prior inscription.

In accordance with the Operational Guidelines, the member States Parties of the IGC DL must agree unanimously on any proposal for extension to *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site (in case of its prior inscription) before the nomination is formally submitted to UNESCO.



**5.2.2 Acceptance of this Declaration and Terms of Reference**

Any prospective State Party has to accept this Joint Declaration and Terms of Reference.

**5.3 Monitoring / Evaluation**

The IGC DL supports States Parties in the UNESCO Periodic Reporting. Through its members it coordinates all matters of evaluation of the serial property relating to issues of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site.

**5.4 State of conservation**

It is noted that, according to the Operational Guidelines, if part of the property is at risk the whole property can be placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

States Parties commit themselves to inform the IGC DL of proposed changes of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site with significant impact on the proposed OUV.

The IGC DL may consider the state of conservation of any component part of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site as well as planned developments or operations that could potentially damage parts of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site or its surroundings. The IGC DL may discuss with the States Parties issues relating to the conservation of parts of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site and its surroundings.

**5.5 Presentation and research**

The IGC DL promotes the presentation of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site. It encourages initiatives intended to contribute to the international recognition of the archaeological and historical value of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site. It encourages scientific research in the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site.

**5.6 Nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* as World Heritage Site**

The IGC DL coordinates and supervises the preparation of the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* as World Heritage Site. The States Parties members unanimously agree on all aspects of the nomination dossier and recommend its signature through the relevant representatives of the States Parties.

**6 Commencement and amendments**

The IGC DL and these Terms of Reference come into effect on the date of the signing of this Joint Declaration.

The Terms of Reference may be amended at any time, subject to unanimous agreement of the States Parties members.

The Terms of Reference will be reviewed five years from the date of signature of the Joint Declaration.

## **COMMON AIMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES (WESTERN SEGMENT)**

The components selected for the nomination *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are well defined and legally protected recognized archaeological sites. Following the rules established by the different national/regional legal frameworks, they are managed by competent authorities that decide on protection measures, enforce legal protection in administrative procedures, publish and collaborate in research, and try to raise awareness of the heritage value of the individual sites.

Nomination of the property for the World Heritage List shall enhance its protection and conservation and facilitate the exchange of experience and knowledge among experts and other stakeholders. It shall raise awareness of the need to preserve the roman limes sites and support sustainable educational and

promotional projects informing the public of its outstanding archaeological values. It will help to ensure that any possible use of the properties does not adversely impact its value, integrity or the authenticity. The overall management policy of the sites (including nominated components of the serial and associated sites) reassures a balance between two criteria. Namely, between the gain of knowledge of the archaeological phenomenon through research, the exhibition of finds and other communication measures to raise awareness on the one hand; and the integral conservation without any intervention of invisible (not yet excavated) sites on the other.

The national management plans of the property developed within the World Heritage nomination must therefore first ascertain whether local responsibilities of protection and conservation for each component are properly performed. Secondly, it must enhance and implement actions and measures (concerning the property) that contribute to the aims of World Heritage and are ecologically and culturally sustainable. And thirdly it must ensure horizontal and vertical coordination and exchange between all national, regional and local authorities and communities.

### **COMMON OBJECTIVES**

As a management framework, common objectives must be adopted for different activity domains, serving to direct as principles and guidelines the international, national and regional / local actions amongst all partners in the participating States Parties. In order to gain maximal coherence with World Heritage, the five 'C's based on UNESCO's strategy, according to the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage (WC-02/CONF.202/25,9), have been chosen to define the activity domains and as topics to formulate common management objectives. An additional 'C' for coordination has been prefixed.

#### **ACTIVITY DOMAIN 1: ENSURE THE COORDINATION BETWEEN ALL PLAYERS INVOLVED IN THE NOMINATION**

1. All the involved authorities and players are coordinated.
2. International, national, regional and local experts involved in the World Heritage property and the conservation of Roman Limes sites build a high performance network (an established working group for knowledge exchange is the Bratislava Group).
3. Regular meetings of the Management Group for the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* World Heritage Site (MG DL) contribute to excellent management of the property.

#### **ACTIVITY DOMAIN 2: STRENGTHEN THE CREDIBILITY OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

1. The property Danube Limes is aiming at excellence regarding management, protection and conservation.
2. The obligations of the World Heritage Convention and the rules of the Operational Guidelines are fully respected.
3. All involved authorities are aiming to contribute actively to the good functioning of the World Heritage system.

#### **ACTIVITY DOMAIN 3: ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

1. The outstanding universal value and the authenticity and integrity of the serial transnational nomination are maintained.
2. As a common policy, archaeological excavations in the components of the inscribed serial are only to be undertaken when parts of the archaeological substance are in danger of being destroyed for unavoidable reasons. Archaeological excavations are also permitted if a better knowledge of the extent and composition of the suspected archaeological substance in the ground will serve to protect

the site in the long-term. Excavations for teaching and research purposes should be undertaken only in exceptional, well-founded cases.

3. Any inevitable ground intervention may be extended in order to make the uncovered find scientifically comprehensible.
4. Documentation safeguards the historical information whose sources are destroyed by the investigation itself.
5. Results of archaeological investigations must be evaluated and published. In the interest of science, such publication is as significant as the excavation work and its documentation.

#### **ACTIVITY DOMAIN 4: PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE CAPACITY-BUILDING MEASURES**

1. Knowledge and results concerning the conservation of the roman limes sites are shared, and if practical conditions permit it, excavated sites are presented to the public.
2. Know-how is enhanced through permanent common discussion and joint efforts.
3. Professional research on the archaeological sites of the roman limes is supported by giving access to data and sharing information.

#### **ACTIVITY DOMAIN 5: INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS, INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT THROUGH COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION**

1. The World Heritage status of the property will be adequately marked and promoted on the majority of sites.
2. A common communication strategy will be drawn up to increase the broad understanding of the roman limes sites on the Danube Limes and their outstanding universal value.
3. Efforts are made to increase the possibilities for visitors to experience and to use the property.
4. Efforts will also be made to further increase the knowledge transfer of cultural heritage to education.

#### **ACTIVITY DOMAIN 6: INVOLVE THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

1. Inhabitants living close to the property are informed about World Heritage. They are aware of the outstanding universal value of the site and proud of having it in their communities.
2. Local responsible agents have access to information on the Danube Limes and to the management network.
3. Local decision makers are involved in on-site actions.

#### **MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

The strategy for implementing the management plan and the common objectives is to develop an appropriate system for a management relating to the different legal and administrative levels with its specific competences. This strategy therefore involves establishing a three – level master plan, covering international, national as well as regional / local actions and measures. With this management strategy, each player fulfils its legal and administrative tasks and may benefit from – and participate in – the coordination network within the nomination as a whole. At each level, adequate measures and actions are developed and implemented. At international level, the work is focused on the development of a common management framework, and also standards (for example, for sustainable visiting concepts) that should be applied by all State Parties involved. At local level the concerns are connected to the technical details of interventions for protection. The three level network will also ensure that best practices are accessible for site managers and decision makers as well.

## 5.e.2. National Frameworks

### 5.e.2.1. AUSTRIA

#### Management system

Different levels of government – national, regional and local – and their specialist departments are responsible for the preservation and sustainable development of the world heritage sites. Different control and regulation systems will take effect through regional cooperation and the participation of civil society.

#### National level

The Austrian Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport (BMKÖS), Department IV/4, Section IV/4/a: Material UNESCO World Heritage is responsible for the management of the Austrian world heritage sites. The coordination of the Austrian world heritage sites by the “Austrian World Heritage Sites Conference” has been supported since September 2016 by a newly created bureau at the Austrian UNESCO commission. The chair of the “Austrian World Heritage Sites Conference” is held by the World Heritage section IV/4/a at the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport. The protection of monuments in national Austrian law is administered by the Federal Monuments Authority (BDA) and its regional departments.

#### Regional level

The World Heritage Danube Limes is supported by the Upper Austrian Regional Government, Directorate for Culture, by the Lower Austrian Regional Government, Division for Culture, Science and Teaching, Art and Culture department (K1), and by the Department for Culture of Vienna City Council (MA 7). The regional departments also support local councils in the implementation of local and regional strategies with expertise and subventions.

#### Local level

The participating towns and communities regulate local planning in their own areas, coordinate the relevant actions of local and private planning agencies and ensure that they conform with zoning aims. These aims are reflected in the local zoning/planning programmes, which are based on the local council zoning plans. Local councils are obliged to develop and implement by ordinance both sets of plans.

#### Organisation

The organisational basis of the Management System in Austria is shown in the following organigram (fig. 5.5), which also reflects the cooperation between the central state (Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport, BMKÖS) and the participating regions (Upper Austria/OÖ, Lower Austria/NÖ and Vienna/W).

## Forum Donaulimes Österreich

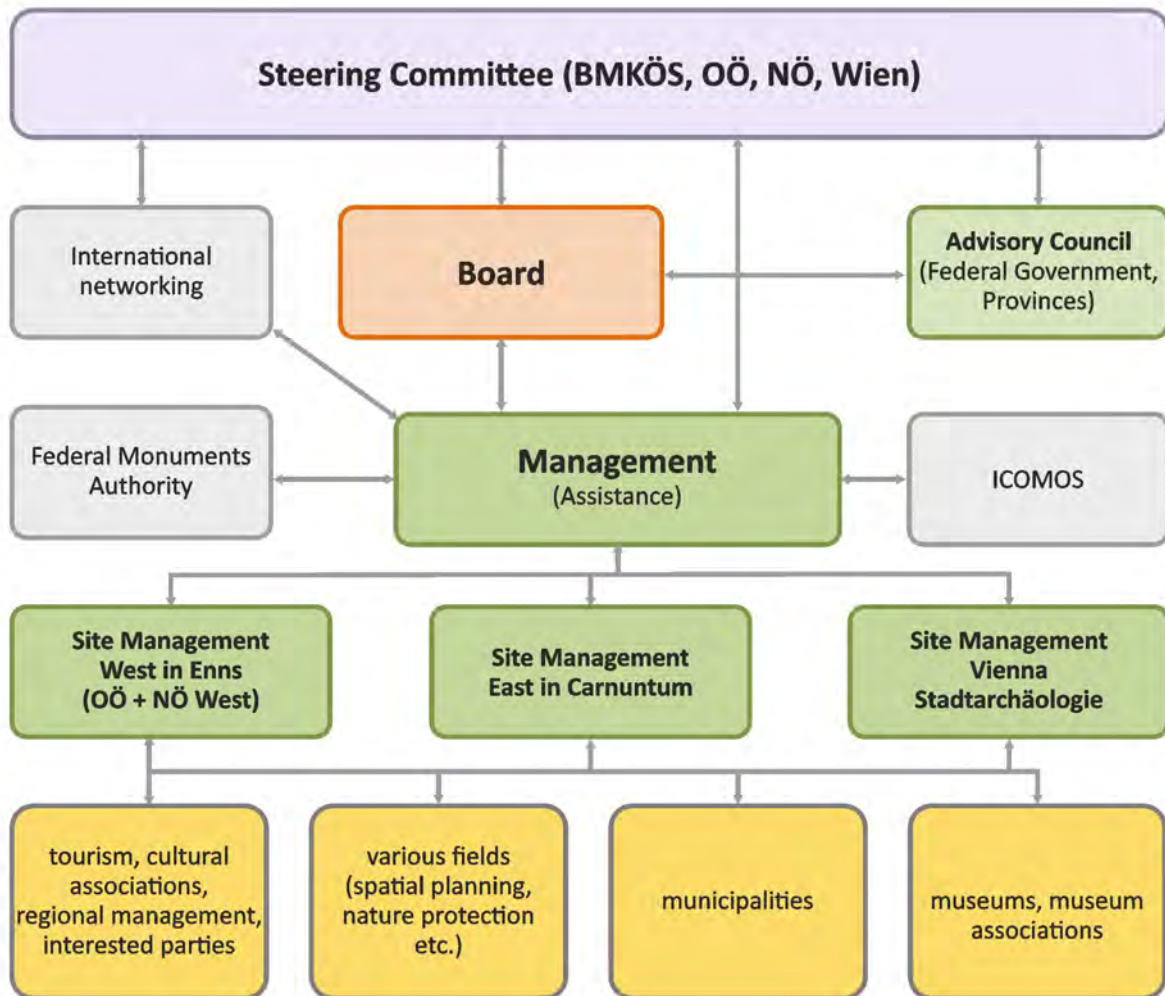


Fig. 5.5: Organigram of the „Forum Donaulimes Österreich“

According to the Management Plan the aims and tasks of the individual levels of the „Forum Donaulimes Österreich“ are defined (see Volume I – Annex).

The steering committee is composed of representatives of federal and provincial administration. The board is made up of experienced experts from various specialist fields (archeology, tourism, research, administration etc.). The composition of the board is task of the steering committee. The advisory council, which consists also of representatives of federal and provincial level, supports the steering committee and the board. The specialist expertise of the BDA should be available, as well as further expertise from further specialist committees (if required). The management is responsible for the overall coordination of all sections and sites and is supported by the site managements. The site manager should be located at the provincial departments

### Special case Carnuntum (ID No 31)

The scientific work and all substantive measures in Carnuntum are carried out by the Province of Lower Austria, which is the owner of the properties and the archaeological collection (located in the state administration since 1938). The foundation for further culture history usage was laid in 1996 with the founding of the Carnuntum Archaeological Park, whose management was transferred to a semi-public non-profit operating company in the sense of a public private partnership structure. This GmbH (AKP = Archaeological Cultural Park NÖ GmbH) is part of the outsourced cultural holding in Lower Austria



(NÖKU = Niederösterreichische Kulturwirtschaft) and autonomously. The field office Carnuntum of the Department of Art and Culture of the Province of Lower Austria is responsible for basic scientific research, the protection and preservation of the archaeological ground monument, as well as the publication of the results. Exhibitions at the Museum Carnuntinum are funded by the AKP, but curated by the Province of Lower Austria. Presentation activities in the exposed archaeological monuments are also funded by the AKP, but implementation requires the approval of the Province of Lower Austria and is permanently monitored for observance of the preservation criteria.

The AKP is responsible for all management agendas in the context of a comprehensive site management, such as the organization of the entire visitor operation, human resources for this area, financial management, facility management, mediation, marketing, public relations and sponsorship. However, the AKP may not carry out its own scientific projects without the approval of the Province of Lower Austria, which could affect the integrity of the archaeological monument. The human resources and the content-related tasks in the area of science and conservation are solely up to the responsibility of the Province.

The management structure of AKP consists of two managing directors and one scientific director. The operative managing director is provided by the AKP, the commercial managing director, who is primarily responsible for controlling tasks, is sent by the holding company to the GmbH (AKP). The scientific director is sent by the Province of Lower Austria to the GmbH.

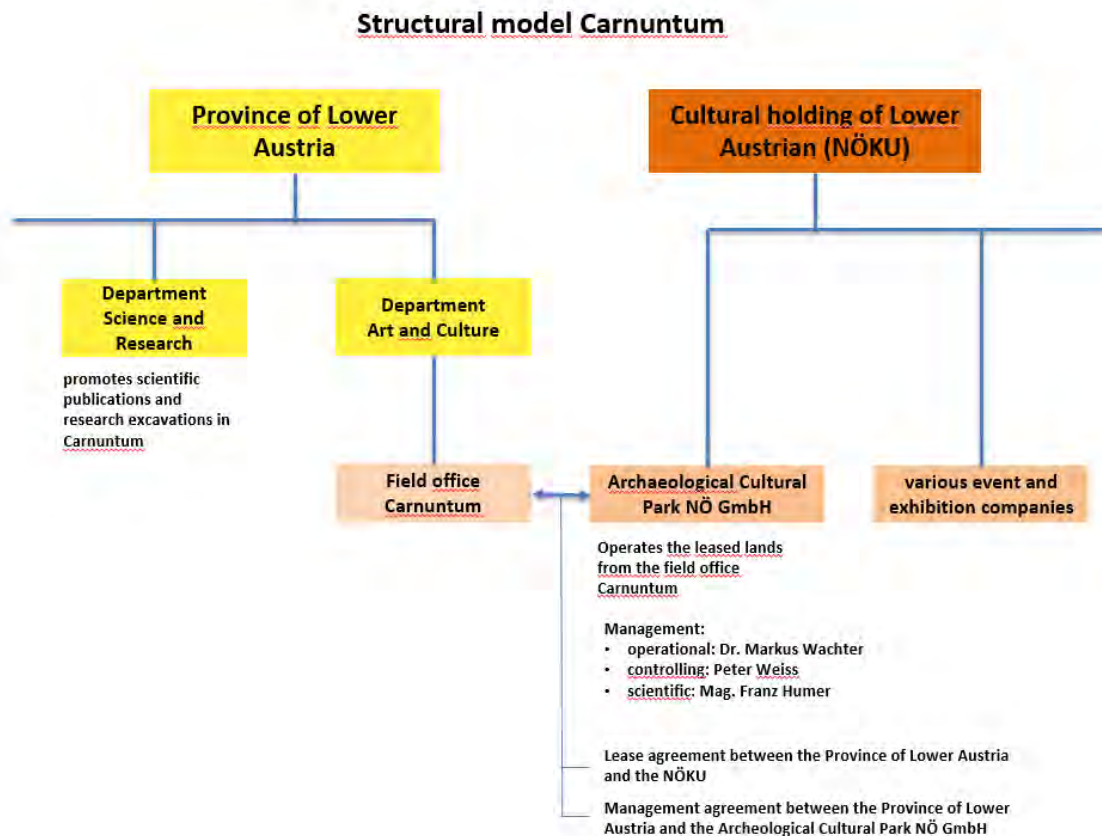


Fig. 5.6: Structure model Carnuntum

### 5.e.2.2. GERMANY

The management of the Danube Limes in Bavaria is executed within the framework of the legal system in Germany with particular reference to the Bavarian State Conservation Law (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz). Its organization lies with the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege). To facilitate the management in close cooperation with the Bavarian

State Ministry of Sciences and the Arts (Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst, Oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde) and the German Limes Commission (Deutsche Limeskommission, DLK) a Management Plan for the Danube Limes in Bavaria has been developed.

The German Management Plan for the Danube Limes in Bavaria (Volume I – Annex) is oriented with its goals and measures, but also with the procedures proposed, on the well-established and practical Management-Plan 2010-2015 for the UNESCO World Heritage Site “Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Upper German-Raetian Limes”<sup>1</sup> and the present updated version. This Management Plan was developed by the German Limes Commission and the German States (Länder) with a share in the Upper German-Raetian Limes.

The German Limes Commission (DLK) was founded in 2003 by the States Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate. Since 2006 Northrhine-Westfalia became member, too, under the consideration of the intent to nominate the Lower German Limes together with The Netherlands. In the last meeting of the German Limes Commission Bavaria requested an extension of the responsibility of the DLK to include the Danube Limes in Bavaria as the German part of the nominated World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes*. As compensation for the additional responsibilities additional funding was offered – and accepted.

Besides members of the responsible ministries of the five member States and the heads if the archaeological departments of the relevant heritage protection agencies the fixed membership comprises four quasi-NGOs. Representatives of the universities teaching archaeology of the Roman Provinces in Germany, the Römisch-Germanische Kommission of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), the Working Group Roman Museums on the Limes (including those on the Danube Limes in Bavaria) and the Deutsche Limesstraße Association (Verein Deutsche Limesstraße e.V.), a touristic association with almost all communities along the Limes in Germany as members, have a seat each (Fig. 5.7).

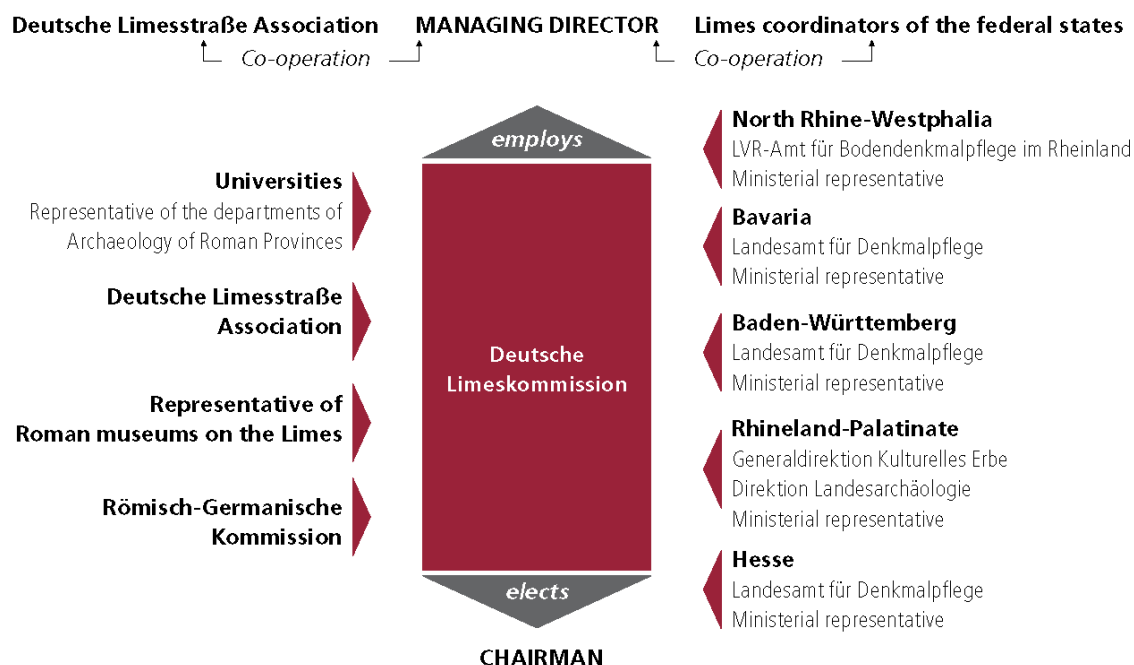


Fig. 5.7: Organigram of the German Limes Commission (DLK)

<sup>1</sup> Deutsche Limeskommission (ed.), Management-Plan 2010-2015. UNESCO World Heritage Site “Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Upper German-Raetian Limes. Beiträge zum Welterbe Limes Sonderband 1 (Bad Homburg v.d.H. 2010); <http://www.deutsche-limeskommission.de/fileadmin/dlk/images/dlk/pdfs/Management-Plan-2010-2015.pdf>.

The main responsibilities of the DLK are the coordination and unification of all attempts to preserve, research and develop the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Germany as equal fields. The DLK serves as prime partner for all individuals, institutions and communities interested in the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, including the Bavarian Danube Limes. With its publications it serves as agent between the general public, archaeologists and heritage managers. Its business is run by a Managing Director, supported by a part time secretary and a part time assistant. For details see chapter 9 of the Management Plan (Volume I – Annex).

The day-to-day management of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Germany including Danube Limes in Bavaria as part of the nominated site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* is implemented by local site-managers. In each of the States they are coordinated by a responsible ‘Limes coordinator’ or ‘coordinator for the archaeological World Heritage’. They are in direct contact with the Managing Director of the German Limes Commission as the national coordinator.

### 5.e.2.3. SLOVAKIA

#### Management plan

The Management plan 2011–2021, Danube Limes in Slovakia, Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube is the basic instrument for ensuring the efficient preservation of the proposed outstanding universal value and adequate state of preservation of the authenticity and integrity of Slovak components (ID Nos 32 and 33) in the time of their inscription and for its improvement in the future. The management system establishes the method, tools and time frame for ensuring the protection of the sites and their heritage values.

It designates the vision, direction and suitable activities for the short-term, medium-term and long-term aspects of the management plan. It also uses and interconnects all existing instruments affecting the spatial development and protection of the site, the system identifies the needs, problems and threats and conducts their solving process.

The Management plan encompasses the existing management and protection systems at all management levels. The original Management plan was prepared in 2011 during the preparation for nomination within the Central Europe 2007–2013 project Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage.

In the course of 2017, the Management plan was updated and its update was approved at the meeting of the management group, which took place on 10 November 2017.

The update reflects changes in the strategy and scope of the nomination through the past five years when the Slovak Republic (in line with the recommendations of the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS) synchronized and harmonized with the surrounding countries and they agreed to submit the nomination of the site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes (Western Segment)* for inclusion in the World Heritage List as a joint, cross-border, serial nomination in cooperation of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia.

The updated Management plan takes into account the newly proposed outstanding universal value of the site and the wider international context of cooperation needed to ensure its effective protection and management. In its implementation part, it provides the overview of tasks carried out during the past five years, as well as a detailed list of the tasks planned for the next five years. The document is already in force and its action plan is gradually being fulfilled.

At the national level, the preservation of both nominated components is carried out by:

- ◆ The Government of SK – through the implementation and control of the Slovak Government Resolution No. 706/B3
- ◆ Ministry of Culture of SK (hereinafter referred to as the “MC SK”)
- ◆ Monuments Board of SK
- ◆ Particularly – for all World Cultural Heritage sites:



- ◆ Commission for the Coordination of the Tasks of the World Cultural Heritage Protection – this is a special body established for the World Cultural Heritage sites only and it plays a significant role in resolving the inter-ministerial tasks concerning the preservation and protection of individual sites.

#### **Commission for the Coordination of WH protection**

The Commission for the Coordination of WH protection

- ◆ ensures implementation of the management plan tasks at the national level;
- ◆ addresses key tasks regarding the preservation of the World Heritage sites in SK entered in the WH List;
- ◆ adopts recommendations in the interest of the preservation, renovation, use and presentation of the World Heritage;
- ◆ applies the conclusions of this commission in its activities or according to the nature of tasks and measures and submits them to the session of the Slovak government, which assigns the tasks to other ministries as necessary.

Site management at the regional level is executed by the self-governing regions of Bratislava and Nitra (BSR, NSR) and the Regional Monuments Boards Bratislava and Nitra.

Management at the local level is ensured by the owners of the nominated components. In the near future we anticipate the strengthening of management for the Roman counter-fort in Iža – "Kelemantia" (ID No 33), because steps are underway to simplify the ownership relations in favour of the NSR, which would make the management much more efficient.

#### **Management Group Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube (MG Limes)**

As the basic management body the Management Group Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube (MG Limes) has been created in the year 2011, but began its work earlier, actively cooperated in the preparation of a first draft of the management plan (Volume I – Annex). Its membership is related to the state of ownership. All tasks established in the management plan of the MG Limes are ensured through its members.

The MG Limes is an independent managing body that brings together all parties interested in site management at the local, regional and national levels in order to jointly and directly (without intermediation) address the needs and problems of the site.

The members of the MG Limes signed the declaration, based on which they will do everything possible by joining forces to preserve, present, promote and suitably use the authenticity and integrity of these unique monuments including their buffer zones in relation to the preserving the monument value. They agreed on the joint management, activities and schedule of sessions and worked on the preparation of this management plan.

Its membership can be modified according to the state of ownership. All tasks established in the management plan of the MG Limes are ensured through its members.

#### The MG Limes

- ◆ ensures the site management in order to preserve and improve its values and achieve the management objectives;
- ◆ coordinates all activities at the site territory and its buffer zone;
- ◆ manages, controls and updates the tasks in all areas established in the MP at least once a year;
- ◆ coordinates all involved subjects in order to ensure a joint course of action in addressing all tasks arising from the commitments of the state, the specialized state administration, higher territorial unit and the needs of the site itself;
- ◆ discusses the outcomes of the site monitoring and adopts proper measures for the remedy and prevention of any medium-term and long-term threats;
- ◆ coordinates the common and unified monitoring procedures;
- ◆ participates in ensuring sustainable development of the site; and
- ◆ After the inscription on the WH List the chair of the MG Limes represents all members in sessions of the Commission for the Coordination of tasks for WH preservation at the MC SK and submits proposals for addressing the problems at ministerial level.

Management and implementation of tasks at regional level is ensured by the direct representation of the relevant organizations in the MG Limes.

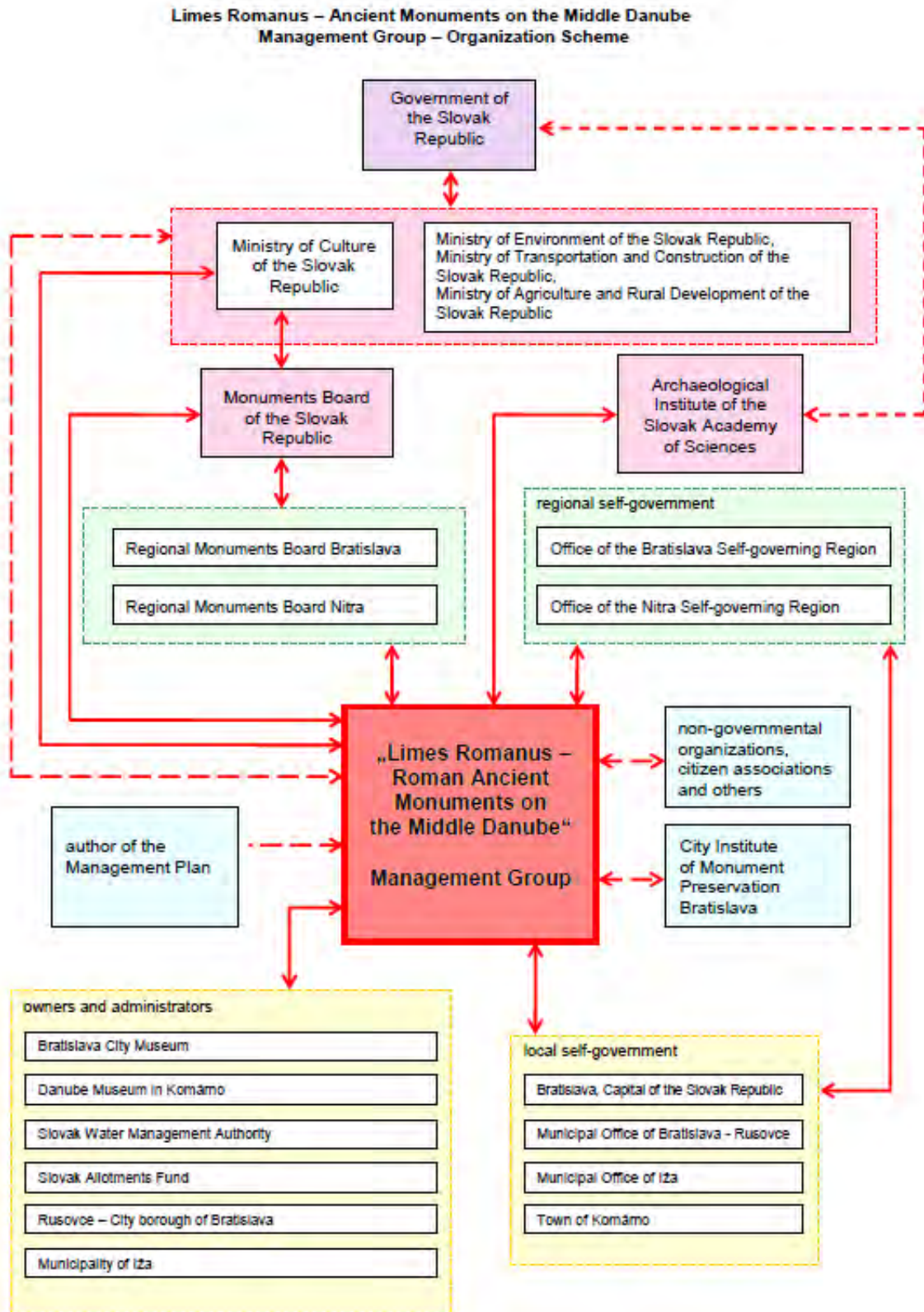


Fig. 5.8: Organigram of the Slovak Management Group

## 5.f. Sources and levels of finance

### 5.f.1. General

The contracting States Parties with their administrative structures and authorities are responsible for and agree to the procurement of funding for the protection and preservation measures for the individual sites. As these funds are public they underlie the relevant budgetary regulations of the States Parties.

The three States Parties involved in the Nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* will finance joint programs and activities decided by the Intergovernmental Committee for the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site (IGC DL). They will distribute the costs according to a key that will have to be decided unanimously in the IGC DL in case of the inscription into the World Heritage List.

### 5.f.2. National

#### 5.f.2.1. AUSTRIA

A mixed funding ratio between the central state (Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport) and the regions (Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Vienna) will be used for the financing of the management of the Danube Limes. General measures for the protection and maintenance of ground monuments are defrayed from the budget of the Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt). For individual projects, there are mixed funding schemes from project funds and funding by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport (BMKÖS), as well as funding by the provinces and municipalities. The candidature *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* for UNESCO World Heritage is promoted by the Bundeskanzleramt. For extensive research projects and basic research, there are funding options on national level through the Austrian Science Fund (FWF). The purpose of the FWF is to support the ongoing development of Austrian science and basic research at a high international level.

Documentation and inventurisation works of archaeological find spots are executed by the universities, supported by NGOs or non-universal organisations. The trans-border nature of the Danube Limes means that it will be possible to apply to different EU funding programmes. A specific, several years long finance plan applies to Carnuntum.

The 2018 Upper Austrian State exhibition “The return of the legion” aims to document the historic importance of the Danube Limes in Austria on the one hand and life on the Limes on the other. It will take place on a decentralised basis, involving several historic sites and implementing very different measures there. The scientific accompaniment of the project is guaranteed. The costs will be partly covered by the cultural budget of the region of Upper Austria, other costs will occur for construction activities.

#### 5.f.2.2. GERMANY

The federal states of Germany are responsible for the monument protection and preservation within their boundaries. Hence, the Free State of Bavaria finances the State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege) as advisory body as well as the Lower Monument Protection Authorities (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörden) as decision-maker. The preservation and maintenance of historical monuments lie primarily with the owners. According to the Bavarian Monument Protection Law

(Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz, BayDSchG), article 22, para 1 and 2, both the state and the local governments (municipalities, counties) have to participate to an appropriate extent in the costs for restoration, preservation and presentation. Furthermore, they have to share the burden of compensation expenses (BayDSchG, article 21, para 1). Non-governmental foundations may also provide financing for the preservation and presentation of the historical monuments. Excavations, if unavoidable, have to be financed by the developer/owner.

The budget of the Bavarian State Conservation Office provides the costs for 5 archaeologists who are responsible for the sub-department B III responsible of Lower Bavaria and Upper Palatinate, through which the Danube Limes in Bavaria runs with the nominated component parts. It provides additionally excavation specialists for control and recording as well as restoration specialists. The Bavarian State Conservation Office is also responsible for the storage and preservation of all documentation concerning the Danube Limes in Bavaria and provides for its costs. Each of the relevant counties and the larger communities provide in their budget provisions for a communal archaeologist who acts as local agent. At present the budgets of the Free State of Bavaria and the relevant communities in respect to the Danube Limes in Bavaria are sufficient. In the past 7 years most of the museums along the Danube Limes in Bavaria, which are run by the relevant community, have been upgraded and newly developed by the communities with considerable funding through the Free State of Bavaria.

### 5.f.2.3. SLOVAKIA

The common method of multi-resource financing of the renovation of monuments in the Slovak Republic is through their owners, whose participation, as a rule, is the condition for acquiring financial support from other subjects. The owner may request that the local self-government co-finance the renovation or request state aid from the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic (MC SK) through the subsidy scheme "Let's Renew Our House". This state aid is oriented on the support of projects of a systematic approach to the preservation of cultural monuments, projects for the preparation and effectuation of renovation or restoration of cultural monuments, particularly in the World Heritage sites, and projects for the identification, documentation, presentation, interpretation, publication and use of monuments in compliance with their heritage values.

The subsidy scheme of the MC SK comprises a comprehensive national programme aimed at the support of the national cultural monuments in the WH sites and their buffer zones. Financing of sites which are planned for inscription on the WH List is a priority. Furthermore, it enables the systematic support of activities of subjects involved in the preservation of monuments with the objective to increase their expert, staffing and technical capacity, coordination and cooperation. The Section of Cultural Heritage of the MC SK is the programme administrator. The state, as a priority, supports the national cultural monuments prepared for inscription on the WH List and inscribed on the WH List. It also provides non-financial aid; pursuant to § 28 Section 1 of the monuments act, any owner of a national cultural monument has the right to request the pertinent regional monuments board for the free expert and methodological assistance in matters involving the preservation of national cultural monuments. In general, the financial resources for preservation of monuments are in a wide structure, however, in an insufficient amount limited by the economic strength of country. Foreign resources for co-financing of monuments renovation are also common, particularly from the EU structural funds and EEA grants within the framework of various calls and programmes.

## 5.g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

### 5.g.1. General

The technical expertise essential to the professional conservation and development of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is assured for all disciplines in all participating States Parties. The recovery and conservation of archaeological materials requires particular care. Excavations can only be carried out with the aid of special infrastructure and by trained specialists. Therefore it is important to promote education and training in this area. One of the important issues in this context is health and safety. Therefore, the work is carried out exclusively by qualified members of staff. Legal and logistical government services and sponsoring bodies assist these specialists in their work. The managers responsible for supervising tasks in the heritage management agencies are all university educated archaeologists specialized in Roman archaeology. The technical personnel possess special qualifications and long lasting experience in handling archaeological objects and sites.

In general expertise and training in all States Parties involved in the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is based on the education at the Universities and on the on-the-job training within the relevant heritage management agencies. At present private companies with an increasing level of knowledge and experience play a growing role not only in the execution of measures but also in the on-the-job training of experts in the field.

Indifferent to the given and intended national sources of expertise and training international exchange of knowledge and approaches is of vital importance for best practice and the application of the best conservation and management techniques at the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* to safeguard integrity and authenticity as the basis for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property. A formalized system of exchange will take place through the Management Group for the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site (MG DL) as agreed by the States Parties involved in the Joint declaration for running and expanding the nominated World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* (see chapter 5.e). It is “made up of those directly responsible for the site management of the currently inscribed sections of the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. The MG DL provides the primary mechanism for sharing best practice in relation to the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* World Heritage Site”. In their attempt and work this group will follow the well-established example of the Management Group (Hexham Group) of the already inscribed World Heritage Site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire FRE (GB, DE)*. For the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* building historians and architects have to be incorporated as a number of the component parts are listed as architectural (built) monuments.

## 5.g.2. National

### 5.g.2.1. AUSTRIA

In Austria the Federal Monuments Authority manages the archaeological cultural heritage of the state. The Federal Monuments Authority is the source of a wide variety of expertise in the conservation and management of the proposed property in Austria. Its architects, archaeologists and technical staff have many years of experience in the management of monuments, in particular with those of the Danube Limes. They offer advice to local authorities along the Danube Limes in Austria on the protection, management and interpretation of the Roman remains. Most of the specialists working in the field of archaeology and its neighbouring disciplines within Austrian authorities and institutions have a relevant university or college degree. They offer qualified study and further training opportunities at all levels and for all specialised fields. High-quality academic research is ensured by universities and by universities for applied sciences in all States Parties. In Austria, appropriate degrees (bachelors, masters, post-graduate courses, doctorates, post-doctorate) can be obtained at the universities of Vienna, Graz, Salzburg and Innsbruck. Specialized conferences, organized by universities, universities of applied sciences, by the Austrian Academy of Sciences, museums associations, various archaeological societies and archaeological research associations offer opportunities for the exchange of scientific information on conservation and site management.

There are archaeological courses at four Austrian universities: the University of Graz, the University of Innsbruck, the University of Salzburg and the University of Vienna. Furthermore, the two Arts universities in Vienna offer courses on conservation and restoration: the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna and the University of Applied Arts Vienna.

At the universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck and Salzburg, there are periodic courses on the subject of Frontiers of the Roman Empire. The working group on Roman Imperial Period of the Austrian Society of Prehistory and Protohistory (Österreichische Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte – ÖGUF) regularly organises specialised events with international speakers at the University of Vienna, offering insights into recent research in the field of archaeology of the Roman frontiers. Thus, contact with international research and especially with colleagues in archaeology from neighbouring countries is assured.

#### Universities with Studies of Archaeology of the Roman Provinces

##### **Institut für Klassische Archäologie der Universität Wien**

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[Klass-Archaeologie@univie.ac.at](mailto:Klass-Archaeologie@univie.ac.at)

<https://klass-archaeologie.univie.ac.at>

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<https://geschichtsforschung.univie.ac.at/>



**VIAS-Vienna Institute for Archaeological Science, Interdisziplinäre Forschungsplattform Archäologie, Universität Wien**  
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**Institut für Archäologie der Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz**  
 Universitätsplatz 3/IIA  
 A-8010 Graz  
 Tel.: 43 (0)316 380-8122  
 Fax: +43 (0)316 380-9745  
<https://archaeologie.uni-graz.at>

#### Non-university institutions

**IKant – Institut für Kulturgeschichte der Antike, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften**  
 Hollandstraße 11-13  
 A-1020 Wien  
 Tel.: + 43 (0)1 51 581-3483  
[antike@oeaw.ac.at](mailto:antike@oeaw.ac.at)  
[www.oeaw.ac.at/antike/home](http://www.oeaw.ac.at/antike/home)

**ÖAI – Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften**  
 Franz Klein-Gasse 1  
 A-1190 Wien  
 Tel.: +43 (1) 4277-27101  
[mailbox@oeai.at](mailto:mailbox@oeai.at)  
[www.oeaw.ac.at/oeai/home](http://www.oeaw.ac.at/oeai/home)

#### Conservation and restoration

**Institut für Konservierung und Restaurierung der Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien**  
 Salzgries 14, 3.,4. und 5. Stock  
 A-1010 Wien  
 Tel.: +43 (0)1 71133 4810  
 Fax: +43 (0)1 71133 481  
[www.akbild.ac.at](http://www.akbild.ac.at)  
<http://http-konstres.uni-ak.ac.at>

**Kunsthistorisches Museum - Restaurierung**  
 Maria-Theresien-Platz  
 A-1010 Wien  
 Tel.: +43 (0)1 525 24-0  
[www.khm.at/erfahren/forschung/restauratorinnen](http://www.khm.at/erfahren/forschung/restauratorinnen)

**Institut für klassische und frühägäische Archäologie der Universität Salzburg**  
 Kapitelgasse 4-6  
 A-5020 Salzburg  
 Tel.: +43 (0)662 8044 4550  
[www.uni-salzburg.at/index.php?id=205149](http://www.uni-salzburg.at/index.php?id=205149)

**Institut für Archäologien, Fachbereich Klassische und Provinzialrömische Archäologie - Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck**  
 Langer Weg 11, 1. Stock  
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 Fax: +43 (0)512 507 37598  
[www.uibk.ac.at/archaeologien](http://www.uibk.ac.at/archaeologien)

**OREA – Institut für Orientalische und Europäische Archäologie, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften**  
 Hollandstraße 11-13  
 A-1020 Wien  
 Tel.: +43 (0)1 51581-6101  
[orea@oeaw.ac.at](mailto:orea@oeaw.ac.at)  
[www.orea.oeaw.ac.at/home](http://www.orea.oeaw.ac.at/home)

**LBI ArchPro – Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology**  
 Hohe Warte 38  
 A-1190 Vienna, Austria  
 Tel.: +43 (0)1 36026 3001  
[www.archpro.lbg.ac.at](http://www.archpro.lbg.ac.at)

**Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum – Konservierung Restaurierung**  
 Museumstraße 14  
 A-4020Linz  
 Tel.: +43 (0)732 774482  
[www.landesmuseum.at](http://www.landesmuseum.at)

**Museen der Stadt Wien, Wien Museum – Römermuseum – Konservierung und Restaurierung**  
 Hoher Markt 3  
 A-1010 Wien  
 Tel.: +43 (0)1 535 56 06  
 Fax: +43 (0)1 505 87 47 7201  
[www.wienmuseum.at](http://www.wienmuseum.at)



**Museen der Stadt Wien – Stadtarchäologie, interne und externe Restaurierung,**  
Obere Augartenstraße 26-28  
A-1020 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 4000 81158  
[www.wien.gv.at/archaeologie/](http://www.wien.gv.at/archaeologie/)  
[www.wienmuseum.at/de/ueber-uns/stadtarchaeologie.html](http://www.wienmuseum.at/de/ueber-uns/stadtarchaeologie.html)

### Specialised services

**Bundesdenkmalamt – Abteilung für Archäologie Hofburg, Säulenstiege**  
A-1010 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 53415-850267  
<https://bda.gv.at/de/ueber-uns/fachbereich/archaeologie/>

### Societies and associations

**Gesellschaft für Archäologie in Oberösterreich**  
Welser Straße 20  
A-4060 Leonding  
[www.sonius.at](http://www.sonius.at)

**Gesellschaft der Freunde Carnuntums Römerstadt Carnuntum**  
Hauptstraße 1A  
A-2404 Petronell-Carnuntum  
Tel.: +43 (0)2163 3377-0  
[www.carnuntum.at/de/wissenschaftsgeschichte/gesellschaft-der-freunde-carnuntums](http://www.carnuntum.at/de/wissenschaftsgeschichte/gesellschaft-der-freunde-carnuntums)

**Österreichische Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte**  
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[www.oeguf.ac.at](http://www.oeguf.ac.at)

**Wiener Zieglmuseum**  
Penzingerstraße 59  
A-1140 Wien  
[www.ziegel.at/de/wiener-zieglmuseum](http://www.ziegel.at/de/wiener-zieglmuseum)  
[www.bezirksmuseum.at/default](http://www.bezirksmuseum.at/default)

**Universalmuseum Joanneum Graz – Restaurierung**  
Mariahilferstraße 2-4  
A-8020 Graz, Österreich  
Tel.: +43 (0)316 8017-0  
[www.museum-joanneum.at](http://www.museum-joanneum.at)

**Bundesdenkmalamt – Abteilung für Konservierung und Restaurierung**  
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**Stadtarchäologie – Museen der Stadt Wien**  
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**Österreichische Gesellschaft für Archäologie c/o Universität Wien, Institut für Alte Geschichte und Altertumskunde, Papyrologie und Epigraphik**  
Universitätsring 1  
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### 5.g.2.2. GERMANY

At various levels experts in Archaeology of the Roman Provinces, Heritage Management, Conservation and Restoration are concerned with the maintenance of the nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in Bavaria. The Bavarian State Conservation Office is responsible for the archaeological and built cultural heritage of the State. Its employees advise, supervise, and control. Besides its regional officers it employs a number of conservators and restaurators, usually specialized in archaeological finds. The Bavarian State Conservation Office also has a specialized archaeologist as Coordinator for Archaeological World Heritage Sites in Bavaria, who functions also as site manager for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* in Bavaria. The managers responsible for these tasks are all university educated archaeologists specialized in Roman archaeology, building history or restoration. The technical personnel possess special qualifications and long lasting experience in handling archaeological sites and objects. The Bavarian State Conservation Office is supported by a number of equally well trained archaeologists with local and regional responsibilities (communal archaeologists; s. chapter 6.b) who usually work in close connection with the local and regional Monument Protection Authorities (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörden; s. chapter 6.b). They usually have the first contact with the owners of the property and local institutions.

Germany has a well-developed system of education and training of specialists in the field of heritage management, conservation and restoration. It is based on the universities where students are taught in the field of archaeology and conservation in BA-, MA- and PhD-courses. In respect to the nominated *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* the study of Archaeology of the Roman Provinces and of Restoration is of particular importance. These studies are accompanied by practice elements and on-the-job training, often in state heritage management agencies or private excavation companies. Additionally in Germany we know the profession of the Excavation Technician (Grabungstechniker) or Excavation Engineer. The latter can be studied, the first is a well-established practice oriented three year advanced training, ending with a nation-wide exam, monitored by the Association of State Archaeologists (Verband der Landesarchäologen) and the Roman-Germanic Commission (Römisch-Germanische Kommission, RGK). Specialized conferences, organized by universities, universities of applied sciences, by the Association of State Archaeologists, museums associations, various archaeological societies and archaeo-scientific research associations, and in particular the German Limes Commission (Deutsche Limeskommission DLK) offer opportunities for the exchange of scientific information on conservation and site management.

#### Universities with Studies of Archaeology of the Roman Provinces

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### 5.g.2.3. SLOVAKIA

The training of experts in the areas of preservation, renovation, presentation and promotion of the WH site in the SR is carried out in a standard way at the European level.

Faculties of the Civil Engineering and Architecture of the Slovak Technological University in Bratislava, the Comenius University in Bratislava, the Trnavská University in Trnava and the Technological University in Košice provide a special expertise and training in research of the Roman Empire, Roman buildings and their elements, etc. and suggest the most effective proposals of technical and architectural solutions.

The main institution in terms of archaeological research quality is the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra. Quality of archaeological research is secured by the Archaeological Council of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, the Monuments Board of the SR and Regional Monuments Boards. The further education of the staff of these institutions is ensured within the framework of the education of civil servants.

Individual places of work are secured by specialized architects, civil engineers, art-historians, specialist on historic greenery and archaeologist, who are providing with special assistance to owners of the national cultural monuments. Possible technical problems relating to preservation and restoration of the monuments, including their environs, are dealt with, where necessary, in close cooperation with experts from the Monuments Board of the SR in Bratislava, if appropriate in cooperation with respective universities, museums and places of work of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, including foreign institutions. In tackling specific problems relating to preservation and presentation these institutions cooperate with local and regional museums and galleries, in case of Slovak sites (ID Nos 32 and 33) there are Múzeum Antická Gerulata (Ancient Gerulata Museum) and Rímske a národopisné múzeum Kelemantia (Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia).

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic itself organizes conferences, seminars and other specialized events aimed at tackling the specific problems of preservation of the cultural heritage. To these events, are invited representatives of the self-government bodies, administrators of the national cultural monuments, if appropriate, also skilled workmen, who carry out preservation and conservation of the monuments, and other stakeholders, on the basis of their specialization. Bratislava City Museum and Danube Region Museum in Komárno in close cooperation with the self-government organize educational programs for children and youth in Rusovce and Iža, and cultural and social events for the general public with the aim to promote ancient Roman history and culture. These museums distinctively cooperate in addressing the current issues of preservation, conservation and presentation with the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra, and their representatives are involved in the Bratislava Group. The Bratislava City Museum – Museum Gerulata Rusovce also cooperates at the expert level with the Archäologischer Park Carnuntum in Austria.

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Tower of the Late Roman fort at Traismauer (ID No 25d)

## 5.h. Visitor facilities and infrastructure

### 5.h.1. Austria

The museums landscape on the Danube Limes consists of several large museums on the one hand and many small museums on the other, which work together in an association “Museums on the Danube Limes in Austria” based in Enns. The members of this association are museums with Roman collections on the Danube Limes in Austria. The main purpose of the association is to coordinate, improve and foster interpretation on the Danube Limes in Austria. It is supported by the “Association of Upper Austrian Museums” ([www.oemuseumsverbund.at](http://www.oemuseumsverbund.at)) and by “Lower Austria Museum Management” ([www.noemuseum.at](http://www.noemuseum.at)).

The museums on the Danube Limes already have their own internet presence ([www.donau-limes.at](http://www.donau-limes.at)). The website represents the museums and their exhibitions, and provides information for visitors and about activities.

The “Archäologischer Park Carnuntum” is the largest archaeological park of Middle Europe. Elements include the open-air museum Petronell, the amphitheater Petronell, the Heidentor as a landmark and the amphitheater Bad Deutsch-Altenburg. The park strongly meets the criteria of Archaeological Parks as defined under the “Salalah recommendations”. Modern reconstructions over Roman remains serve as buffer zones.

**Table 5.14**

Museums and other visitor facilities in Austria

Municipality	Museum / Visitor facility	Remarks	ID No (where applicable)
Engelhartzell	Fortlet Oberranna	The well preserved remains of the fortlet will be protected by a shelter and opened to the public for the Upper Austrian State exhibiton in 2018.	10
St. Agatha	Roman bath at Schlögen	The well preserved remains of the Roman bath will be protected by a shelter and opened to the public for the Upper Austrian State exhibiton in 2018.	11a
Linz	Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum – Schlossmuseum Linz	Among other subjects, Linz Castle Museum throws light on Upper Austria as a border region of the Roman Empire. Military life, bathing culture, trade in luxury goods, beliefs and the relationship with death are among the themes on display in the archaeological collection.	13
Enns	Museum Lauriacum	Lauriacum Museum holds finds from the legionary fort Lauriacum and the civilian settlement areas, which illuminate many different aspects of life in a Roman garrison town. The “Enns Urban Adventure Trail” takes the public to the exposed corner of the legionary fort and to the excavation beneath St. Laurence’s basilica, while the “History Walk” informs visitors at two locations about the “Limes Road” and the church Maria Anger in the former legionary fort. A new archaeological path will be set up in tandem with the 2018 regional exhibition, which will connect the legionary fort, civilian settlement areas, cemeteries and St. Laurence’s basilica.	14
Enns	All component parts in Enns	As part of the 2018 regional exhibition, involvement in the archaeological path, display boards and/or multimedia visualisation.	14
Wallsee	Römermuseum Wallsee	The museum displays remarkable finds from the Roman fort, for example a large vessel used for making cheese. Tours and	16



Municipality	Museum / Visitor facility	Remarks	ID No (where applicable)
		special programmes are available for schoolchildren on the theme "The Romans in Wallsee".	
Pöchlarn	Stadtmuseum Arelape-Bechelaren-Pöchlarn	In the Wels Tower directly beside the Danube Cycle Path the museum presents the history of the Roman fort of Arelape with up-to-date technology and finds from recent excavations. Exhibitions/installations from local artists supplement the Roman exhibition. Additionally: Bacharnsdorf Roman Path	18
Mautern	Römermuseum Mautern and Favianis – Mautern Culture Path	The museum is not far from the visible Roman monuments on the western side of the fort. Wall painting, food and pottery testify to domestic life, while finds explain the long history of Roman Mautern up to the period of St. Severin, who lived here. The Favianis–Mautern Culture Path connects the various monuments of the Roman fort and presents the history on information panels.	24
Traismauer	Stadtmuseum Traismauer "Hungerturm"	The museum is housed in a tower of the fortifications. The new urban park includes a circular tour (50 point walk): the castle with Roman stone monuments in the courtyard, the Roman gate with late antique building structure, conserved remains of the Roman headquarters building below the parish church.	25
Zwentendorf	Museum Zwentendorf (Roman department)	The museum shows the only fort in Austria, which has not been built upon, in models and aerial photos. Finds testify to the presence of the Romans over a period of almost 500 years, the beginning of Zwentendorf's history.	26
Tulln	Römermuseum Tulln	The museum explains the military importance of the cavalry fort Comagenis with the conserved remains of a gate. Figurines, dioramas and finds tell of the soldiers' life. Tours to the late antique monuments (Salt Tower, Fan-shaped tower) are available.	27
Zeiselmauer	Römermauern-Rundweg / Museum	A small permanent exhibition with finds from Zeiselmauer is located in the municipal office. A circular route connects the various monuments of the Roman fort and presents the history on information panels.	28
Wien	Römermuseum – Wien Museum	The museum deals with the heyday of the legionary fortress Vindobona. People from any different background lived here. Remains of officers' houses in the basement, digital reconstructions and interactive computer stations bring Vienna's Roman history to life.	30
Wien	Kunsthistorisches Museum	The Kunsthistorisches Museum contains a collection of Roman finds related to different sites along the Austrian Danube Limes.	
Wien	Naturhistorisches Museum	The Naturhistorisches Museum contains a collection of Roman finds related to different sites along the Austrian Danube Limes.	
Petronell-Carnuntum	Museum Petronell-Carnuntum Auxiliarkastell	The museum displays original Roman fresh und waste water systems, explains how ancient water technology worked and exhibits finds from the cavalry fort. The 'small tour' and the 'big tour' take visitors to the Heathens' Gate and the amphitheatre.	31
Petronell-Carnuntum	Archäologischer Park Carnuntum	The park covers the largest archaeological monument landscape in central Europe. Visitors can experience history in reconstructed baths and houses, at Roman celebrations, gladiatorial tournaments and special events like Roman Delicacies day.	31

Municipality	Museum / Visitor facility	Remarks	ID No (where applicable)
Petronell-Carnuntum and Bad Deutsch-Altenburg	Amphitheatres	In Carnuntum are the well preserved remains of the two Roman amphitheatres, which are open to the public. A small museum with an exhibition about gladiators can be visited beside the amphitheatre of the military settlement.	31
Petronell-Carnuntum	Heidentor	The Heidentor, a 14.5 m high four-column structure (Quadrifrons) from the middle of the 4 <sup>th</sup> century, forms the most famous symbol of Austria's Roman past and is the only ancient monument of <i>Carnuntum</i> visibly preserved over the centuries.	31
Bad Deutsch-Altenburg	Museum Carnuntinum	The Carnuntinum Museum in Bad Deutsch-Altenburg is the setting for special exhibitions in which a selection of the c. 2.8. million objects in the collection is on display.	31

## 5.h.2. Germany

The museums and visitor facilities at the Danube Limes in Bavaria are well distributed from Bad Gögging (ID No 1) to Passau (ID No 9). Almost all of them have recently been updated. In parts they follow already the proposals given in the Danube Limes Interpretation Framework DLIF.

The museums at Bad Gögging, Künzing, and Passau are concerned solely with the local component parts in respect to the Danube Limes. The museums at Kelheim, Regensburg, and Straubing present a more regional perspective. The *document niedermünster* at Regensburg and Passau Römermuseum are special as they contain as major exhibit component parts of the nominated site *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* not only in the archaeological park (Passau) but both within their building structures (ID Nos 6i and 9b).

**Table 5.15**

Museums and other visitor facilities in Germany

Municipality	Museum / Visitor facility	Remarks	ID No (where applicable)
Bad Gögging – Neustadt a.d. Donau-Bad Gögging	Römisches Museum für Kur- und Badewesen	The Spa Museum is particularly concerned with the thermal spa of Bad Gögging and the Roman bathing culture.	1
Kelheim	Archäologisches Museum der Stadt Kelheim	The Archaeological Museum is a regional museum covering the whole of archaeology, in particular the Latène- and the Roman period.	
Regensburg	Historisches Museum Regensburg	The Historical Museum Regensburg is the regional interpretation access point for all component parts (ID Nos. 4-6) in the Regensburg area. Most of the Iconic Finds mentioned in the DLIF (e.g. for DLIF 3-5; 8) are conserved in the Roman collections.	4-6
Regensburg	document niedermünster	Completely restored and with a modern technical and didactical approach including 3D-images the <i>document niedermünster</i> introduces the visitor with a spectacular light-concept to the stratigraphy and features from the 2nd to the 12th centuries under the floor of the church. A walkway through the ruins leads from the Roman military installations via the palatial chapel of the Dukes of the Baiuvarii to the Lady's Collegiate Church.	6i

Municipality	Museum / Visitor facility	Remarks	ID No (where applicable)
Straubing	Gäubodenmuseum	The Gäubodenmuseum Straubing is the regional interpretation access point for all component parts in the central Bavarian Danube Limes sector. Iconic Finds are conserved here. The Straubing Roman department allows a paradigmatic insight into Roman life on the Danube Limes and is one of the best Roman collections in South Germany.	7
Künzing	Museum Quintana	The Museum Quintana, Künzing explores life in a military garrison at the edge of Empire in all details. A section is dedicated to the Künzing temporary wooden amphitheater which is unique on the Danube Limes.	8
Passau	Römermuseum, Archäologischer Park	The Roman Museum contains inside and outside most parts of the late Roman fort of Boiotro. It is concerned also with the other Roman sites in Passau.	9b
München	Archäologische Staatssammlung München	The Archaeological State Museum will cover after its reopening in 2020 the whole of Bavaria and all its archaeological periods. For the Roman period it covers both military and civilian aspects.	

### 5.h.3. Slovakia

In the territory of Slovakia, it is the Slovak National Museum which presents the largest collection of archaeological findings and other exhibition items related to the Roman Empire and its frontiers on the Danube River. Mainly its specialised branch, the Archaeological Museum in Bratislava, provides permanent exhibitions “The column of Marcus Aurelius” and “Lapidarium” focused especially on the period of the Marcomannic wars and on vestiges of the Roman presence in nowadays Slovakia. The Historical Museum, based at the Bratislava Castle, offers a permanent exhibition presenting artefacts of the first historic ethnic groups living in Slovakia – Celts, Romans and Germans. Both branches are specialised museum workplaces with nationwide competence for archaeological and historical research, restoration and presentation of findings. Their research and exhibitions are complemented by other forms of cultural activities: lectures and discussions with specialists, teaching lessons for all types of schools and professional interpretation for the general public.

The regional context is provided mostly by the Danube Museum in Komárno. Its employees cooperate with the Archaeological Institute on archaeological research activities of the Roman fort in Iža and coordinate its presentation. The archaeological collection of the museum related to the Roman period is one of the largest in Slovakia. The exposition showcases artefacts of the rich Roman culture, e.g. masterfully made pieces of *terra sigillata*, bronze bracelets and buckles, bronze buckles, small stone sculptures, etc.

The local level, focused directly on the nominated component parts is represented by the Ancient Gerulata Museum in Bratislava-Rusovce (branch of the Bratislava City Museum) and the Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia in Iža. Besides exhibition and research (in case of the Ancient Gerulata Museum), they are actively involved also in education, interpretation and promotion activities for wider public, such as Roman Games and the Limes Day. Museums have close cooperation with their partners on Austrian and Hungarian parts too.

**Table 5.16**  
Museums and other visitor facilities in Slovakia

Municipality	Museum / Visitor facility	Remarks	ID No (where applicable)
Bratislava-Rusovce	Múzeum Antická Gerulata (Ancient Gerulata Museum)	In the museum's area the remaining foundations of the Gerulata fort dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries are to be found. In the exterior is presented a late-antique fort from the 4th century, which was built in the northern corner of the original fort. Archaeological finds from the most recent excavations are located in the exhibition hall.	32
Iža	Rímske a národopisné múzeum Kelemantia (Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia)	The Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia is situated in centre of the Iža municipality and was opened in August 2013. Museum building recalls in the stylized hints of the architecture of ancient villas. In the interior findings from the Roman fort Kelemantia are presented, as well as varied ethnographic material from.	33
Komárno	Podunajské múzeum v Komárne (Danube Museum Komárno)	Findings from the Roman fort in Iža are displayed in a permanent exhibition of the Danube Museum in Komárno and in the Lapidarium of Roman Monuments in the VI Bastion of the Komárno Fortress.	



The gate of the fort at Tulln (ID No 27b)



Late Roman fortlet at Zeiselmauer (ID No 28a)

## 5.i. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

### 5.i.1. General

Modern exhibition concepts, open-air reconstructions and also museum educational events for schools for instance make the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* accessible to the wider public (cf. Chapter 5.h). Museums also serve as venues for courses and events that allow young and old to experience first-hand life on the frontiers during the Roman period. These locations and events are supplemented in places by educational trails and signage with information plaques about the sites.

The number of related publications is significant; the bibliographical references in Chapter 7.e only list a selection of the works published to date.

In the long term public accessibility and the understanding of the monuments play a vital role for their preservation. The communication of the results of archaeological research and heritage management has to go beyond scientific publications, promotional work, lobbying, and the press. The contents need specific preparation preferably for all groups of the population.

At present the component parts of the nominated property of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* are visited by different groups of people.

- ◆ People with a latent or particular interest in the Romans visit sites as day-tourists or during longer holidays in the region. They expect well founded and prepared information about the Roman history and the Danube Limes at the sites and museums.
- ◆ With special events, like ‘Roman days’ (Römertage), ‘Long nights in the museum’ or special heritage days additionally people with no specific interest in the Romans can be reached. During these days various reenactment groups present military gear, clothing and everyday items reconstructed after archaeological finds often under scientific guidance. Usually, these are imbedded in scenes of the life of the soldiers and their dependents, but also of the civil population in the Danube provinces. Despite the relative small knowledge about the Romans of the visitors authenticity of what is presented is necessary. Such events happen regularly at Eining close to Bad Gögging (ID No 1), Enns (ID No 14), Mautern (ID No 24), Tulln (ID No 27), Carnuntum (ID No 31) and Gerulata (ID No 32).
- ◆ Many of the component parts are situated in a landscape of special beauty or within existing World Heritage Sites (Regensburg, Wachau, Vienna). In particular along Danube with often well-developed roads and bicycle paths there is a lot of tourism without specific goals. It will be of particular importance to make the component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* attractive to them as well.

Local people, on the other hand, have often a completely different perception of the component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)*. Situated directly in front of their doorsteps the monuments can serve as local recreation areas and may be ‘used’ regularly in their spare time. Gaining in such a way an additional meaning and importance the chance of the preservation of the monuments may increase.

The component parts of the nominated property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* present themselves in different form:

- ◆ A large number of the component parts are not visible on the surface. The visitor is confronted with a piece of “untouched” soil which preserves all witnesses of its history in an underground archive for future generations. At these places there is or will be a local information (compare the Danube Limes



Interpretation Framework for Germany and Austria [Volume I – Annex] and the Management Plan for Slovakia [Volume I – Annex]). These places are particularly able to relate the visitor with the necessity of the protection of archaeological monuments.

- ◆ Other component parts can be visited today in the shape of conserved or restored foundation walls. Here the layout and ground plan of the respective building(s) can be experienced. The third dimensional reconstruction has to be left to the imagination of the visitor, perhaps inspired by indications at the explanatory boards. Usually, these areas are incorporated in small park-like area. All these parts of component parts have been archaeologically examined. To preserve the remains and keep the presentation in good shape they need special care over time.
- ◆ A number of well-preserved ruins have been included in protective buildings, often erected particularly for the purpose of preserving and presenting previous excavations. Into this group a small number of monuments can be included where an old church forms the cover of partially excavated sites, e.g. the large water basin at Bad Gögging-Heilbad (ID No 1), the remains of parts of the barracks of the legionary fortress of Regensburg in the *document niedermünster* under the previously monastic church of Niedermünster (ID No 6i), Parts of the canabae and early Christian buildings of the legionary fortress of Enns under the church of St. Laurenz (ID No 14c), remains of the headquarters of the forts under the parish churches of Traismauer (ID No 25c) and Zeiselmayer (ID No 28b). In Regensburg the various phases of the ruins are presented in a very modern multi-media show. The underground parts of St. Laurenz in Enns are used also for an exhibition of some finds from the spot. Usually access is limited to particular times, sometimes space limits the number of visitors at a particular time.
- ◆ A particular case is Carnuntum (ID No 31). In an in relation to the extension of the whole site small, but in comparison to other places large area buildings representing the Roman shape and appearance have been erected above the preserved foundation walls. Visitors can move through a quarter of the Roman town of original street surfaces and enter reconstructed buildings. It creates easy to understand and in its uniqueness catchy images with lasting memories. Concerning the authenticity of these parts see chapter 3.1.d.
- ◆ In a number of communities along the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* museums with collections of Roman finds exist. With selected objects they are able to tell stories about life in the forts and their civil settlements a little less than 2.000 years ago. In addition to the original sites they will take over a large part of the interpretation of the cultural heritage on the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* by relating between one and the other. In addition to the finds graphs, pictures, models and sometimes virtual reconstructions tell a vivid picture about old times. Usually, there are offers for guided tours, programs for children and people with special needs, workshops etc. providing a wide range of possibilities. For Austria and Germany the Danube Limes Interpretation Framework [Volume I – Annex] attempts to assign particular topics to parts of the Danube Limes and to particular museums. In Slovakia the Management Plan relate to the museums specifically [Volume I – Annex].
- ◆ In some cases museums are directly next to preserved ruins (e.g. Gerulata, ID No 32) or even contain preserved parts of the component parts. In Bad Gögging-Heilbad (ID No 1) the Romanesque church above a large water basin functions as museum for Roman bathing. The Medieval house in Passau housing the museum incorporates visible parts of the late Roman fort (ID No 9b). In Vienna the Römermuseum at the Hohe Markt (ID No 30) which was rearranged in 2008 was built to incorporate the underfloor heating systems of officer's houses of the legionary fortress.

### THE DANUBE STRATEGY – THE EUROPEAN UNION STRATEGY RELATED TO THE DANUBE REGION – 2010 (actualization in progress)

The Danube Limes links up with the priorities of the Danube Strategy. The Danube Strategy is the strategic development recommendation of the European Commission. The Danube River and its catchment area cover 14 countries, the majority of which are already presently EU members. Home to more than one hundred million people and encompassing one-fifth of the EU territory, the Danube region plays a

fundamental role in European life. The entirety of the Danube Limes is within the Danube region and is the nearly 2,000 year old foundation of its history, traditions, culture and art that continues today.

The Danube Region Strategy addresses a wide range of issues; these are divided among 4 pillars and 12 priority areas. Pillar „A“ aims to strengthen the connections of the Danube Region, it consists of Priority Area 3 (PA3) which is dedicated to tourism and culture. PA3 names 7 Targets of which: Target 1. Develop a Danube Brand for the entire Danube Region based on already existing work, Target 3. Develop new and support existing Cultural Routes relevant in the Danube Region and Target 6. Ensure the sustainable preservation of cultural heritage and natural values by developing relevant clusters, and networks of museums, interpretation and visitors centers within the Danube Region. This EU level strategy supports the better protection, preservation and presentation of the Danube Limes heritage.

The EU's Danube Strategy highlights the fact that the Danube region's cultural, ethnic and natural abundance is unique. Metropolises and historic memorial sites can be found along the Danube, and there is no other river in the world that has as many national capitals on its banks. There is a need for modern tourism opportunities and infrastructure for the sake of both the visitors and hosts (compare chapter 5.d.1).

## 5.i.2. National

### 5.i.2.1. AUSTRIA

An overview of the Austrian section of the Danube Limes has been available from the **webpage „Der Römische Limes in Österreich“** (<http://www.limes-oesterreich.at>) in recent years. It includes an interactive map and comprehensive information about the Limes communities, museums and tourist infrastructure. It lists all known sites and incorporates numerous pictures. To improve user-friendliness all visible monuments and museums are displayed in Google Maps; for scientific use the military sites are placed in the sheets of the “Franciscan” cadastre, which shows the route of the Danube before the main period of river regulation in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The webpage also includes a thesaurus/glossary of the most important Roman military terms and a collection of interactive maps of the Roman Empire, based on up-to-date scientific results.

### ARGE DONAU ÖSTERREICH

ARGE Donau Österreich consists of the five partners: WGD Donau Oberösterreich Tourismus GmbH, Donau Niederösterreich Tourismus GmbH, Oberösterreich Tourismus, Niederösterreich Werbung GmbH and WienTourismus. Its primary task is to position the Danube nationally and internationally as a fundamental Austrian range of tourism products and services and as a brand in the tourist sector. ARGE Donau Österreich concerns itself with relevant interregional topics and products pertaining to the Danube in Austria, especially in the areas of bicycling, hiking, passenger shipping, nature, culture and the culinary arts. It strives to cooperate in an optimum manner on quality, marketing and communication.

The ARGE Donau Österreich has defined the following goals, among others:

- ◆ Position the Austrian Danube as one of the key tourist destinations in Austria
- ◆ Implement the goals recently set in connection with the “Danube in Austria” branding process
- ◆ Draw connections among the three Danube regions in Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Vienna by means of joint products and themes
- ◆ Conduct joint quality management for defined products (e.g.: Danube Cycle Path, Donausteig (Danube Hiking Trail), Wachau World Heritage Trail, bed+bike businesses in the ADFC)
- ◆ Joint marketing and communication
- ◆ Joint market research

Since 1 January 2014, internationalization has also begun playing a key role at Donau Österreich. Since 2014, it has been a member of the Danube Competence Centers (DCC), an organization whose goal is to



forge a network for the entire Danube, from the Black Forest to the Black Sea. ARGE Donau Österreich also became a member of “ARGE Straße der Kaiser und Könige”, a syndicate in which ten tourism organizations and passenger ship companies from Regensburg via Passau and Vienna to Budapest are dedicated to cultivating the joint European heritage.

Some parts of the Austrian Danube Limes attract a great deal of tourism. New culture paths and guided tours of the towns, which include a museum visit, make the settlements with a Roman heritage attractive. In future, many existing, highly popular and widely-used tourist packages will make greater use of the component parts of the Danube Limes in their programmes.

The **Danube Upper Austria Tourism GmbH** advertising association is responsible for the coordination of these activities and of tourist information.

It covers the tourism destination Bavarian/Upper Austrian border area between Passau and Grein and has the following tasks:

- ◆ Advertising and marketing of the Danube region
- ◆ Boosting a common presence under the brand name “Danube Upper Austria”.
- ◆ Creating and developing tourism offers with particular attention to already existing concepts
- ◆ Cooperation with national and international Danube advertising associations
- ◆ Coordination of and cooperation between advertising activities in Bavaria, Lower Austria and Vienna
- ◆ Networking with relevant tourism organisations outside the Danube Limes
- ◆ Developing tourism concepts
- ◆ Coordinating regional development in the Danube area
- ◆ Administering, renting and leasing landing stages on the Upper Austrian Danube
- ◆ Assisting cooperations between different businesses
- ◆ Developing and maintaining tourist infrastructure
- ◆ Sales point for Danube-related products, offers and articles

<http://www.donauregion.at/oesterreich/poi/102846/wgd-donau-oberoesterreich-tourismus-gmbh.html>

The much-used **Austrian Danube Cycle Path** ([www.donauradweg.at](http://www.donauradweg.at)) runs along the Danube – and thus along the Limes. It leads directly past most of the component parts of the property. The Austrian Danube Cycle Path is one of the most popular long-distance cycling routes in Europe, covering more than 381 km on its way from Passau to Bratislava. The Danube Cycle Path has been taking cyclists through one of Europe's oldest cultural landscapes for more than 30 years now, with the waves of the Danube and the surrounding forested banks and fragrant meadows as constant companions.

The **Roman Cycle Trail** ([www.roemerradweg.info](http://www.roemerradweg.info)) connects Passau to the former Roman provincial capital, Wels, and to the oldest town in Austria, Enns. It is identified not only by the regular cycle path signs, but also by Roman helmets and leads to different finds sites at which information boards have been erected.

The **Donausteig hiking trail** ([www.donausteig.com](http://www.donausteig.com)) is a 450 km trail running along both banks of the Danube from Passau to Grein, traversing diverse natural and cultural landscapes along the way, including some of the Danube Limes sites.

The **Wachau World Heritage Trail** ([www.welterbesteig.at](http://www.welterbesteig.at)) is a 180 km long-distance hiking trail and follows the best in scenic trails through the Danube Valley and Wachau wine country. This high-altitude trail follows historical paths to link together the 13 communities of the Wachau Valley, a UNESCO World Heritage landscape containing some of Europe's most enchanting river scenery. Some component parts of the Danube Limes are situated in this region.

**Re-enactment groups** like the *Legio XV Apollinaris*<sup>1</sup> or the *Legio XIII Gemina*<sup>2</sup>, research and perform practical experiments to re-create, as accurately as possible, Roman military and civil life. Sharing their experiences is one of their key aims. They demonstrate the skills of the Roman Army, including infantry, artillery, archery and everyday life, at events staged all across Austria. They also support educational and outreach projects, for adults and children alike, by delivering school talks, lectures, presentations, and their living history and military displays.

### **Danube Limes Interpretation Framework for Austria and Bavaria (DLIF)**

The joint Austrian-Bavarian “Danube Limes Interpretation Framework” for Austria and Bavaria / DLIF is a guidance document with advisory status for interpretation and access to the monuments of the nominated property and thematically connected museums [Volume I – Annex]. The aim of the DLIF is to increase awareness of the Bavarian-Austrian Danube Limes Section of the FRE for local, regional, national and global audiences, in accordance with the OUV. The main goal of the DLIF is the enhancement of intellectual access to sites and museums as places for lifelong learning and education. The DLIF proposes a structure for interpretation comprising local, regional and supra-regional levels and relevant themes that can be adapted according to local needs and political circumstances.

The aims and strategies of the DLIF as a Museums and Visitor Attractions Plan will be continually developed as an advisory document, in accordance with the latest standards of archaeological research and of international standards of interpretation. Taking into account the UNESCO “Recommendation concerning the protection and promotion of museums and collections, their diversity and their role in society”<sup>3</sup>, adopted on July 27, 2015 during the 38<sup>th</sup> UNESCO General Conference in Paris, the DLIF offers for the first time comprehensive transnational strategies and policies for interpretation on the Danube Limes in Austria and Bavaria. The DLIF offers archaeologically substantiated guidance in developing local and regional interpretation in the field of cultural, infrastructural and educational policies.

Key principles for interpretations are set out in the DLIF in detail. The whole length of the Bavarian-Austrian Danube Limes Section is sub-divided into interpretation regions, each of which represents an understandable “chapter” contributing to the primary concept “The Danube Frontier in Austria and Bavaria: Frontline and Stronghold of the Roman Empire”. Each “chapter” can be visited separately. The proposed interpretation regions for the Bavarian-Austrian Danube Limes Section have been defined through evaluation of geographical core areas combined with key archaeological assets (sites and collections). The evaluation reflects the attributes identified for the Bavarian-Austrian Danube Limes Section as part of the FRE WHS. The interpretation regions do not take into account modern administrative or national borders. For each interpretation region a “regional access point” is identified taking into account location and accessibility.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.legioxv.org>

<sup>2</sup> [www.legxiii.at](http://www.legxiii.at)

<sup>3</sup> <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002338/233892e.pdf> (02.02.2016).

### 5.i.2.2. GERMANY

As there is yet no particular tourism developed aiming at the promotion of the Danube Limes in Bavaria, the **Danube Limes Interpretation Framework for Austria and Bavaria (DLIF)** is of particular importance for promoting and presenting the Danube Limes in Bavaria, although it is not intended as a strategic concept for international, regional or local tourism development (for its general aims see above). It is integral part of the Management Plan for the Danube Limes in Bavaria [Volume I – Annex].

For the territory of Bavaria the DLIF proposes three interpretation regions, the last extending into Austria:

Region 1 / Regensburg (wider area of Regensburg legionary fortress):

Lead theme: The Bavarian Legion

Interpretation Access Point: Regensburg, Historisches Museum.

Region 2 / Straubing - Künzing:

Lead theme: The Central Raetian Danube Frontier

Interpretation Access Point: Straubing, Gäubodenmuseum.

Region 3 / Passau – Linz:

Lead theme: Changing Concepts of Frontiers over time

Interpretation Access Point: Passau, Römermuseum Kastell Boiotro.

Down to Regensburg the Danube Limes in Bavaria is well promoted through the programmes and information of the **Association “German Limes Road”** (Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße e.V.; <http://www.limesstrasse.de/deutsche-limes-strasse>). Within the membership of communities and counties along the Upper German-Raetian Limes an extension of its aims to include the whole of the Danube Limes in Bavaria is discussed. A positive decision is expected in the next years. The Association “German Limes Road” is a permanent member of the German Limes Commission DLK and therefore well integrated in all decisions about the Limes as part of a WHS in Germany.

For decades the **Danube Cycle Path** is a well established and most popular long-distance cycling route. Over a distance of 204 km it links all nominated component parts situated in Bavaria – from Bad Gögging (ID No 1) in the west to Passau (ID No 9) next to the German-Austrian border ([www.bayrad.de/radler/rw/rw\\_17.htm](http://www.bayrad.de/radler/rw/rw_17.htm)). In most cases the Danube Cycle Path directly passes by the nominated component parts (ID Nos 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9a-c), in the other cases the nominated component part can be reached by a short detour (ID Nos 2, 5, 9c). Like in Austria, the Danube Cycle Path is much used and already supplies the Roman fort at Eining (part of the existing WHS FRE; Ref: 430ter) constantly with visitors.

Additionally, there is a small but active scene of **re-enactment groups** (e.g. promoting the amphitheater at Künzing (ID No 8), usually present at the annual “Roman days” at Eining (<https://www.bad-goegging.de/Roemerfest-Bayern>) as part of the existing WHS Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Ref: 430ter), situated between the nominated sites of Bad Gögging – Heilbad (ID No 1) and Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum (ID No 2).

### 5.i.2.3. SLOVAKIA

Cultural heritage is one of the priorities of the state’s promotion. The Ministry of Transportation and Construction of the Slovak Republic, which is also responsible for the development of tourism pays special systematic attention to the sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and the Tentative List and their promotion at home and abroad (exhibitions, publications and other forms of presentation). The Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic provides financial support for promotion and presentation of national cultural monuments with prioritization of the World Heritage sites.

Other sectors and organizations also pay great attention to the promotion of the Danube Limes at the national and international levels. Museums are the most active.

The **Archaeological Museum of the Slovak National Museum** (in Bratislava) presented the exhibition “Life on Both Sides of the Border” which presented in interactive form the co-existence of population of the Roman frontier and the adjacent German territory in the 1<sup>st</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The **Archaeological Institute of Slovak Academy of Science** presents the results of archaeological researches in journal *Slovenská archeológia* (<http://archeol.sav.sk/index.php/sk/slovenska-archeologia/>). Several web products, publications, films, workshops, mass-media information and articles have focused on the promotion of the frontiers of the Roman Empire as a whole within the framework of the project “Frontiers of the Roman Empire”. A separate publications and a websites are also dedicated to the promotion of the Slovak parts of the frontiers of the Roman Empire, for example:

Within the framework of the project Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage was elaborated multimedia presentation and promotion which focuses on the Danube Limes sites on the frontiers of the Roman Empire proposed for inscription on the WH List. The project was implemented within the Central Europe Programme and co-financed by the ERDF. This project was supported by various promotion activities. The project identified a viable methodology to describe a transnational World Heritage Site situated along the river. Further on other sections in and outside the Central European area had benefited by printed guidelines in order to improve the possibility of a nomination of other sections of the river limes, e.g. in the Netherlands, Croatia, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria. The project also fostered the visibility of different types of the Limes sites to the public ([http://www.central2013.eu/nc/projects-2007-2013/approved-projects/funded-projects/?tx\\_fundedprojects\\_pi1\[project\]=17](http://www.central2013.eu/nc/projects-2007-2013/approved-projects/funded-projects/?tx_fundedprojects_pi1[project]=17)).

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic prepared a short film in the Slovak and English languages – Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on Middle Danube. The film was published through different mass media. Alongside, an inter-active CD was prepared with basic information system entitled Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage: Limes Romanus – The Antique Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Slovakia.

The Danube Limes and results of another European cooperation project “Danube Limes Brand” are presented online, through the website Danube Limes Brand – Extension of the Danube Limes UNESCO

World Heritage in the Lower Danube (<http://danubelimesbrand.org/>;  
[http://www.danubeparks.org/files/1967\\_DanubeLimesBrand\\_SonjaJilek.pdf](http://www.danubeparks.org/files/1967_DanubeLimesBrand_SonjaJilek.pdf);  
[http://www.southeast-europe.net/en/projects/approved\\_projects/?id=251](http://www.southeast-europe.net/en/projects/approved_projects/?id=251)).

The City of Bratislava addressed the presentation of the Roman fort in Rusovce (ID No 32) through the implementation of the project “Community Initiative Programme Interreg IIIA Austria – Slovak Republic – Rusovce Gerulata – Petronell Carnuntum”.

Project outputs are a promo-booklet for the Roman fort of Gerulata Bratislava - Rusovce, a tourist guide to the sites of Gerulata and Carnuntum and large posters (citylights) placed in strategic points of the city of Bratislava.

The project outputs increased the attendance rate and media interest in the site. Through the implementation of the “trilogy” with the Roman theme (promotional materials, Roman games and renovation of the monument) a marketing trademark of the Roman monument was created and it continues to be used in promotional materials and accompanying events. A postage stamp, envelope and special imprint stamp were also created.

The project: “The Frontiers of the Roman Empire”, which is presented in the **Gerulata Museum** in the form of a DVD on a large-size screen, was created for multi-media promotion.

The initiative of naming the streets in Rusovce by using Roman names and the names of archaeologists working there was established through the cooperation of the museum with the city borough. All citizens living on these streets will obtain a flyer with brief information on the origin of the name of their street and its historical context.

The museum Ancient Gerulata shows the permanent exhibition entitled *Antická Gerulata* (<http://www.muzeum.bratislava.sk/anticka-gerulata-rusovce-uz-spristupnena-verejnosti/d-1019>).

Besides that, there are numerous temporary exhibitions organized in this museum, e.g. *Gerulata – Jewels from the burials of Cemetery III*. (<http://www.muzeum.bratislava.sk/aktualne-vystavy-v-roku-2017/ds-1199/p1=1005>).

Museum Ancient Gerulata regularly organizes popularization events for mass public entitled *Rímske hry* (Roman Games) – Limes Day, celebrating its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2017

(<http://www.muzeum.bratislava.sk/rimske-hry-xx-rokov/gs-1216>).

The Museum Gerulata plans to build a new modern museum building with new exhibition and more space for archaeologists and for cataloguing and conservation of Roman collection.

The **Podunajské múzeum v Komárne** (Danube Museum Komárno) has been functioning from its founding in 1886. The museum is visited all year round by a great number of Slovak as well as foreign visitors. The most integral collection of finds from Iža (ID No 33) and other Roman monuments of stone sculptures from the 1<sup>st</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> century are currently presented in permanent exhibition of the Roman Lapidarium (Bašta VI.) of the Danube Museum in Komárno; several promotional materials were published regarding this collection. The Museum's Friends Circle has been working already since 1972 and has 99 members today. In coordination with schools the museum organizes numerous educational programmes. The museum regularly promotes its collections and exhibitions through printed publications, e. g. *Rímske zbierky* (Roman Collections) – Catalogues V., VI.

(<http://www.muzeumkn.sk>). The museum plans to prepare a new permanent exhibition “Kelemantia and Brigetio” (2018–2019) and continues in preparation of the Roman Catalogues.

A digital visualization of the hypothetical reconstruction of the Iža – Kelemantia site (ID No 33) was designed within the framework of the project of preparing a guide for the Roman monuments on the Middle Danube.

The **Rímske a národopisné múzeum Kelemantia** (Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia) in Iža (ID No 33) shows archaeological finds from the most recent excavations. The museum has experts' cooperation with the Danube Museum Komárno. It cooperates with schools in Iža and its surrounding. Every year, in cooperation with archaeologists and activists, it prepares educational activities focused on Roman history.

Presentation: Territory of the nominated component part has the form of maintained grassland; the monument is presented in a way allowing its proper maintenance, with information system and necessary technical arrangements. Form of presentation, as an in situ, open air archaeological site, gradually implements the “Concept for the Renovation and Presentation of the NCM Roman Fort in Iža”.

All sites (ID Nos 32 and 33) have their own promotion and presentation plan and continually prepare and implement new products through their museums – administrators. They are presented at home and abroad through numerous publications, articles and lectures in scientific events and events for wide public as well. The possibilities for presentation are influenced to a great degree by the conditions determined by their urban (Gerulata) or rural (Kelemantia) location.

## 5.j. Staffing levels and expertise

### 5.j.1. Austria

In Austria the distribution of power between the central state and the regions shapes responsibility for the protection of monuments. The Federal Monuments Authority with its highly competent expert team, including the Departments of Upper Austria and Lower Austria with their specialists, is active in archaeology, restoration, conservation and related sciences. Guided by heritage protection law, they supervise frequent, careful protective and maintenance conservation activities. This takes place in cooperation with the regional heads of archaeology and with Vienna City Archaeology. In Austria, authorization for the study of archaeological find spots has to be obtained from the Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt), and is only issued to individuals with pertinent academic studies. An exemption from this obligatory authorization by the Bundesdenkmalamt exists only for research by the Bundesdenkmalamt itself and studies directly commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport, section Arts and Culture or a head of a provincial government. This ensures high quality of work and also assures regular reporting. Authorizations can be subject to limitations, conditions and special rules (concerning surface and depth, method of execution, notification requirements, controls etc.). There is no legal claim to an issue of digging authorization on the basis of the provisions of the Historic Preservation Law (Denkmalschutzgesetz §11). The leading archaeologists active in archaeology of the Roman frontiers regularly attend congresses in Austria and abroad – for example the triannual international Congress on Roman Frontiers Studies. Cooperation projects with European colleagues offer them a global view on super-regional archaeological issues.

Carnuntum, as the largest archaeological landscape in Austria – is looked after by its own specialist team. In addition, there are town archaeologists in Linz and Enns in Upper Austria and in Traismauer in Lower Austria. Individual projects involve cooperation with relevant specialist institutions and/or external experts as required.

### 5.j.2. Germany

The Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege) as advisory body for all cases concerning the definition, maintenance, development and management of ancient monuments in Bavaria employs a sufficient number of well-educated and well-trained specialists in the field of building and art history as well as archaeology. They are supported by digging technicians, surveyors and restorers with various specializations. With a regional office in Regensburg with the responsibility for the whole of the area of the Danube Limes in Bavaria short ways and regional expertise is guaranteed. The decision bodies on the county- or town-level, the Lower Monument Protection Authorities (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörden), are well staffed with administrators, supported along the Danube Limes by regional/local archaeologists. Together with municipal archaeology units and the museum archaeologists they provide a sound basis for the care and promotion of the nominated sites. Continued training is ensured through annual regional conferences, but also through international exchange, e.g. the triannual international Congress on Roman Frontiers Studies.

On the executive level a large number of restoration and archaeological companies with well-trained and selected crews and various specializations are active within the framework of official permits in close contact with the advisory body.

### 5.j.3. Slovakia

Both component parts are administered by museums with highly qualified staff. Fundamental current maintenance and small repairs are carried out by owners and administrators of both component parts. The Regional Monuments Boards (RMB) Bratislava and Nitra supervise arrangements and interventions requiring specialized expertise. Archaeological research is ensured by the Archaeological Institute of Slovak Academy of Science or is carried out with help of an authorized archaeologist, usually directly from administering museums (Múzeum Antická Gerulata – Ancient Gerulata Museum and Podunajské múzeum v Komárne – Danube Museum Komárno).

In need of activities requiring higher qualification (e.g. large scale repairs and / or conservation works) these are carried out through certified specialists in compliance with regulations and legislation in force while the Regional Monuments Boards provide surveillance over these activities. The qualified staff of the RMB Bratislava and RMB Nitra supervises monuments conservation in cooperation with the Monuments Board of the SR. It is mandatory that the project documentation for conservation of the nominated component parts – national cultural monuments is prepared by a specialist (architect or civil engineer) authorized for architectural and design activities in accordance with corresponding regulation – the Act of the Slovak National Council No.138/1992 Coll. on Authorized Architects and Authorized Civil Engineers as amended by Act No.236/2000 Coll. The conservation can be carried out only by a specialist with professional qualification in accordance with corresponding regulation – the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 200/1994 Coll. on the Chamber of Restorers and on Restoration Activities Performed by its Members.

Archaeological findings are professionally processed by archaeologists doing the research and subsequently they become collection items of museums, where they are catalogued and their preservation, conservation and regular monitoring is ensured. Working meetings are held and the professional level is increased within the framework of activities of international teams of experts. Archaeological research, basic management and maintenance of the component parts are carried out by the staff of respective local museums which possess more detailed information on their personnel and expert capacities.

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## 6. Monitoring

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Roman brooch from Gerulata (ID No 32a)



Roman fort Gerulata at Rusovce (ID No 32a)

## 6.a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

The task of monitoring the component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* is to track the state of conservation of the component parts and the development of the factors that could endanger preservation. It lies with the legally responsible organisations of the States Parties and will be supervised by the international organisations for the nominated World Heritage (IGC DL-W, MG DL-W; see chapter 5) The monitoring has to respond to the pressures/risk factors from development, environment, natural disasters and other as indicated in detail in chapter 4.b (i), (ii), (iii), and (vi), potentially endangering the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.

The following table (Table 6.1) identifies the indicators and the monitoring measures which will serve to check the preservation of the component parts in relation to the risk factors. The first group (Nos 1–3) of monitoring measures deals with the preservation of the component parts as such, on the basis, that protective measure, official permits and the management of the sites insures the well-being of the component parts through the official work of the heritage preservation agencies. The second group (Nos 4–5) deals with the establishments existing often to protect and present the component parts, sometimes operated by the conservators/managers, as well as works of art and open air. The objective is twofold, overseeing the proper access to the sites and the prevention of risks arising from visitation on the one hand and the prevention of risks arising from the installations to the visitor. “Visual inspection” includes the documentation through photographs, descriptive texts and, where appropriate, digital methods.

As the way how the component parts are preserved and present themselves nowadays are very different monitoring measures have to be applied differently to each of them. Therefore, Table 6.2 will indicate intended monitoring measures for each of the component parts, the responsible authorities and the intended location for depositing the records.

**Table 6.1**  
Key indicators for monitoring in relation to pressures and risk factors

No	Indicator	Method	Frequency	Responsible Authorities
<b>1</b>	<b>Environment</b>			
1a	Visual connections and sight	Visual inspection	Annually	Responsible Monument Preservation Agencies
1b	Urban development context	Spatial planning processes / visual inspection	Annually	
1c	Change of land use	Spatial planning processes / visual inspection	Annually	
<b>2</b>	<b>Integrity of the cultural heritage and its attributes / component parts</b>			
2a	State of conservation	Visual inspection	Annually / in case of events, monitoring the entire event	Responsible Monument Preservation Agencies
2b	State of conservation of conserved and restored architectural elements	Visual inspection	Annually / in case of events, monitoring the entire event	
2c	Erosion, integrity of topsoil, sediment cover	Visual inspection / in the long term comparison of laser scans	Annually / 10 years	

No	Indicator	Method	Frequency	Responsible Authorities
2d	Vegetation cover / landscaping	Visual inspection	Annually	
2e	Soil conditions (harmful effect for soil and groundwater, compression through agricultural activity)	Visual inspection	Annually	
2f	Damaging plants (weed, roots, moss, lichen) and vermin infestation (hamster, gopher)	Visual inspection	Annually	
<b>3</b>	<b>Climate</b>			
3a	Precipitation / drainage	Precipitation charts / visual inspection	5-10 years / annually	Responsible Monument Preservation Agencies
3b	Flooding	Visual inspection	In case of event	
3c	Frost	Visual inspection	Annually	
3d	Air pollution	Visual inspection	Annually	
<b>4</b>	<b>Condition of the facilities</b>			
4a	Safety of access to sites (condition of roads, paths, parking spaces etc.)	Visual inspection	Annually	Inspection agencies / owners
4b	Condition of ruins	Visual inspection / hygrometer	Annually	Responsible Monument Preservation Agencies
4c	Information panels / installations / reconstructions	Visual inspection	Annually / in the case of events, monitoring the entire event	Owners / responsible Monument Preservation Agencies / inspection agencies
4d	Condition of protective buildings	Visual inspection	Annually / in the case of events, monitoring the entire event	Inspection agencies / owners
4e	Condition of fire protection devices	Visual inspection / tests	According to national law	Inspection agencies / owners / fire departments
4f	Condition of exhibition	Hygrometer / visual inspection	Annually	Owners / responsible Monument Preservation Agencies
4g	Safety for visitors	Visual inspection	Annually	Inspection agencies / owners
<b>5</b>	<b>Tourism / visitation</b>			
5a	Effect of visitor infrastructure development	Visual inspection	3-5 years / in the case of events, monitoring the entire event	Owners / responsible Monument Preservation Agencies
5b	Visitor number	Visual inspection / ticket sale / visitor counting	Annually	
5c	Vandalism	Visual inspection	Annually	
5d	Illegal excavations / metal detecting	Visual inspection	Continuously / annually	

**Table 6.2**

Pressures and risk factors for the individual component parts

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Responsible authority</b>	<b>Location of records</b>
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	1b, 2b, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Owner, building authority, fire department, Kreisarchäologie Kelheim, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	1a, 1c, 2a, 2d, 2f, 4a, 4b, 5d	Kreisarchäologie Kelheim, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 4a, 5d	Kreisarchäologie Kelheim, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3b, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	1b, 1c, 2d, 2f, 4a, 5d	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	1b, 1c, 2d, 2f, 4a, 5d	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3c, 3d, 4a, 4c, 4e, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c	Owner, building authority, fire department, Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3c, 3d, 5c	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3c, 3d, 5c	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3c, 3d, 5c	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3c, 3d, 5c	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3c, 3d, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c	Owner, building authority, fire department, Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3c, 3d, 5c	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2f, 3c, 3d, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5c	Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	2a, 2b, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c	Owner, building authority, fire department, Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege

ID No	Component part	Indicators	Responsible authority	Location of records
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 4f, 5c	Owner, Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	1b, 1c, 2a,	Owner, Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	1b, 1c, 2a, 2c, 2d, 5d	Owner, Stadtarchäologie Regensburg, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d	Stadtarchäologie Straubing, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	1a, 2a, 2d, 2f, 4a, 4c, 4g	Stadtarchäologie Straubing, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2c, 2d, 4a, 4c, 4g, 5c, 5d	Kreisarchäologie Deggendorf, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	1b, 3b, 4a, 4g	Owner, Stadtarchäologie Passau, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2f, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Owner, Stadtarchäologie Passau, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	1b, 2a, 2b, 2f, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4g	Owner, Stadtarchäologie Passau, Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	1b, 2a, 2b, 2f, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Municipality of Engelhartzell; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Federal Monuments Authority
11a	Schlögen – Vicus	1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3a, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Owner; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Federal Monuments Authority
11b	Schlögen – Kastell	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 5c	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Owner; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Federal Monuments Authority
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Municipality of Wilhering; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Federal Monuments Authority
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	1a, 1b, 2d, 4a, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; City of Linz; Bundesdenkmalamt	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Federal Monuments Authority
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	1a, 1b, 2c, 4a, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; City of Linz; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Federal Monuments Authority
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 4a, 5a, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; City of Enns; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; Federal Monuments Authority

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Responsible authority</b>	<b>Location of records</b>
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 4a, 5a, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; City of Enns; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; Federal Monuments Authority
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	2a, 2b, 2f, 3a, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; Parish of Enns; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; Federal Monuments Authority
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4a, 5a, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; City of Enns; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; Federal Monuments Authority
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4a, 5a, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; City of Enns; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; Federal Monuments Authority
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 4a, 5a	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; City of Enns; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; Federal Monuments Authority
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3a, 4a, 4c, 5a, 5d	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; City of Enns; Federal Monuments Authority	Museum of the State of Upper Austria; Museum Lauriacum; Federal Monuments Authority
15	Albing – Legionslager	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4a, 5a, 5d	Municipality of St. Pantaleon-Erla; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	1a, 1b, 4a, 5a	Municipality of Wallsee; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	2a, 2b, 2f, 3a, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c	Municipality of Wallsee; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Ybbs; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	2a, 2b, 2f, 3d, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5c	Municipality of Pöchlarn; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	1a, 1b, 2a, 4a, 4b, 5a	Municipality of Pöchlarn; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	2a, 2b, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Municipality of Pöchlarn; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 4a	Municipality of Pöchlarn; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	1a, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4a, 5d	Municipality of Schönbühel-Aggsbach; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	1a, 2a, 4a, 5a	Municipality of Rossatz-Arnsdorf; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Component part</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Responsible authority</b>	<b>Location of records</b>
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	1a, 1c, 2a, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Rossatz-Arnsdorf; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	1a, 2a, 4a, 5a	Municipality of Rossatz-Arnsdorf; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c, 5d	Municipality of Rossatz-Arnsdorf; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2f, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Mautern; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2f, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Mautern; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	2a, 2f, 4a, 4b, 4d	Municipality of Traismauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	1a, 1b, 2a, 2f, 3a, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Traismauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	2a, 2b, 2f, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Municipality of Traismauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	1a, 1b, 2a, 2f, 3a, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Traismauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Museum Traismauer
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	1a, 1b, 2a, 2f, 3a, 3c, 3d, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Traismauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4a, 5a, 5d	Municipality of Zwentendorf; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	1a, 1b, 2a, 2f, 3a, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Tulln; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Römermuseum Tulln
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	2a, 2b, 2f, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Municipality of Tulln; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Römermuseum Tulln
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2f, 3a, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Zeiselmauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	2a, 2b, 2f, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	Municipality of Zeiselmauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2f, 3a, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Zeiselmauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2f, 3a, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	Municipality of Zeiselmauer; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority

ID No	Component part	Indicators	Responsible authority	Location of records
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	1a, 1b, 1c, 4a, 4c, 5a	Municipality of Klosterneuburg; State of Lower Austria; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Stift Klosterneuburg
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	1a, 1b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 4a, 4c, 5a	City of Vienna; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Stadtarchäologie Wien
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	2a, 2b, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3a, 3c, 3d, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4g, 5a, 5c	City of Vienna; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Stadtarchäologie Wien
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	1a, 1b, 4a, 4c, 5a	City of Vienna; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Stadtarchäologie Wien
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	1a, 1b, 4a, 4c, 5a, 2a, 2b, 2f, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	City of Vienna; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Stadtarchäologie Wien Wien Museum
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribünenhäuser	2a, 2b, 2f, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b	City of Vienna; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; Wien Museum; Stadtarchäologie Wien
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d	State of Lower Austria; Municipalities of Petronell-Carnuntum und Bad Deutsch-Altenburg; Archäologischer Park Carnuntum; Naturschutzbund; Federal Monuments Authority	Federal Monuments Authority; State of Lower Austria; Archäologischer Park Carnuntum; Museumsverein Auxiliarkastell
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	1b, 2a, 2b, 2e, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e, 4f, 5a, 5b, 5d	Owner, Administrator, Regional Monuments Board Bratislava, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	1b, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4e, 5a, 5c, 5d	Owner, Administrator, Regional Monuments Board Bratislava, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	1b, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4e, 5a, 5c, 5d	Owner, Administrator, Regional Monuments Board Bratislava, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2e, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4d, 4e, 4f, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d	Owner, Administrator, Regional Monuments Board Nitra, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 5a, 5c, 5d	Owner, Administrator, Regional Monuments Board Nitra, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 5a, 5c, 5d	Owner, Administrator, Regional Monuments Board Nitra, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic





Roman helmet from Gerulata (ID No 32a)

## 6.b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring the property

### 6.b.1. General

The monitoring and controlling of the conservation of the sites is one of the tasks carried out by the authorities in charge of the maintenance of the archaeological heritage as outlined in the previous chapters.

The Intergovernmental Committee for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* (IGC DL) and the Management Group for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* (MG DL) will make recommendations and develop strategies for the conservation, protection and monitoring of the nominated property.

The task of monitoring:

- ◆ observation of the state of conservation of the component parts
- ◆ observation of risk factors for the preservation
- ◆ tracking the implementation of the World Heritage Management Plans will be executed on the national level by the responsible authority mentioned in the following. They will:
- ◆ regularly update the inventory of the component parts (included in a database)
- ◆ continue observations and give reports to other repositories of data (for organizations performing official duties)
- ◆ notify the owners/managers of the properties concerned.

### 6.b.2. Austria

The Federal Monuments Authority is in charge of all aspects of heritage protection including the monitoring of archaeological heritage below ground. The State Conservation Departments of Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Vienna are the authorities and service bodies in charge of heritage protection and conservation in the areas of these states.

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### 6.b.3. Germany

The Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege) is – according to article 12 of the BayDSchG – the official advisory body in all matters of monument protection and preservation. In particular, the Department for Archaeological Monuments (Abteilung B: Praktische Denkmalpflege Bodendenkmäler) within the State Office is responsible for archaeological issues, including the monitoring of the monuments. It is working in close cooperation with the County or Municipal Archaeological Units. The Bavarian State Conservation Office is the prime keeper of records. If necessary, these units address the owners of the monuments for measures. Additionally, there is cooperation with the German Limes Commission (Deutsche Limeskommission DLK)

#### **Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege**

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## 6.b.4. Slovakia

Essential administrative measure adopted to implement monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage is the Act 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of the Monuments and historic sites and its application in praxis. In the Act are exactly specified state institutions connected directly with conservation of monuments and historic sites (Ministry of Culture, Monuments Board and the Regional Monuments Boards).

Monitoring of preservation of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in relation to their authenticity and integrity is integral part of the annual Plan of the Main Objectives of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and its territorially respective Regional Monuments Boards. In connection with elaboration of the implementing regulation to the Convention on preservation of the UNESCO World Heritage is systematically developed monitoring of the localities that have been already placed on the World Heritage list, on the base of elaborated methodology and monitoring schedule.

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in close cooperation with the Regional Monuments Boards:

- ◆ coordinate the monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage,
- ◆ provide other interested institutions participating in the monitoring process with methodical and practical know-how, and coordinate their activities,
- ◆ process source materials and data from the sites into the Evaluation Report,
- ◆ evaluate reports on the state of preservation of World Cultural Heritage, adopt corrective measures,
- ◆ provide the Slovakian Ministry of Culture periodically and at request with results from monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage,
- ◆ prepare and coordinate Periodic Reporting exercises on the national level.

In case of inscription, component parts ID Nos 32 and 33 and their buffer zones will be monitored each year by respective monuments authorities in cooperation with members of the management group. Besides regular monitoring of the national cultural monuments by respective Regional Monuments Boards in Bratislava and Nitra, there is a mechanism established for immediate preventive monitoring when any extensive activities are indicated on the sites or within their buffer zones.

Individual monitoring reports will be archived at the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and their copies will be placed at the Regional Monument Boards in Bratislava and Nitra. Comprehensive annual report on their state of preservation and conservation will be kept at the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and at the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic. In addition, the Office of Government of the Slovak Republic keeps reports on implementation of the Government's Resolution related to the preservation of World Cultural Heritage sites.

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## 6.c. Results of previous reporting exercises

17 of the nominated component parts<sup>1</sup> are situated within areas which are already appointed to World Heritage Sites: 'Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof' (Ref: 1155) (Germany, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2006), 'Wachau Cultural Landscape' (Ref: 970) (Austria, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000) and 'Historic Centre of Vienna' (Ref: 1033) (Austria, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2001). In 2014, for these properties a comprehensive evaluation was undertaken within the periodic reporting.

**Table 6.3**

Overview about the results of the periodic reporting of existing World Heritage Sites overlapping nominated component parts

<p>Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof</p>	<p>Factors affecting the property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Flooding</li> </ul> <p>Boundaries and buffer zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The boundaries of the World Heritage property are adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value. They are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners</li> <li>◆ The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value. They are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners</li> </ul> <p>Legal framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an adequate or better basis for effective management and protection of the property, its buffer zone and the surrounding area.</li> <li>◆ There is excellent capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property</li> </ul> <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There is excellent coordination between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property</li> <li>◆ The management system / plan is fully adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value</li> <li>◆ The management system is being fully implemented and monitored</li> <li>◆ An annual work / action plan exists and most or all activities are being implemented and monitored</li> <li>◆ Local communities directly participate in all relevant decisions relating to management, i.e. co-management</li> <li>◆ There is regular contact with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and substantial co-operation on management</li> <li>◆ Visitor use of the World Heritage property is effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value</li> </ul> <p>Financial resources / funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The available budget is sufficient but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard</li> <li>◆ The existing sources of funding are secure in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term</li> <li>◆ There are adequate equipment and facilities; they are well maintained.</li> </ul>
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<sup>1</sup> The relevant component parts are: ID Nos 5a-b (Regensburg Kumpfmühl) and 6a-i (Regensburg); 19-24a-b (Blashausgraben, St. Johann im Mauerthale, Bacharnsdorf, St. Lorenz, Windstalgraben, Mautern); 30 (Wien).

	<p>Human resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Human resources are adequate for management needs</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value</li> <li>◆ Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but monitoring the status of indicators could be improved</li> </ul> <p>Authenticity and Integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been preserved</li> <li>◆ The integrity of the World Heritage property is intact</li> </ul> <p>OUV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been maintained</li> </ul>
Wachau Cultural Landscape	<p>Factors affecting the property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Flooding; management response ongoing</li> <li>◆ Loss of grassland caused by abolishing of farms for cattle-breeding; development is being monitored</li> <li>◆ Quarrying; development is being monitored</li> <li>◆ Invasive species with impacts on biological diversity; development is being monitored</li> </ul> <p>Boundaries and buffer zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The boundaries of the World Heritage property are adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value. They are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.</li> <li>◆ The buffer zones of the World Heritage property do not limit the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved. They are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.</li> </ul> <p>Legal framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an adequate or better basis for effective management and protection of the property, its buffer zone and the surrounding area.</li> <li>◆ There is excellent capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property</li> </ul> <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There is excellent coordination between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property</li> <li>◆ The management system / plan is fully adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value</li> <li>◆ The management system is being fully implemented and monitored</li> <li>◆ An annual work / action plan exists and most or all activities are being implemented and monitored</li> <li>◆ Local communities directly participate in all relevant decisions relating to management, i.e. co-management</li> <li>◆ Local management staff supported by the local communities has been created</li> <li>◆ Visitor use of the World Heritage property is effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value. Visitor fees are collected and make some contribution to the management of the World Heritage property</li> </ul> <p>Financial resources / funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The available budget is sufficient but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard</li> <li>◆ The existing sources of funding are secure in the medium term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long term.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There are adequate equipment and facilities; they are well maintained.</li> </ul> <p>Human resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Human resources are adequate for management needs</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There is a small amount of monitoring, but it is not planned</li> <li>◆ Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation</li> </ul> <p>Authenticity and Integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been preserved</li> <li>◆ The integrity of the World Heritage property is intact</li> </ul> <p>OUV:</p> <p>The OUV has been maintained</p> <p>Future actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Currently, there is a limited education and awareness programme. Various projects and action planned</li> </ul>
Historic Centre of Vienna	<p>Factors affecting the property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Commercial development; implementation of decisions of World Heritage Committee is underway</li> </ul> <p>Boundaries and buffer zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The boundaries of the World Heritage property are adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value. They are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners</li> <li>◆ The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value. They are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.</li> </ul> <p>Legal framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an adequate or better basis for effective management and protection of the property, its buffer zone and the surrounding area.</li> <li>◆ There is excellent capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property</li> </ul> <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There is excellent coordination between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property</li> <li>◆ The management system / plan is fully adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value</li> <li>◆ The management system is being fully implemented and monitored.</li> <li>◆ Local communities directly contribute to some decisions relating to management</li> <li>◆ Visitor use of the World Heritage property is effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value</li> </ul> <p>Financial resources / funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs</li> <li>◆ The existing sources of funding are secure in the medium- term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term.</li> <li>◆ There are adequate equipment and facilities; they are well maintained.</li> </ul> <p>Human resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Human resources are adequate for management needs</li> </ul>



	<p>Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value</li> <li>◆ Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation</li> </ul> <p>Authenticity and Integrity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been preserved</li> <li>◆ The integrity of the World Heritage property is intact</li> </ul> <p>OUV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been maintained</li> </ul> <p>Future actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Awareness raising: World Heritage emblem should be displayed</li> <li>◆ There is a limited education and awareness programme: cooperation with schools and NGOs will be strengthened</li> </ul>
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### 6.c.1. Austria

The Austrian component parts of the Danube Limes are all registered archaeological sites and protected at the highest level on the basis of the Austrian Heritage Protection Act (Denkmalschutzgesetz). Every measure carried out at one of these sites needs the permission from the Austrian Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt) and has to follow the Guidelines for Archaeological Interventions.<sup>2</sup> Additionally all documentation according to the guidelines has to be sent to the Federal Monuments Authority where it will be archived. A summary of the measure has to be published in the annually "Fundberichte aus Österreich" (Find reports from Austria). The on-site inspection is performed by members of the Department for Archaeology of the Federal Monuments Authority.

### 6.c.2. Germany

So far there have been no regular reporting exercises for the nominated component parts of the Danube Limes in Bavaria except for those within the existing WHS Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof (Ref: 1155). As protected monuments all monuments are under supervision of the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege) in cooperation with the County or Municipal Archaeological Units. The records (not mentioned here) contain reports on all previous excavations, however, none dealt particular with the preservation of the component parts. For Straubing-Ostkastell (ID No 7a) some years ago a special archaeological cadaster has been done, including the parts nominated here.

### 6.c.3. Slovakia

The nominated component parts ID Nos 32 and 33 are being so far monitored in the same manner as other national cultural monuments placed on file of the Central Register of the Monuments and Historic Sites of the Slovak Republic, namely through respective Regional Monuments Boards (RMB) Bratislava and Nitra in cooperation with Management Group Limes. In addition, Monuments Board of the SR and its RMBs are currently processing, as one of their main tasks, Revision of the Monuments List of the Slovak Republic. Findings resulting from this Revision are recorded in the Update Sheets of the National Cultural Monuments. This long-term assignment is set-up on physical verification, on-the-spot identification and

<sup>2</sup> <https://bda.gv.at/de/publikationen/standards-leitfaeden-richtlinien/richtlinien-fuer-archaeologische-massnahmen/>

evaluation of all protected immovable, as well as movable monuments, their detailed photo-documentation, and new detailed description of the objects, their values and subject of protection. Update Sheets are inserted into the Automated Information System of the Monuments and Historic Sites. In case of indicated deterioration or danger to the monuments, relevant RMBs take measures in order to eliminate deficiencies (in compliance with valid legislation). At the same time, RMB impose an obligation to the monument's owner to accomplish immediate corrections, on request he may be provided with expert assistance.

Current management of the Slovak component parts – Management Group Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube (MG Limes) brings together all stakeholders participating on management at all levels in order to jointly and directly address the needs and problems of the component parts. MG Limes is involved in the site monitoring, reviews monitoring reports and adopts proper measures for the remedy and prevention of threats.

The monitoring of the current status of the national cultural monuments of the Roman forts in Bratislava - Rusovce and Iža the guiding of activities in the protected territory, along with any activity in the monitored territory, is always carried out by relevant RMB pursuant to Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on Monument Preservation as amended.

While processing the nomination project, the monitoring indicators were proposed for component parts ID Nos 32 and 33. Systematic monitoring will be carried out after the entry of the site in the WH List as in the case of other WHC sites in Slovakia.

**Table 6.4**

Earlier reports on the state of conservation

ID No	Component part	Reports (incl. report period, year of publication)
1	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	n/a
2	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	n/a
3	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	n/a
4	Regensburg Großprüfening – Kastell und Vicus	n/a
5a	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	n/a
5b	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	n/a
6a	Regensburg – Legionslager I	n/a
6b	Regensburg – Legionslager II	2010: Report on the preservation of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress (Unter den Schwibbögen 2), unpublished (archived at the City of Regensburg and the Bavarian State Conservation Office).
6c	Regensburg – Legionslager III	2009-13: Report on the preservation of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress (northeast corner, southeast corner and multi-storey car park Dachauplatz); unpublished (archived at the City of Regensburg and the Bavarian State Conservation Office).
6d	Regensburg – Legionslager IV	n/a
6e	Regensburg – Legionslager V	n/a
6f	Regensburg – Legionslager VI	2009-13: Report on the preservation of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress (northeast corner, southeast corner and multi-storey car park Dachauplatz); unpublished (archived at the City of Regensburg and the Bavarian State Conservation Office).
6g	Regensburg – Legionslager VII	2006: Report on the preservation of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress (Am Königshof); unpublished (archived at the City of Regensburg).
6h	Regensburg – Legionslager VIII	2009-13: Report on the preservation of the curtain wall of the legionary fortress (northeast corner, southeast corner and multi-storey car park

ID No	Component part	Reports (incl. report period, year of publication)
		Dachauplatz); unpublished (archived at the City of Regensburg and the Bavarian State Conservation Office).
6i	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	2009-11: Report on the preservation of the archaeological remains below Niedermünsterkirche; unpublished (archived at the Bavarian State Conservation Office).
6j	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	n/a
6k	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	n/a
6l	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	n/a
7a	Straubing – Ostkastell	2008-2009: Archaeological cadastre Straubing; published: B. Mücke/J. Valenta, Archäologischer Kataster Römisches Straubing. Jahresbericht des Historischen Vereins für Straubing und Umgebung 111, 2009, 39-72.
7b	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	n/a
8	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	n/a
9a	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	n/a
9b	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	n/a
9c	Passau Haibach – Burgus	n/a
10	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	2017/18: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt and Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum)
11a	Schlägen – Vicus	2017/18: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt and Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum)
11b	Schlägen – Kastell	1959, 1972: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
12	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	1991: Conservation work, published in: Ch.Schwanzar, Der römische Wachturm im Kürnbergwald (Linz-Land), Jahrbuch des oberösterreichischen Musealvereins 138/1, 1993, 9–37.
13a	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	n/a
13b	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	2000: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
14a	Enns – Gräberstraße	n/a
14b	Enns – Canabae Südwest	n/a
14c	Enns – St. Laurenz	1965-1970: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
14d	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	n/a
14e	Enns – Canabae Nordost	n/a
14f	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	n/a
14g	Enns – Legionslager Nordecke	n/a
15	Albing – Legionslager	Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
16a	Wallsee – Kastell	Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
16b	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	2013: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
17	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
18a	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	2015: 3D-Laserscan on parcel 1406; published in: Martina Hinterwallner/Boris Stummer, Fundberichte aus Österreich 54, 2015, D3333.
18b	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	2016: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
18c	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	2016: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
18d	Pöchlarn – Vicus und Kastellbad	n/a
19	Blashausgraben – Wachturm	1985, 1998: Documentation of restoration (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)

ID No	Component part	Reports (incl. report period, year of publication)
20	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	2013: historical building research; published in: O. Fries, St. Johann im Mauerthale - römischer Wachturm und mittelalterlicher Sakralbau. Ein Vorbericht zu einer Bauforschung, Das Waldviertel 64, 2015, 282-288.
21	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	1985: historical building research (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt) 2015: 3D-Laserscan on parcel .69; published in: Martina Hinterwallner/Boris Stummer, Fundberichte aus Österreich 54, 2015, D2985.
22	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	n/a
23	Windstalgraben – Wachturm	1985, 1992: Documentation of restoration (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt) 2015: 3D-Laserscan on parcel 1507/1; published in: Martina Hinterwallner/Boris Stummer, Fundberichte aus Österreich 54, 2015, D3551.
24a	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	n/a
24b	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	2015: 3D-Laserscan on parcel 55/1; published in: Martin Krenn et al., Fundberichte aus Österreich 54, 2015, D2924.
25a	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	2015: 3D-Laserscan on parcel 14/1; published in: Martina Hinterwallner/Boris Stummer, Fundberichte aus Österreich 54, 2015, D3854.
25b	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	n/a
25c	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	2015: 3D-Laserscan on parcel .9; published in: Martin Krenn et al., Fundberichte aus Österreich 54, 2015, D3853.
25d	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	2016: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt) Documentation of restoration (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
25e	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	2016: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
26	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	2001-2005: geophysical prospections, published in: St. Groh – H. Sedlmayer, Forschungen zum Kastell und Vicus von Zwentendorf am norischen Donaulimes, Zentraleuropäische Archäologie 1, Wien 2010.
27a	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	1984: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt) 2016: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
27b	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	1980: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt) 2016: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
28a	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	1971-1975, 1985, 1997: Documentation of restoration (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt) 2015: Conservation measures on parcel 1340/7; published in: Martina Hinterwallner/Martin Krenn, Fundberichte aus Österreich 54, 2015, D4209.
28b	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	1981: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt) 2016: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
28c	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	2016: Geodetic surveying (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt)
28d	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	1973, 2005: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Bundesdenkmalamt) 2012: Building Research on parcel .4/1; published in: Roman Igl, KG Zeiselmauer, Bericht zur Bauforschung, Fundberichte aus Österreich 51, 2012, 246. D1844-D1851.
29	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	n/a
30a	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	n/a
30b	Wien – Canabae Südwest	1989-1991: Excavation and conservation work, published in: C. Ranseder et al., Michaelerplatz. Die archäologischen Ausgrabungen, Wien Archäologisch 1, Wien 2011
30c	Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung	n/a
30d	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	2007: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Wien Museum)1995-1998: Excavation and conservation work, published in: M. Mosser et al., Die römischen Kasernen im Legionslager Vindobona. Die Ausgrabungen am

ID No	Component part	Reports (incl. report period, year of publication)
		Judenplatz in Wien in den Jahren 1995-1998, Monografien der Stadtarchäologie Wien 5, Wien 2010; M. Mosser, Judenplatz. Die Kasernen des römischen Legionslagers, Wien Archäologisch 5, Wien 2014.
30e	Wien – Legionslager Tribunenhäuser	2007: Conservation work (unpublished, archive Wien Museum)
31	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Since 1990: Conservation work on preserved monuments, published in: Erwin Reidinger, Wilfried Greiner, Markus Jobst, Werner Jobst, Das Heidentor in Carnuntum und der Janus Quadrifrons in Rom – Bautechnische Analyse und Vergleich, Carnuntum Jahrbuch 2007, 121–174; F. Humer, D. Boulasikis, A. Konecny (Hrsg.), Das Amphitheater der Lagerstadt Carnuntum, Überlegungen zur Restaurierung und Präsentation. Akten des zweiten internationalen Kolloquiums veranstaltet vom Archäologischen Park Carnuntum und der Gesellschaft der Freunde Carnuntums, 28.–29.10.2011 (Petronell-Carnuntum 2016); and unpublished in the archives of Bundesdenkmalamt and Archäologischer Park Carnuntum
32a	Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	2015–17: preventive monitoring, technical diagnostics and report on the state of preservation of presented walls (archived in the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic) Since 1976: reports of long-term archaeological research of the Museum “Ancient Gerulata” area (archive Bratislava City Museum)
32b	Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	2018: conservation work (unpublished, archive Bratislava-Rusovce Municipality and Ministry of Culture of SR), 2017: geodetic survey (archived in the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic)
32c	Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	2007: research documentation, published in: Schmidtová, J. – Kozubová, A. 2007: Archeologický výskum v mestskej časti Bratislava – Rusovce. Zborník Bratislava XIX, Bratislava 21-34. (and archive Bratislava City Museum)
33a	Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	2012: Update identification sheet of the national cultural monument – rímsky vojenský tábor Iža (archived in the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic)
33b	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ)	n/a
33c	Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ)	n/a

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## 7. Documentation

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<b>7.a. Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>7.b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property</b>	<b>425</b>
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Jupiter statue from Iža (ID No 33a)

## 7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

### GERMANY

ID No	Format (slide/print/video)	Component part/topic	Title	Date of Photo (MM/YYYY)	Photographer / Director of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer / director of video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)	Non exclusive session of rights
1_1	JPG	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Historic center of Bad Gögging with St. Andreas church on top of the spa-complex	04/1980	O. Braasch	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
1_2	TIFF	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Centre of the spa-complex within the former St. Andreas church	04/1998	K. Batsch	Stadt Neustadt a. d. Donau	Stadt Neustadt a. d. Donau, Stadtplatz 1, D-93333 Neustadt a. d. Donau, Tel.: +49 (0)9445 9717 0; Fax: +49 (0)9445 9717-10, poststelle@neustadt-do.de, www.neustadt-donau.de	No
1_3	JPG	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Foundations of a heated basin within the spa-complex	07/2015	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
1_4	Plan/TIFF	Bad Gögging – Heilbad	Plan of the spa-complex after the last excavations	01/2007	H. U. Nuber/G. Seitz		Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Abteilung für Provinzialrömische Archäologie, Glacisweg 7, D-79098 Freiburg im Breisgau, Tel.: +49 (0)761 203 3407	No
2_1	Scan	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Excavation of the sanctuary of Mars and Victoria	07/1918	P. Reinecke	BLfd/Römisch-Germanische Kommission	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
2_2	JPG	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	View from Eining-Weinberg across the Danube towards the end of the Raetian Limes	09/2012	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes



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2_3	JPG	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Aerial view of the sanctuary of Mars and Victoria and the watchtower	11/1980	O. Braasch	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
2_4	JPG	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Schematic plan of the excavated features at Eining-Weinberg	02/2015	S. Sulk	DLK	Deutsche Limeskommission, Am Römerkastell Saalburg 1, D-61350 Bad Homburg v.d.H., Tel.: +49 (0)6175 937411, info@deutsche-limeskommission.de	Yes
2_5	Scan	Eining-Weinberg – Wachturm und Heiligtum	Eining-Weinberg, excavation of the sanctuary of Mars and Victoria with excavation team	07/1918	P. Reinecke	BLfD/Römisch-Germanische Kommission	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
3_1	Slide	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Weltenburg, aerial view of the fortlet under partial excavation in relation to the river Danube	06/1989	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
3_2	Slide	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Aerial view of the fortlet under partial excavation	06/1989	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
3_3	Magnetogram	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Magnetogram of the fortlet	04/2017	C. Mischka	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	No
3_4	Plan	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Plan of the fortlet of Weltenburg-Am Galget after excavation and geophysical survey	06/2017	C. Mischka	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	No
3_5	Slide	Weltenburg-Am Galget – Kleinkastell	Weltenburg, aerial view of the gorge of Weltenberg (Weltenburger Enge)	11/1982	O. Braasch	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes

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4_1	JPG	Regensburg Großprüfung – Kastell und Vicus	Aerial view of the fort of Regensburg Großprüfung and its vicus opposite the confluence of the rivers Naab and Danube	05/2006	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
4_2	JPG	Regensburg Großprüfung – Kastell und Vicus	Aerial view of the fort of Regensburg Großprüfung and its vicus from the north	06/1993	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
4_3	Plan/JPG	Regensburg Großprüfung – Kastell und Vicus	Plan of the fort and its surroundings	03/2011	D. Narr/R. Röhrl	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de/D. Narr, Rosenaustraße 17, D-86150 Augsburg, danielle.narr@gmx.de	Yes
5a_1	Plan/TIFF	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus I	Plan of the fort and its vicus	11/2011	R. Röhrl	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
5b_1	JPG	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Cremation from the cemetery under excavation	05/2006	S. Codreanu-Windauer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
5b_2	JPG	Regensburg Kumpfmühl – Kastell und Vicus II	Large wine-barrel re-used as a well in the vicus	07/2014	S. Codreanu-Windauer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6a_1	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager I	Porta praetoria from the northwest with the opened western doorway and the last remains of the western tower in the front	08/2017	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes

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6a_2	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager I	Porta praetoria from the northeast with the eastern gate tower in the middle	08/2017	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
6a_3	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager I	Western doorway of the Porta praetoria from the north	05/2006	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
6a_4	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager I	Architectural Details of the Porta praetoria	08/2017	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
6a_5	JPG	Regensburg Legionslager I	Regensburg, in the aerial view from the north the line of the defences of the legionary fortress can clearly be distinguished in the Medieval layout of the town	11/2011	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
6a_6	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager I	Regensburg, Porta praetorian after its conservation	08/2017	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
6a_7	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager I	Regensburg, building inscription from the Porta principalis dextra attesting the end of the construction of the gate in 179 AD	05/2006	Museen der Stadt Regensburg	Stadt Regensburg	Regensburg: Historisches Museum, Dachauplatz 2-4, D-93047 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 5072448, mu-seen_der_stadt@regensburg.de	No
6b_1	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager II	Section through the wall of the legionary fortress	12/2012	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes

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6b_2	Drawing/ TIFF	Regensburg – Legion- slager II	Section through the wall of the legionary fortress	11/2010	R. Benke	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal- pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 Mün- chen, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus. gshwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6b_3	JPG	Regensburg – Legion- slager II	Wall of the legionary fortress preserved in Medieval/modern buildings	11/2010	R. Benke	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal- pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 Mün- chen, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus. gshwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6c_1	JPG	Regensburg – Legion- slager III	Northeastern corner of the legionary fortress from the air	03/1982	O. Braasch	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal- pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 Mün- chen, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus. gshwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6c_2	JPG	Regensburg – Legion- slager III	Northeastern corner of the legionary fortress from the north	05/2006	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal- pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 Mün- chen, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus. gshwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6c_3	JPG	Regensburg – Legion- slager III	Windows of a Medieval church erected in the ruins of the north- eastern corner of the legionary fortress with descriptive tableau	05/2006	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal- pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 Mün- chen, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus. gshwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6c_4	JPG	Regensburg – Legion- slager III	Northeastern corner of the legionary fortress during repairs in the street	05/2016	S. Watzlawik	BLfd	ARCTEAM GmbH, Amberger Straße 109, D-93057 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 4617 0846, info@arcteam.de/ Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal- pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 Mün- chen, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus. gshwind@blfd.bayern.de	No

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6d_1	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager IV	Wall of the legionary fortress during repairs of the street	05/2016	S. Watzlawik	BLfD	ARCTEAM GmbH, Amberger Straße 109, D-93057 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 4617 0846, info@arcteam.de/ Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bifd.bayern.de	No
6d_2	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager IV	Wall of the legionary fortress from inside	05/2016	S. Watzlawik	BLfD	ARCTEAM GmbH, Amberger Straße 109, D-93057 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 4617 0846, info@arcteam.de/ Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bifd.bayern.de	No
6e_1	JPG	Regensburg – Legions-slager V	Wall of the legionary fortress reused in a Medieval church	01/2016	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bifd.bayern.de	Yes
6e_2	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager V	Wall of the legionary fortress during street repair	05/2016	S. Watzlawik	BLfD	ARCTEAM GmbH, Amberger Straße 109, D-93057 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 4617 0846, info@arcteam.de/ Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bifd.bayern.de	No
6e_3	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager V	Wall of the legionary fortress during street repair	05/2016	S. Watzlawik	BLfD	ARCTEAM GmbH, Amberger Straße 109, D-93057 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 4617 0846, info@arcteam.de/ Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bifd.bayern.de	No

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6f_1	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager VI	Wall of the legionary fortress incorporated into a multi-storey carpark	05/2015	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6f_2	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager VI	Wall of the legionary fortress with stones partially reset in Early Medieval times	05/2015	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6f_3	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager VI	Wall of the legionary fortress incorporated into a multi-storey carpark with multi-media explanation	05/2015	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6f_4	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager VI	Entrance to the wall of the legionary fortress incorporated into a multi-storey carpark	01/2017	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6f_5	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager VI	Regensburg, wall of the legionary fortress incorporated into a multi-storey carpark with multi-media explanation	01/2017	P. Ferstl	Stadt Regensburg	Stadt Regensburg, Untere Denkmal-schutzbehörde und Stadtarchäologie, Keplerstr. 1, D-93047 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 507 2451, Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de	No
6g_1	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager VII	In the aerial view from the south the line of the defences of the legionary fortress can clearly be distinguished	05/2005	K. Leidorf	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6g_2	JPG	Regensburg – Legion-slager VII	Parts of the wall of the legionary fortress incorporated into a modern building, from the inside	08/2009	S. Codreanu-Windauer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes

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6g_3	JPG	Regensburg – Legionsslager	Parts of the wall of the legionary fortress incorporated into a modern building, from the outside	06/2015	L. Dallmeier	Stadt Regensburg	Stadt Regensburg, Untere Denkmal-schutzbehörde und Stadtarchäologie, Keplerstr. 1, D-93047 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 507 2451, Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de	No
6h_1	JPG	Regensburg – Legionsslager VIII	Southeastern corner of the legionary fortress with incorporated into the Medieval town defences	05/2015	C. S. Sommer	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal-pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6h_2	JPG	Regensburg – Legionsslager VIII	Regensburg, southeastern corner of the legionary fortress	05/2014	P. Ferstl	Stadt Regensburg	Stadt Regensburg, Untere Denkmal-schutzbehörde und Stadtarchäologie, Keplerstr. 1, D-93047 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 507 2451, Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de	No
6h_3	JPG	Regensburg – Legionsslager VIII	Southeastern corner of the legionary fortress with stones partially reset in Early Medieval times	05/2015	C. S. Sommer	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal-pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6h_4	JPG	Regensburg – Legionsslager VIII	Explanatory board at the southeastern corner of the legionary fortress	05/2015	C. S. Sommer	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal-pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6i_1	JPG	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Entrance to the document Niedermünster inside the church	08/2017	C. S. Sommer	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal-pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6i_2	JPG	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Superimposed floor levels from the Roman and Early Medieval periods, lit in the “Roman” colours during a multimedia presentation	03/2016	C. S. Sommer	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmal-pflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes

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6i_3	JPG	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Raised grave of St. Erhard, lit in the “Early Medieval” colours during a multi-media presentation	03/2016	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6i_4	Plan	Regensburg Niedermünster – Legionslager	Plan of the Roman features detected in the area of the Niedermünster church	09/2009	M. Konrad/R. Winkelbauer		Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Alfons-Goppel-Str. 11, D-80539 München, Tel.: +49 (0)89 23031 0; werner.zanier@roemkomm.badw.de	Yes
6j_1	Plan/JPG	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Plan of the excavated parts of the large Roman building complex with the preserved area situated in the component part (= “Schau-raum”)	11/1998	Firma ArcTron GmbH BLfD Regensburg	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	No
6j_2	JPG	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Velodrom Theater building from east	07/2011	P. Ferstl	Stadt Regensburg	Stadt Regensburg, Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde und Stadtarchäologie, Keplerstr. 1, D-93047 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 507 2451, Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de	No
6j_3	JPG	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Roman floor heating below Velodrom Theater building during excavation	06/1997	P. Ferstl	Stadt Regensburg	Stadt Regensburg, Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde und Stadtarchäologie, Keplerstr. 1, D-93047 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 507 2451, Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de	No
6j_4	JPG	Regensburg – Westliche Canabae	Public presentation of Roman floor heating below Velodrom Theater building	01/1999	P. Ferstl	Stadt Regensburg	Stadt Regensburg, Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde und Stadtarchäologie, Keplerstr. 1, D-93047 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 507 2451, Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de	No



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6k_1	JPG	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	View from the “Königliche Villa” across the sports grounds towards the Legionary fortress (area around Regensburg cathedral)	01/2019	C. S. Sommer	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6k_2	Plan/JPG	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Plan of the Roman building structures revealed by excavations (purple) and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys (red)	12/2013	R. Linck	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6k_3	TIFF	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Stone wall and parts of the hypocaust during excavation	10/2007	K. W. Höllerer	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6k_4	JPG	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	Sports grounds west of the “Königliche Villa” with visualisation of Roman building structures revealed by Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys	06/2018	M. Bauer	BlfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
6k_5	JPG	Regensburg – Östliche Canabae	“Königliche Villa” from south	05/2015	P. Ferstl	Stadt Regensburg	Stadt Regensburg, Untere Denkmal-schutzbehörde und Stadtarchäologie, Keplerstr. 1, D-93047 Regensburg, Tel.: +49 (0)941 507 2451, Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de	No
6l_1	Plan/PDF	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Plan of the part of Regensburg main necropolis (“Großes Gräberfeld”) with component part 6l	11/2018	K. Ig/M. Hümmer Fa. Archäologie KANT GmbH, with an addition of F. Eck (BlfD)	Archäologie KANT GmbH Am Pfählfeld 4, 85114 Buxheim kant-buero@web.de	Archäologie Kant GmbH Am Pfählfeld 4, 85114 Buxheim kant-buero@web.de	No

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6l_2	JPG	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Area of superficial excavation with partly excavated remains of a Roman building and a cellar that is nominated as component part 6l (from west)	04/2017	M. Hümmer	Archäologie KANT GmbH	Archäologie Kant GmbH Am Pfahlfeld 4, 85114 Buxheim kant-buero@web.de	No
6l_3	JPG	Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld	Partly excavated Roman building in the process of backfilling and conservation covering (from southwest)	04/2017	K. Igl	Archäologie KANT GmbH	Archäologie Kant GmbH Am Pfahlfeld 4, 85114 Buxheim kant-buero@web.de	No
7a_1	Slide	Straubing Ostkastell	Fort IIIB with its north gate under excavation 1976	04/1978	O. Braasch	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
7a_2	Plan/TIFF	Straubing Ostkastell	Plan of the fort according to excavations, aerial photographs and geophysical survey	09/2013	V. Fischer/J. W. E. Faßbinder/L. Kühne/R. Linck	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
7a_3	Plan/TIFF	Straubing Ostkastell	Straubing, magnetogram of the fort	09/2013	J. W. E. Faßbinder/L. Kühne/R. Linck	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
7a_4	JPG	Straubing Ostkastell	Restored building in the archaeological park	07/2015	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
7a_5	Slide/JPG	Straubing Ostkastell	Straubing, parts of the vicus with strip-buildings under excavation	06/1982	O. Braasch	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes

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7a_6	Slide/JPG	Straubing Ostkastell	Straubing, information panels in the archaeological park	07/2015	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bffd.bayern.de	Yes
7a_7	Plan/JPG	Straubing Ostkastell	Straubing, plan of the harbour installations	02/1987	J. Prammer	Gäubodenmuseum Straubing	Gäubodenmuseum Straubing Fraunhoferstr. 23 94315 Straubing Tel.: +49 (0)9421 944 63222 E-Mail: gaeubodenmuseum@straubing.de	No
7a_8	Plan/JPG	Straubing Ostkastell	Straubing, development of the forts	06/2013	J. Prammer/Chr. Seiliger	Gäubodenmuseum Straubing	Gäubodenmuseum Straubing Fraunhoferstr. 23 94315 Straubing Tel.: +49 (0)9421 944 63222 E-Mail: gaeubodenmuseum@straubing.de	No
7a_9	Slide/JPG	Straubing Ostkastell	Straubing, Late Roman fort under the church St. Peter; the harbour under excavation and the fort in the background	07/1986	O. Braasch	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bffd.bayern.de	Yes
7b_1	Slide/JPG	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Cemetery and church St. Peter above the late Roman fort from the air	03/2002	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bffd.bayern.de	Yes
7b_2	JPG	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Cemetery and church St. Peter above the late Roman fort	10/2015	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bffd.bayern.de	Yes

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7b_3	Slide/JPG	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Reused part of a Roman funerary monument in the robber trench of the late Roman fort wall	07/2000	Christoph Seliger	Gäubodenmuseum Straubing	Gäubodenmuseum Straubing Fraunhoferstr. 23 94315 Straubing Tel.: +49 (0)9421 944 63222 E-Mail: gaeubodenmuseum@straubing.de	No
7b_4	Plan/JPG	Straubing – Kastell St. Peter	Late Roman features (pink) as revealed in the excavations	05/2017	W. Sage/G. Moosbauer	Gäubodenmuseum Straubing	Gäubodenmuseum Straubing Fraunhoferstr. 23 94315 Straubing Tel.: +49 (0)9421 944 63222 E-Mail: gaeubodenmuseum@straubing.de	No
8_1	JPG	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Fort and vicus with the amphitheater in their setting from the air	10/2003	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
8_2	JPG	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	The wooden amphitheater during partial excavation from the air	10/2003	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
8_3	JPG	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Model of the amphitheater with spectators	06/2005	Museum Quintana	Museum Quintana	Museum Quintana, Osterhofener Straße 2, D-94550 Künzing, Tel.: +49 (0)8549 97 31 0, info@kuenzing.de	No
8_4	JPG	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Installation on the site of the amphitheater	07/2008	C. S. Sommer	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
8_5	Screen-shot/JPG	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Künzing, virtual reconstruction of the fort and its vicus with the amphitheater	08/2008	C. S. Sommer/Digitale Archäologie		LINK 3D, Digitale Archäologie Matthias Link, Lise-Meitner-Str.12, D-79100 Freiburg, Tel.: +49 (0)761 217 02 86 1	No
8_6	JPG	Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus	Künzing, Late Roman crossbow fibulae	06/2005	Museum Quintana	Museum Quintana	Museum Quintana, Osterhofener Straße 2, D-94550 Künzing, Tel.: +49 (0)8549 97 31 0, info@kuenzing.de	No

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9a_1	JPG	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Old town of Passau with the site of the fort at the confluence of Danube and Inn from the air	05/2001	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
9a_2	JPG	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	The area of the Niedernburg monastery on top of the Late Roman fort from the air	05/1994	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
9a_3	PDF	Passau Altstadt – Kastell	Plan of the Roman phases discovered below Niedernburg monastery church	09/2017	H. Bender/R. Röhr	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	No
9b_1	JPG	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Late Roman fort in its setting from the air	06/2013	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
9b_2	Slide/PDF	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Late Roman fort under restoration	09/1980	O. Braasch	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes
9b_3	JPG	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Museum and restored Late Roman fort	08/2014	H.-P. Niemeyer	Stadtarchäologie Passau	Stadt Passau, Stadtarchäologie und Römermuseum, Rathausplatz 2, D-94032 Passau, Tel.: +49 (0)851 396 416	No
9b_4	Plan/JPG	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Archaeological map of Boiotro Late Roman fort	04/1990	Stadt Passau	Stadtarchäologie Passau	Stadt Passau, Stadtarchäologie und Römermuseum, Rathausplatz 2, D-94032 Passau, Tel.: +49 (0)851 396 416	Yes
9b_5	JPG	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Passau at the confluence of the rivers Danube, Inn and Ilz	07/2009	K. Leidorf	BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@bfd.bayern.de	Yes

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9b_6	JPG	Passau Boiotro – Kastell	Passau, museum, Late Roman fort and visitor installation	09/2015	C. S. Sommer	BLfd	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Hofgraben 4, D-80539 München, +49 (0)89 2114293, markus.gschwind@blfd.bayern.de	Yes
9c_1	Slide/JPG	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Restoration work on the burgus	10/1979	H. Bender	Stadtarchäologie Passau	Stadt Passau, Stadtarchäologie und Römermuseum, Rathausplatz 2, D-94032 Passau, Tel.: +49 (0)851 396 416	No
9c_2	Screen-shot/JPG	Passau Haibach – Burgus	3-D reconstruction of the burgus	09/2014	M. Schaich, Fa. Arcatron,	Stadtarchäologie Passau	Stadt Passau, Stadtarchäologie und Römermuseum, Rathausplatz 2, D-94032 Passau, Tel.: +49 (0)851 396 416	No
9c_3	Plan/JPG	Passau Haibach – Burgus	Plan of the burgus in the setting of the sewage treatment plant	04/1990	Stadt Passau	Stadtarchäologie Passau	Stadt Passau, Stadtarchäologie und Römermuseum, Rathausplatz 2, D-94032 Passau, Tel.: +49 (0)851 396 416	Yes

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10_1	JPG	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Oberranna, map of the excavations in 1840	1840	Carl Enzlmüller (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	Copyright owner (if different than photographer / director of video)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welser Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No

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10_2	JPG	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Oberranna, view on the defensive wall from southwest after the excavation in 1960	1960	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Lothar Eckhart (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welser Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No	
10_3	JPG	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Oberranna, western tower during the excavation in 2017	03/2017	Archeonova, Wolfgang Klimesch im Auftrag (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welser Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No	
10_4	PDF	Oberranna – Kleinkastell	Oberranna, excavation plan 2017	03/2017	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Stefan Traxler (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welser Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No	
11a_1	JPG	Schlögen – Vicus	Schlögen, excavation plan from 1838-1840	1838–1840	Carl Enzlmüller (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welser Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No	
11a_2	PDF	Schlögen – Vicus	Schlögen Vicus, geophysical prospection	03/2013	Posselt & Zickgraf Prospektionen, Marburg, im Auftrag der Gesellschaft für Archäologie in Oberösterreich (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	Posselt & Zickgraf Prospektionen, Marburg	No	

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11a_3	JPG	Schlögen – Vicus	Schlögen, bath house in the vicus during the excavation 2014/15	10/2015	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Stefan Traxler (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welsler Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No	
11b_1	JPG	Schlögen – Kastell	Schlögen fort, north-tower of the western gate, excavation 1957	1957	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Lothar Eckhart (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welsler Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No	
11b_2	JPG	Schlögen – Kastell	Schlögen fort, western gate after conservation work in the 1960s	1960s	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Lothar Eckhart (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welsler Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No	
11b_3	PDF	Schlögen – Kastell	Schlögen fort, geophysical prospection	03/2013	Posselt & Zickgraf Prospektionen, Marburg, im Auftrag der Gesellschaft für Archäologie in Oberösterreich (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	Posselt & Zickgraf Prospektionen, Marburg	No	
12_1	JPG	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Hirschleitengraben, watchtower	10/1991	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Lothar Eckhart (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welsler Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail:	No	



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12_2	TIFF	Hirschleitengraben – Wachturm	Hirschleitengraben, Plan of the watchtower	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
13a_1	JPG	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Linz, Arial view of the Martinsfeld	11/2006	Ernst Grinberger	Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Weiser Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No
13a_2	JPG	Linz – Siedlung Martinsfeld	Linz, area around St. Martin's church	07/2016	Heinz Gruber	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
13b_1	JPG	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Linz, Late Antique ditch on the Castle hill	04/2000	Franz Sauer	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
13b_2	JPG	Linz – Befestigung Schlossberg	Linz, Late Antique ditch on the Castle hill	04/2000	Franz Sauer	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
14a_1	PDF	Enns – Gräberstraße	Enns, Geophysics of the area of the cemetery	07/2016	Klaus Freitag	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Franz-Klein-Gasse 1 A-1190 Wien E-Mail: klaus.freitag@oeai.at	No

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14a_2	PDF	Enns – Gräberstraße	Enns, Interpretation of the geophysical prospection on the area of the cemetery	07/2016	Klaus Freitag	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Franz-Klein-Gasse 1 A-1190 Wien E-Mail: klaus.freitag@oeai.at	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Franz-Klein-Gasse 1 A-1190 Wien E-Mail: klaus.freitag@oeai.at	No
14b_1	TIFF	Enns – Canabae Südwest	Enns, plan of the southwestern canabae	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
14c_1	JPG	Enns – St. Laurenz	Enns, Basilika St. Laurenz	07/2016	Blickwerk/Manuel Zauner im Auftrag des OÖ. Landesmuseums (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welsler Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welsler Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No
14c_2	JPG	Enns – St. Laurenz	Enns, Basilika St. Laurenz, lower church	07/2016	Blickwerk/Manuel Zauner im Auftrag des OÖ. Landesmuseums (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welsler Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welsler Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No
14d_1	PDF	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Enns, Geophysics of the area of the Roman canabae	07/2016	Klaus Freitag	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Franz-Klein-Gasse 1 A-1190 Wien E-Mail: klaus.freitag@oeai.at	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Franz-Klein-Gasse 1 A-1190 Wien E-Mail: klaus.freitag@oeai.at	No
14d_2	PDF	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Enns, Interpretation of the geophysical prospection of a part of the Roman canabae	07/2016	Klaus Freitag	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Franz-Klein-Gasse 1 A-1190 Wien E-Mail: klaus.freitag@oeai.at	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Franz-Klein-Gasse 1 A-1190 Wien E-Mail: klaus.freitag@oeai.at	No

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14e_1	JPG	Enns – Canabae Nordost	Enns, lime kilns during the excavations 2016/17	09/2017	Richard Koch im Auftrag des OÖ. Landesmuseums (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welser Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No
14e_2	PDF	Enns – Canabae Nordwest	Enns, Interpretation of the geophysical prospection of a part of the Roman canabae	07/2016	Klaus Freitag	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Franz-Klein-Gasse 1 A-1190 Wien E-Mail: klaus.freitag@oeai.at	No
14f_1	TIFF	Enns – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Enns, Plan of the legionary fortress	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
14g_1	JPG	Enns – Legionslager Norddecke	Enns, Aerial view of the northern corner of the legionary fortress	05/1992	Hansjörg Ubl	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
14g_2	JPG	Enns – Legionslager Norddecke	Enns, northern corner of the legionary fortress	08/2016	Richard Koch im Auftrag des OÖ. Landesmuseums (Archiv Römerzeit des OÖ. Landesmuseums)	Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut	OÖ. Landesmuseum, Sammlung Römerzeit, Mittelalter- und Neuzeitarchäologie, Welser Straße 20, 4060 Leonding, Tel.: +43-732-772052378 E-Mail: s.traxler@landesmuseum.at	No
14g_3	JPG	Enns – Legionslager Norddecke	Enns, Ditch around the northern corner of the legionary fortress	03/2011	Wolfgang Kusché	Wolfgang Kusché	Wolfgang Kusché Wuriltzergasse 26/9 A-1160 Wien E-Mail: wolfgang.kusche@kusche-forst.at	No

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15_1	TIFF	Albing – Legionslager	Albing, infrared aerial photo with the ground plan of the legionary fortress	06/1982	Bundesministerium für Bauten und Technik	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	No
15_2	TIFF	Albing – Legionslager	Albing, foundations of the southern gate of the legionary fortress	10/2006	Gottfried Artner	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	No
15_3	TIFF	Albing – Legionslager	Albing, foundations of a tower of the legionary fortress	10/2006	Gottfried Artner	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	No
15_4	TIFF	Albing – Legionslager	Albing, Plan of the legionary fortress	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
16a_1	TIFF	Wallsee – Kastell	Wallsee, Plan of the Roman fort	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
16b_1	TIFF	Wallsee – Kleinkastell	Wallsee, Late Roman fortlet	04/2013	Gottfried Artner	AS-Archäologie Service	AS-Archäologie Service Dominikanerplatz 9 A-3500 Krems Tel.: +43 (0)2742 – 21624 E-Mail: office@archaeologie-service.at	No
17_1	JPG	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Ybbs, preserved remains of the fortlet	07/2014	Martina Hinterwallner	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes

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17_2	JPG	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Ybbs, preserved remains of the fortlet	07/2014	Martina Hinterwallner	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
17_3	JPG	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Ybbs, preserved remains of the fortlet	07/2014	Martina Hinterwallner	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
17_4	JPG	Ybbs – Kleinkastell	Ybbs, preserved remains of the fortlet	07/2014	Martina Hinterwallner	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
18a_1	JPG	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm West	Pöchlarn, horse-shoe-shaped tower conserved in a garage	04/2017	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
18b_1	TIFF	Pöchlarn – Kastell Zentralbereich	Pöchlarn, Plan of the Roman fort	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
18c_1	TIFF	Pöchlarn – Kastell Hufeisenturm Ost	Pöchlarn, south side of the fort with a horse-shoe-shaped tower	09/2009	Martina Hinterwallner	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
19_1	JPG	Blashaushausgraben – Wachturm	Blashaushausgraben, area of the Roman watchtower	04/2017	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes

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20_1	JPG	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	St. Johann im Mauerthale, church where the Roman watchtower is integrated	04/2017	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
20_2	JPG	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	St. Johann im Mauerthale, church tower where the Roman watchtower is integrated	04/2017	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
20_3	JPG	St. Johann im Mauerthale – Wachturm	St. Johann im Mauerthale, detail of a window in the Roman watchtower	04/2017	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
21_1	JPG	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Bacharnsdorf, watchtower, view from the north	05/2013	Bettina Neuberger-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
21_2	JPG	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Bacharnsdorf, watchtower, view from the northwest	05/2013	Bettina Neuberger-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
21_3	JPG	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Bacharnsdorf, watchtower, view from inside	05/2013	Bettina Neuberger-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
21_4	TIFF	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Bacharnsdorf, reconstruction drawing of the watchtower	10/2013	Hanns Jörg Ubl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	

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21_5	JPG	Bacharnsdorf – Wachturm	Bacharnsdorf, ground plan of the watchtower	01/1996	Hannsörg Ubl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
22_1	JPG	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	St. Lorenz, watchtower, view of the current building stock	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
22_2	JPG	St. Lorenz – Wachturm	St. Lorenz, wall of the watchtower integrated in the church	07/2013	Wolfgang Kusché	Wolfgang Kusché Wurlitzergasse 26/9 A-1160 Wien E-Mail: wolfgang.kusche@kusche-forst.at	No	
23_1	JPG	Windstalgablen – Wachturm	Windstalgablen, preserved remains of the watchtower	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
23_2	JPG	Windstalgablen – Wachturm	Windstalgablen, preserved remains of the watchtower	04/2017	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
24a_1	JPG	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Mautern, horse-shoe-shaped tower at the westside of the fort	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
24a_2	JPG	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Mautern, fan-shaped tower at the westside of the fort	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	

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24a_3	JPG	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Mautern, part of the western wall of the fort with towers	04/2017	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
24a_4	JPG	Mautern – Kastell Westbereich	Mautern, western wall of the fort with a horse-shoe-shaped tower	04/2017	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
24b_1	TIFF	Mautern – Kastell Ostbereich	Mautern, Plan of the Roman fort	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
25a_1	JPG	Traismauer – Kastell südwestlicher Fächerturm	Traismauer, Plan of the Roman fort with fan-shaped tower in the southwest	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
25b_1	JPG	Traismauer – Kleinkastell	Traismauer, Plan of the Late Roman fortlet	01/1983	Johann Offenberger	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
25c_1	TIFF	Traismauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Traismauer, Plan of the Roman fort with the central area in the middle	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
25d_1	JPG	Traismauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Traismauer, horse-shoe-shaped tower of the fort	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	



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25d_2	JPG	Traismauer – Kastell Hu-feisenturm	Traismauer, horse-shoe-shaped tower of the fort	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
25e_1	TIFF	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	Traismauer, eastern gate of the fort	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
25e_2	JPG	Traismauer – Kastell Römertor	Traismauer, eastern gate of the fort	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
26_1	JPG	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Zwentendorf, view over the area of the fort	09/2010	Wolfgang Kusché	Wolfgang Kusché Wurlitzergasse 26/9 A-1160 Wien E-Mail: wolfgang.kusche@kusche-forst.at	No	
26_2	TIFF	Zwentendorf – Kastell, Vicus, Gräberfelder	Zwentendorf, Plan of the Roman fort	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
27a_1	JPG	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Tulln, horseshoe-shaped tower at the westside of the fort	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
27a_2	JPG	Tulln – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Tulln, horseshoe-shaped tower at the westside of the fort	09/2010	Wolfgang Kusché	Wolfgang Kusché Wurlitzergasse 26/9 A-1160 Wien E-Mail: wolfgang.kusche@kusche-forst.at	No	

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27b_1	JPG	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	Tulln, preserved remains of the eastern gate of the fort	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
27b_2	JPG	Tulln – Kastell Zentralbereich	Tulln, Plan of the eastern gate of the fort	01/1981	Hannsörg Ubl	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
28a_1	JPG	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Zeiselmauer, Late Roman fortlet	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
28a_2	JPG	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Zeiselmauer, Late Roman fortlet	09/2010	Wolfgang Kusché		Wolfgang Kusché Wurlitzergasse 26/9 A-1160 Wien E-Mail: wolfgang.kusche@kusche-forst.at	No
28a_3	JPG	Zeiselmauer – Kleinkastell	Zeiselmauer, Plan of the Late Roman fortlet	01/1996	Hannsörg Ubl	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes
28b_1	JPG	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Zeiselmauer, remains of the Roman fort under the church	09/2010	Wolfgang Kusché		Wolfgang Kusché Wurlitzergasse 26/9 A-1160 Wien E-Mail: wolfgang.kusche@kusche-forst.at	No
28b_2	TIFF	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Zentralbereich	Zeiselmauer, Plan of the fort with the central area in the middle	10/2013	René Ployer	Bundesdenkmalamt	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes

<b>ID No</b>	<b>Format (slide/print/video)</b>	<b>Component part/topic</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date of Photo (MM/YYYY)</b>	<b>Photographer / Director of the video</b>	<b>Copyright owner (if different than photographer / director of video)</b>	<b>Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)</b>	<b>Non exclusive session of rights</b>
28c_1	JPG	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Zeiselmauer, part of the horseshoe-shaped tower	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
28d_1	JPG	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Zeiselmauer, eastern gate of the fort at current stage	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
28d_2	JPG	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Kastentor, Fächerturm, Ostmauer	Zeiselmauer, fan-shaped tower	05/2013	Bettina Neubauer-Pregl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
28d_3	JPG	Zeiselmauer – Kastell Hufeisenturm	Zeiselmauer, horseshoe-shaped tower	09/2010	Wolfgang Kusché	Wolfgang Kusché Wurlitzergasse 26/9 A-1160 Wien E-Mail: wolfgang.kusche@kusche-forst.at	No	
29_1	JPG	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Klosterneuburg, area of the Roman fort	09/2010	Wolfgang Kusché	Wolfgang Kusché Wurlitzergasse 26/9 A-1160 Wien E-Mail: wolfgang.kusche@kusche-forst.at	No	
29_2	JPG	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Klosterneuburg, Plan of the Roman fort	01/1996	Hannsörg Ubl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	
29_3	JPG	Klosterneuburg – Kastell und Vicus	Klosterneuburg, Detail plan of the Roman fort (tower and bath)	01/1986	Hannsörg Ubl	Bundesdenkmalamt Hofburg-Säulenstiege A-1010 Wien Tel.: +43-1-53415-0 E-Mail: service@bda.gv.at	Yes	

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30a_1	TIFF	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Wien, sarcophagus found in the Votivpark in 1879	1897	Friedrich von Kenner	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes
30a_2	TIFF	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Wien, mapping of graves and other findings around the Votivkirche (2005)	2005	Michaela Kronberger	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes
30a_3	TIFF	Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld	Wien, mapping of graves and other findings around the Votivkirche (1905)	1905	Friedrich von Kenner	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes
30b_1	TIFF	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Wien, Michaelerplatz, Roman house C	1991	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes
30b_2	TIFF	Wien – Canabae Südwest	Wien, Michaelerplatz, general plan of the living area	1991	Wolfgang Börner, Syl- via Sakl-Oberthaler	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes

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30c_1	TIFF	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	Wien, Graben, profile of the Roman ditch which was used further on in the Middle Ages	1974	Ortolf Harl	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtar- chaeologie.at	Yes
30c_2	TIFF	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	Wien, Map of the legionary fortress with proved and reconstructed fortification	09/2016	Martin Mosser	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtar- chaeologie.at	Yes
30c_3	TIFF	Wien – Legionslager Umweh rung	Wien, Graben, small scale excavation through the ditch system	1974	Ortolf Harl	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtar- chaeologie.at	Yes
30d_1	TIFF	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Wien, map of the legionary fortress with surrounding settlement (canabae legionis)	11/2016	Michaela Kronberger, Martin Mosser	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtar- chaeologie.at	Yes
30d_2	TIFF	Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich	Wien, Judenplatz, plan of the area with barracks and the commander's residence	05/2008	Martin Mosser	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtar- chaeologie.at	Yes

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30d_3	TIFF	Wien – Legionslager Zentralsbereich	Wien, Judenplatz, legionary fortress, heating channel with sub-structure in building B	1998	Stadtarchäologie Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes
30e_1	JPG	Wien – Legionslager Triumphenhäuser	Wien, remains of tribunes' houses of the legionary fortress in the Römermuseum	07/2017	Christoph Oellerer	Stadtarchäologie Wien Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes
30e_2	JPG	Wien – Legionslager Triumphenhäuser	Wien, hypocaust of a tribunes' house in the legionary fortress	07/2017	Christoph Oellerer	Stadtarchäologie Wien Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes
30e_3	PDF	Wien – Legionslager Triumphenhäuser	Wien, survey data of the so-called ruins at the Hoher Markt	08/2007	Christoph Oellerer	Stadtarchäologie Wien Wien	Stadtarchäologie Wien Obere Augartenstraße 26-28 A-1020 Wien Tel.: +43 1 4000 81158 E-Mail: christoph.oellerer@stadtarchaeologie.at	Yes
31_1	JPG	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Carnuntum, amphitheater of the canabae	09/2010	Michael Doneus	Prof. Dr. Michael Doneus, Luftbildarchiv, Institut für Urgeschichte und Historische Archäologie, Universität Wien, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Wien Tel.: +43-1-4277-40486 Fax: +43-1-4277-840486 E-Mail: E-Mail: michael.doneus@univie.ac.at	No	

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31_2	JPG	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Carnuntum, amphitheater of the civil settlement	06/2013	Michael Doneus		Prof. Dr. Michael Doneus, Luftbildarchiv, Institut für Urgeschichte und Historische Archäologie, Universität Wien, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Wien Tel.: +43-1-4277-40486 Fax: +43-1-4277-840486 E-Mail: michael.doneus@univie.ac.at	No
31_3	JPG	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Carnuntum, Heidentor	09/2019	D. Kunc		Daniel Kunc, MA, Archäologische Kulturpark Niederösterreich Betriebsges.m.b.H, Hauptstraße 1A, A-2404 Petronell-Carnuntum, Tel.: +43 (0) 2163/3377-797 E-Mail: daniel.kunc@carnuntum.at	No
31_4	JPG	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Carnuntum, legionary fortress	06/2011	Michael Doneus		Prof. Dr. Michael Doneus, Luftbildarchiv, Institut für Urgeschichte und Historische Archäologie, Universität Wien, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Wien Tel.: +43-1-4277-40486 Fax: +43-1-4277-840486 E-Mail: michael.doneus@univie.ac.at	No

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31_5	JPG	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Carnuntum, arial view	05/2009	Michael Doneus		Prof. Dr. Michael Doneus, Luftbildarchiv, Institut für Urgeschichte und Historische Archäologie, Universität Wien, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Wien Tel.: +43-1-4277-40486 Fax: +43-1-4277-840486 E-Mail: michael.doneus@univie.ac.at	No
31_6	JPG	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Carnuntum, overview of the geophysical measurements	03/2017	Günther Weinlinger	7reasons/ LBI ArchPro	Günther Weinlinger, 7reasons Medien GmbH, Hauptplatz 11, A-3462 Absdorf, Tel.: +43 (0) 2278 282 04 E-Mail: gw@7reasons.net	No
31_7	JPG	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Carnuntum, overview of the geomagnetical measurements	03/2016	Günther Weinlinger	7reasons/ LBI ArchPro	Günther Weinlinger, 7reasons Medien GmbH, Hauptplatz 11, A-3462 Absdorf, Tel.: +43 (0) 2278 282 04 E-Mail: gw@7reasons.net	No
31_8	JPG	Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder	Carnuntum, arial view with interpretation	03/2017	Günther Weinlinger	7reasons/ LBI ArchPro	Günther Weinlinger, 7reasons Medien GmbH, Hauptplatz 11, A-3462 Absdorf, Tel.: +43 (0) 2278 282 04 E-Mail: gw@7reasons.net	No



## SLOVAKIA

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32a_1	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kasteľ)	Overall view from the north	04/2012	Peter Fratrič	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Červený most 6 SK-814 06 Bratislava tel.: +421 2 20 464 111 podatelna@pamiatky.gov.sk	Yes
32a_2	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kasteľ)	Southern view with Danube alluvial forest in the background	03/2012	Magdaléna Janovská	Magdaléna Janovská	Magdaléna Janovská Nám. Majstra Pavla 38/A SK-054 01 Levoča tel.: +421 903 605 703 janovska@stonline.sk	Yes
32a_3	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kasteľ)	Western corner with exhibition premises of the Ancient Gerulata Museum	03/2012	Magdaléna Janovská	Magdaléna Janovská	Magdaléna Janovská Nám. Majstra Pavla 38/A SK-054 01 Levoča tel.: +421 903 605 703 janovska@stonline.sk	Yes
32a_4	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kasteľ)	A well in the centre of the post-Valentinian fort (4th century AD)	03/2012	Peter Fratrič	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Červený most 6 SK-814 06 Bratislava tel.: +421 2 20 464 111 podatelna@pamiatky.gov.sk	Yes
32a_5	PNG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kasteľ)	Archaeological scheme	12/2011	Jaroslava Schmidtová	Bratislava City Museum	Bratislava City Museum Radničná 1 SK-815 18 Bratislava tel.: +421 259 100 812 mmba@bratislava.sk	No
32b_1	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	House with hypocaustum, southern view	12/2017	Jaroslava Schmidtová	Bratislava City Museum	Bratislava City Museum Radničná 1 SK-815 18 Bratislava tel.: +421 259 100 812 mmba@bratislava.sk	Yes

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32b_2	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Wall of a house made of unburnt bricks	07/2018	Jaroslava Schmidtová	Bratislava City Museum	Bratislava City Museum Radničná 1 SK-815 18 Bratislava tel.: +421 259 100 812 mmba@bratislava.sk	Yes
32b_3	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Skeletal grave from the cemetery no. 6	07/2017	Jaroslava Schmidtová	Bratislava City Museum	Bratislava City Museum Radničná 1 SK-815 18 Bratislava tel.: +421 259 100 812 mmba@bratislava.sk	Yes
32b_4	PDF	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko	Detailed archaeological representation of the component part	11/2016	Peter Brunčák	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Červený most 6 SK-814 06 Bratislava tel.: +421 2 20 464 111 podatelna@pamiatky.gov.sk	No
32c_1	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Archaeological research in the southwest area of the component part	08/2007	Jaroslava Schmidtová	Bratislava City Museum	Bratislava City Museum Radničná 1 SK-815 18 Bratislava tel.: +421 259 100 812 mmba@bratislava.sk	Yes
32c_2	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Fragment of painted interior plaster from Gerulata - vicus	12/2013	Jaroslava Schmidtová	Bratislava City Museum	Bratislava City Museum Radničná 1 SK-815 18 Bratislava tel.: +421 259 100 812 mmba@bratislava.sk	Yes
32c_3	JPG	Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus	Archaeological research in the northwest area of the component part	07/2009	Jaroslava Schmidtová	Bratislava City Museum	Bratislava City Museum Radničná 1 SK-815 18 Bratislava tel.: +421 259 100 812 mmba@bratislava.sk	Yes

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33a_2	JPG	Iža - "Kelemantia", rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Southern gate	05/2017	Jozef Csütörtöky	Podunajské múzeum v Komárne	Podunajské múzeum v Komárne Palatínova č. 13 SK-945 05 Komárno tel.: +421 35 77 31 476 muzeumkomarno@gmail.com	Yes
33a_3	JPG	Iža - "Kelemantia", rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	South-east corner, bath	05/2017	Jozef Csütörtöky	Podunajské múzeum v Komárne	Podunajské múzeum v Komárne Palatínova č. 13 SK-945 05 Komárno tel.: +421 35 77 31 476 muzeumkomarno@gmail.com	Yes
33a_4	JPG	Iža - "Kelemantia", rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	North-east tower	05/2017	Jozef Csütörtöky	Podunajské múzeum v Komárne	Podunajské múzeum v Komárne Palatínova č. 13 SK-945 05 Komárno tel.: +421 35 77 31 476 muzeumkomarno@gmail.com	Yes
33a_5	PNG	Iža - "Kelemantia", rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	Archaeological scheme	12/2011	Ján Rajtár	Archeologický ústav SAV	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	No
33b_1	JPG	Iža - "Kelemantia", dočasné tábory (západ)	Temporary camps no. 2 – 4, aerial photograph	2016	Ján Rajtár	Archeologický ústav SAV	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	Yes
33b_2	TIF	Iža - "Kelemantia", dočasné tábory (západ)	Archaeological research of the northern entrance of temporary camp no. 2	2016	Ján Rajtár	Archeologický ústav SAV	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	Yes

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33b_3	JPG	lža - "Kelemantia", dočasné tábory (západ)	V-shaped ditch of temporary camp no. 2	02/2019	Ján Rajtár	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	Yes
33b_4	JPG	lža - "Kelemantia", dočasné tábory (západ)	Temporary camps no. 1 – 5, position scheme	02/2019	Ján Rajtár	Archeologický ústav SAV	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	No
33c_1	JPG	lža - "Kelemantia", dočasné tábory (východ)	Temporary camps no. 6 – 9, archival photograph from 1969	1969		University of Pécs	University of Pécs HU-7622 Pécs, Vasvári Pál str. 4. tel.: +3672/501-500 international@pte.hu	No
33c_2	JPG	lža - "Kelemantia", dočasné tábory (východ)	V-shaped ditch of temporary camp no. 6	09/2016	Štefan Hritz	Archeologický ústav SAV	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	No
33c_3	JPG	lža - "Kelemantia", dočasné tábory (východ)	V-shaped ditch of temporary camp no. 7	09/2016	Štefan Hritz	Archeologický ústav SAV	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	No
33c_4	JPG	lža - "Kelemantia", dočasné tábory (východ)	Temporary camps no. 6 – 10, position scheme	02/2019	Ján Rajtár	Archeologický ústav SAV	Archeologický ústav SAV Akademická 2 SK-949 21 Nitra tel.: +421 37 69 43 231 nrausekr@savba.sk	No



Gate of the Roman fort at Iža (ID No 33a)

## **7.b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property**

The following lists all the documents mentioned in chapters 5.b, 5.d and 5.e for which the full texts are included in the DVD. In addition, the national Management Plans of AT, DE and SK are printed as annexes in Volume I.

### **AUSTRIA**

#### **A. Legal acts**

1. EU Bird protection guideline – Guideline2009/147/EG
2. Fauna and flora habitat guideline – Guideline 92/43/EWG
3. Übereinkommen zum Schutz des Kultur- und Naturerbes der Welt
4. Allgemeines bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (ABG)
5. Bundesverfassungsgesetz (B-VG)
6. Denkmalschutzgesetz (DMSG)
7. Allgemeines Grundbuchslegungsgesetz (Allg.G.A.G.)
8. Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfungsgesetz 2000 (UVP-G 2000)
9. Forstgesetz 1975 (FG 1975)
10. Oberösterreichische Bauordnung 1994 (Oö BauO 1994)
11. Oberösterreichische Planzeichenverordnung 2016
12. Oberösterreichisches Bautechnikgesetz 2013 (Oö BauTG 2013)
13. Oberösterreichisches Landesraumordnungsprogramm 2017 (Oö LAROP 2017)
14. Oberösterreichisches Naturschutzgesetz 2001 (Oö NSchG 2001)
15. Oberösterreichisches Raumordnungsgesetz (Oö ROG 1994)
16. Oberösterreichisches Umweltschutzgesetz 1996 (Oö USchG 1996)
17. Niederösterreichisches Raumordnungsgesetz 2014 (NÖ ROG 2014)
18. Niederösterreichische Bauordnung 2014 (NÖ BO 2014)
19. Verordnung über die Landschaftsschutzgebiete
20. Niederösterreichisches Naturschutzgesetz 2000 (NÖ NSchG 2000)
21. Niederösterreichisches NÖ Umweltschutzgesetz
22. Kern- und Pflegezonen des Biosphärenparks Wienerwald
23. Bauordnung für Wien
24. Wiener Naturschutzgesetz
25. Wiener Teil des Biosphärenparks Wienerwald (Wiener Biosphärenparkgesetz)

#### **B. Municipal council resolutions**

26. Engelhartzell, municipal council resolution 2015-09-03
27. St. Agatha, municipal council resolution 2015-09-09
28. Haibach, municipal council resolution 2015-09-16
29. Wilhering, municipal council resolution 2015-12-09
30. Linz, municipal council resolution2016-03-31

31. Enns, municipal council resolution 2015-07-03
32. St. Panteleon-Erla, municipal council resolution 2016-08-31
33. Wallsee-Sindelburg, municipal council resolution 2015-08-24
34. Ybbs, municipal council resolution 2015-09-24
35. Pöchlarn, municipal council resolution 2015-09-24
36. Schönbühel-Aggsbach municipal council resolution 2015-12-09
37. Rossatz-Arnsdorf, municipal council resolution 2015-09-15
38. Mautern, municipal council resolution 2015-10-28
39. Traismauer, municipal council resolution 2015-08-18
40. Zwentendorf, municipal council resolution 2015-09-23
41. Tulln, municipal council resolution 2015-10-07
42. Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing, municipal council resolution 2015-11-04
43. Klosterneuburg, municipal council resolution 2015-10-02
44. Petronell-Carnuntum, municipal council resolution 2015-12-09
45. Bad Deutsch-Altenburg, municipal council resolution 2015-12-16

### **C. Regional and urban development plans**

46. Engelhartzell, Regional development plan
47. St. Agatha, Regional development plan
48. Haibach, Regional development plan
49. Wilhering, Regional development plan
50. Linz, Regional development plan
51. Enns, Regional development plan
- 52\_2. St. Panteleon-Erla, Regional development plan
- 52\_3. St. Panteleon-Erla, Regional development plan
- 53\_1. Wallsee-Sindelburg, Regional development plan
- 53\_2. Wallsee-Sindelburg, Regional development plan
- 54\_1. Ybbs, Regional development plan
- 54\_2. Ybbs, Regional development plan
- 54\_3. Ybbs, Regional development plan
- 55\_1. Pöchlarn, Regional development plan
- 55\_2. Pöchlarn, Regional development plan
- 56\_1. Schönbühel-Aggsbach, Regional development plan
- 56\_2. Schönbühel-Aggsbach, Regional development plan
- 56\_3. Schönbühel-Aggsbach, Regional development plan
- 57\_1. Rossatz-Arnsdorf, Regional development plan
- 57\_2. Rossatz-Arnsdorf, Regional development plan
- 57\_3. Rossatz-Arnsdorf, Regional development plan
58. Mautern, Regional development plan
- 59\_1. Traismauer, Regional development plan
- 59\_2. Traismauer, Regional development plan
- 59\_3. Traismauer, Regional development plan
- 60\_1. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_2. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_3. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_4. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_5. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_6. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_7. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_8. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_9. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_12. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan

- 60\_13. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 60\_14. Zwentendorf, Regional development plan
- 61\_1. Tulln, Regional development plan
- 61\_2. Tulln, Regional development plan
- 61\_3. Tulln, Regional development plan
- 61\_4. Tulln, Regional development plan
- 61\_5. Tulln, Regional development plan
- 62\_1. Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing, Regional development plan
- 62\_2. Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing, Regional development plan
- 62\_3. Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing, Regional development plan
- 63\_1. Klosterneuburg, Regional development plan
- 63\_1. Klosterneuburg, Regional development plan
- 63\_2. Klosterneuburg, Regional development plan
- 63\_3. Klosterneuburg, Regional development plan
- 63\_6. Klosterneuburg, Regional development plan
- 63\_7. Klosterneuburg, Regional development plan
- 63\_11. Klosterneuburg, Regional development plan
- 63\_16. Klosterneuburg, Regional development plan
- 64. Wien, World Heritage zone
- 65\_1. Petronell-Carnuntum, Regional development plan
- 65\_2. Petronell-Carnuntum, Regional development plan
- 66\_1. Bad Deutsch-Altenburg, Regional development plan

#### **D. Management plan**

- 67\_3. Action Plan 2019-2025 for the nominated component parts of The Danube Limes in Austria

### **GERMANY**

#### **A. Legal acts**

1. Baugesetzbuch (BauGB)
2. Raumordnungsgesetz (ROG)
3. Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (BNatSchG)
4. Wasserhaushaltsgesetz (WHG)
5. Bayerische Verfassung
6. Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz (BayDSchG)
7. Bayerisches Landesplanungsgesetz (BayLplG)
8. Landesentwicklungsprogramm Bayern (LEP)
9. Bayerisches Naturschutzgesetz (BayNatSchG)
10. Bayerische Bauordnung (BayBO)
11. Bayerisches Wassergesetz (BayWG)

#### **B. Municipal council resolutions**

12. City of Neustadt an der Donau, city council resolution of 04.12.2017, TOP 24, concerning ID No 1
13. City of Neustadt an der Donau: city council resolution of 05.10.2015, TOP 12, concerning ID No 2
14. City of Neustadt an der Donau: city council resolution of 07.12.2015, TOP 20, concerning ID No 2
15. City of Kelheim: city council resolution no 31 of 24.04.2017, concerning ID No 3
16. City of Regensburg: city council resolution of 30.09.2015, TOP 12, concerning ID Nos 4-6
- 17a. City of Regensburg: Letter of the Mayor Gertrud Maltz-Schwarzfischer of 13.02.2019, concerning ID No 6j-l and the corresponding buffer zone



- 18a. City of Straubing: city council resolution of 28.01.2019, TOP 5.1, concerning the buffer zone corresponding to ID No 7a
- 19a. Municipality of Künzing: Letter of the Mayor Siegfried Lobmeier of 11.02.2019, concerning the buffer zone corresponding to ID No 8
- 20a. City of Passau: Letter of the Mayor Jürgen Dupper of 07.02.2019, concerning the buffer zones corresponding to ID No 9a-c
- 21. Letter of the Bavarian State Ministry for Education and Culture, Science and Art of 09.05.2017, concerning the change of the nomination strategy

### **C. Regional and urban development plans**

- 22. Regional development plan of the city of Neustadt a. d. Donau valid since 19.01.1991, map excerpt concerning ID No 1
- 23. Regional development plan of the city of Neustadt a. d. Donau valid since 19.01.1991, map excerpt concerning ID No 2
- 24. Regional development plan of the city of Kelheim valid since 31.10.2003, map excerpt concerning ID No 3
- 25. Regional development plan of the city of Regensburg valid since 31.01.1983, concerning ID Nos 4-6
- 26. Urban development plan No 40 of the city of Regensburg valid since 09.08.1968, concerning ID No 4
- 27. Urban development plan No 153 of the city of Regensburg valid since 24.12.1979, concerning ID No 4
- 28. Urban development plan No 225 of the city of Regensburg valid since 24.02.1992, concerning ID No 5a
- 29. Urban development plan No 140 of the city of Regensburg valid since 12.12.2005, concerning ID No 6f-g
- 29a. Urban development plan No. 151 of the city of Regensburg valid since 30.06.2016, concerning ID No 6l
- 30. Regional development plan of the city of Straubing valid since 13.07.2006, concerning ID No 7
- 31. Urban development plan No 116 of the city of Straubing valid since 02.10.1996, concerning ID No 7a
- 32. Regional development plan of the municipality of Künzing valid since 30.07.2012, concerning ID No 8
- 33. Regional development plan of the city of Passau valid since 04.03.1992, concerning ID No 9
- 34. Urban development plan A-18 of the city of Passau valid since 14.03.1979, concerning ID No 9a
- 35. Urban development plan 1.17 of the city of Passau valid since 15.11.1978, concerning ID No 9c

### **D. Management plan**

- 36. Management-Plan 2019–2025 für den Donaulimes in Bayern in der nominierten UNESCO-Welterbestätte Grenzen des Römischen Reiches – Donaulimes [*Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes*] im UNESCO Verbund „Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster“
- 36a. Action Plan 2019-2025 for the nominated component parts of The Danube Limes in Bavaria

## **SLOVAKIA**

### **A. Legal Acts**

- 1. Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites
- 2. Act No. 206/2009 Coll. on Museums and Galleries and on the Protection of Items of Cultural Value
- 3. Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection
- 4. Act No. 50/1976 Coll. on Land-use Planning and Building Order
- 5. Act No. 460/1992 Coll. Constitution of the Slovak Republic

### **B. Regulations of Monuments Preservation**

- 6. Preservation Principles of the Protected Historic Zone Bratislava – Rusovce

7. Preservation Principles for Buffer Zone of the National Cultural Monument Iža – “Kelemantia”
8. Architectural-urbanistic study for the Roman Fort in Iža

### **C. Spatial and development plans**

9. Spatial plan of the zone Bratislava - Rusovce – centre
10. Spatial plan of Iža municipality
11. Economic and Social Development Plan of Bratislava - Rusovce for the period 2015 – 2024
12. Economic and Social Development Programme of Iža for the Period 2016 – 2020
13. Strategy for the Development of Tourism in the Bratislava Region until the year 2020 (Action Plan 2016 – 2020)
14. Strategic and Marketing Plan for Tourism Development in the Nitra Self-Governing Region 2014 – 2020

### **D. Nature conservancy plan**

15. National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy up to 2020, Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy

### **E. Management plan**

16. Update of the Management Plan 2017 – 2021, Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes in Slovakia
17. Management Plan 2011 – 2021, Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube

## 7.c. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

The World Heritage Sites – Corpus Limitis Imperii Romani (WHS-CLIR) database (<http://clir.e-mir.hu/>)<sup>1</sup> is the first to provide a means for the three countries participating in the first phase of nominating the Danube Limes, namely Germany, Austria and Slovakia, to record their elements involved in the Danube Limes WHS. Within its framework the database offers a solution to organize and update scientific data, administrative tasks and the official documentation of the component parts involved.

### AUSTRIA

Due to the Austrian Monuments Protection Guidelines, all archaeological research documentations and inventories of archaeological findings have to be archived analog and digital at the Federal Monuments Authority (Bundesdenkmalamt). The inventory of the archaeological and built monuments in Austria is also held and updated by the Bundesdenkmalamt. In this digital inventory are included all component parts of the Austrian Danube Limes. In future this inventory should be also connected to a geographic information system.

### GERMANY

The inventory of the archaeological and built monuments in Bavaria is held and updated when necessary by the Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, BLfD). Plans and measures concerning the nominated sites of the Danube Limes in Bavaria are examined and developed by the responsible specialists of the advisory body, the Bavarian State Conservation Office, through the GIS-based “Fachinformationssystem Denkmalpflege FIS” which was specially developed to cope with and document all aspects related to protected monuments in Bavaria. Within this system all records are held electronically; however, for most of the past and present aspects records are held in paper, too. For the built heritage this system is still in development; here the primary records are held in paper. As the FIS is based on a Geographic Information System the allocation of all data to particular component parts or even parts thereof is very simple and biunique.

### SLOVAKIA

Archaeological research documentations and inventories of archaeological findings are prepared continuously, they are supervised and archived by organizations performing the research – the Bratislava City Museum (for component parts ID No 32a-c in Bratislava – Rusovce), the Danube Museum in Komárno and the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra (for component parts ID No 33a-c in Iža).

The part of the state information system providing detailed and regularly updated inventory of listed monuments and historic sites (protected historic reserves and protected historic zones) – including archive documentation, graphic drawings, photographic and (where appropriate) digitization materials, and records of conservation/renewal interventions – is administrated by the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, which keeps records of the Central Register of Monuments and Historic Sites of the Slovak Republic.

Component part ID No 32a Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) is a National Cultural Monument listed in the Central Register of Monuments and Historic Sites of the Slovak Republic,

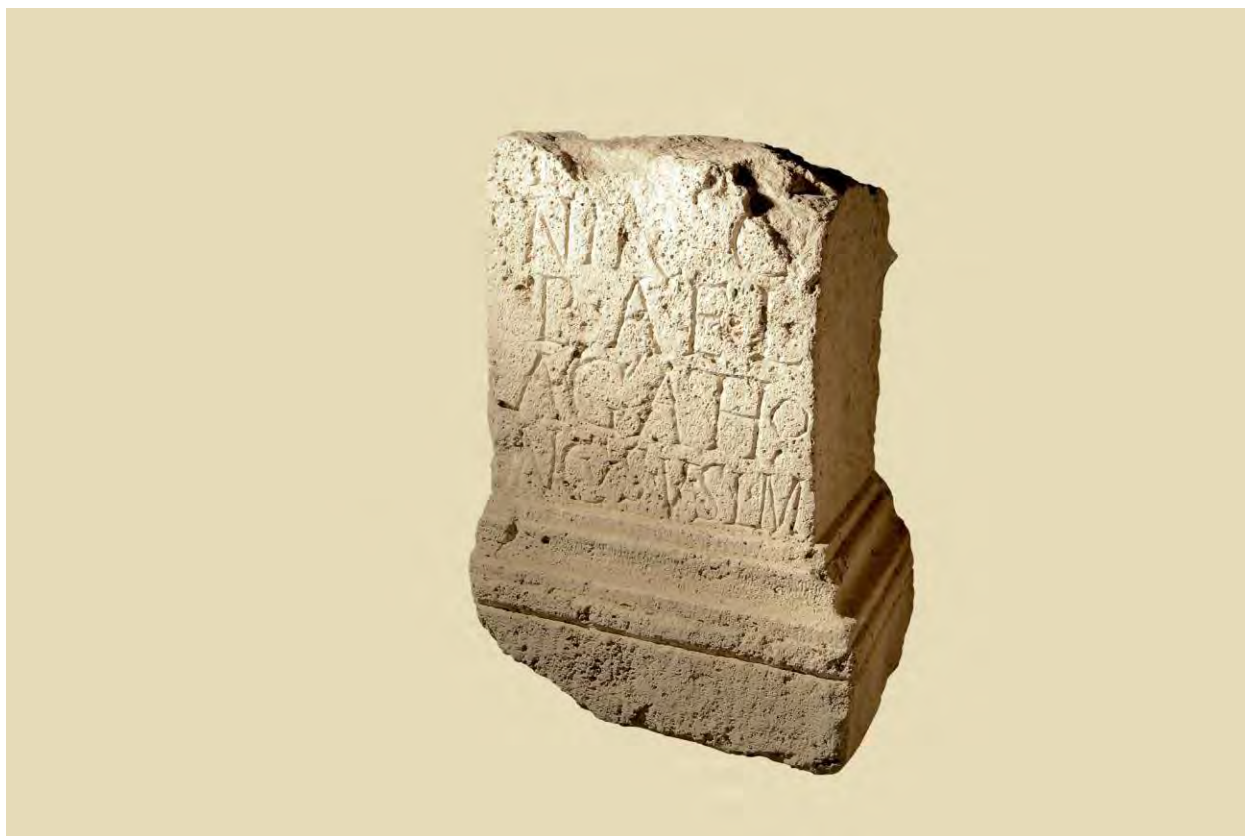
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<sup>1</sup> The database may be accessed via the following username and password (unesco@unesco.com, Unesco2017).

in the Register of Immovable National Cultural Monuments under the Registration no. 344/1 (declared in 1963). The component part is also part of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce listed in the Register of Protected Historic Zones (declared in 1990).

In connection with the preparation of the update of the Principles of protection of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce, the component part was subject of an urban-historical research, which was carried out in 2011 by the Regional Monuments Board Bratislava and is archived there, as well as at the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic.

Component part ID No 33a Iža - “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) is a National Cultural Monument listed in the Central Register of Monuments and Historic Sites of the Slovak Republic, in the Register of Immovable National Cultural Monuments under the Registration no. 289/1. Documentation concerning delimitation and protective requirements of the component part’s buffer zone is located in the Department of Protected Historic Sites of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic.



Roman votive altar from Iža (ID No 33a)



Roman lapidarium at Komárno

## 7.d. Addresses where inventories, records and archives are held

The official services of archaeology also are responsible for the archiving of the finds and the documentation of excavations, which may be then preserved in different storage facilities or in museums.

### Austria

#### **Bundesdenkmalamt – Abteilung für**

##### **Archäologie**

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#### **Bundesdenkmalamt – Abteilung für**

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#### **Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften – Institut für Kulturgeschichte der Antike**

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#### **Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum –**

##### **Schlossmuseum Linz**

Schlossberg 1

A-4020 Linz

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[direktion@landesmuseum.at](mailto:direktion@landesmuseum.at)

[www.schlossmuseum.at](http://www.schlossmuseum.at)

#### **Turm 9 – Stadtmuseum Leonding**

Daffingerstraße 55

A-4060 Leonding

Tel.: +43 (0)732 6878-2324

[saghallo@kuva.at](mailto:saghallo@kuva.at)

[www.leonding.at/de/freizeit/kultur/turm-9-stadtmuseum-leonding](http://www.leonding.at/de/freizeit/kultur/turm-9-stadtmuseum-leonding)

#### **Museum Lauriacum**

Hauptplatz 19

A-4470 Enns

Tel.: +43 (0)7223 85362 (Museum)

Tel.: +43 (0)7223 82777 (Tourismus-Info)

[www.museum-lauriacum.at](http://www.museum-lauriacum.at)

#### **Römermuseum Wallsee**

Donauberg 1

A-3313 Wallsee

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Fax: +43 (0)7433 2270

[www.wallsee-sindelburg.gv.at](http://www.wallsee-sindelburg.gv.at)

**Stadtmuseum Arelape – Bechelaren – Pöchlarn**

Regensburger Straße  
A-3380 Pöchlarn  
Tel.: +43 (0)2752 2310  
[www.poechlarn.at](http://www.poechlarn.at)

**Römermuseum Mautern**

Schlossgasse 12  
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Fax: +43 (0)2732 83151  
[www.mautern.at](http://www.mautern.at)

**Römermuseum Wien**

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[office@wienmuseum](mailto:office@wienmuseum)  
[www.wienmuseum.at/de/standorte/roemermuseum.html](http://www.wienmuseum.at/de/standorte/roemermuseum.html)

**Museum Petronell-Carnuntum Auxiliarkastell**

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A-2404 Petronell-Carnuntum  
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Fax: +43 (0)699 101 219 11  
[www.auxiliarkastell.at](http://www.auxiliarkastell.at)

## Germany

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[poststelle@blfd.bayern.de](mailto:poststelle@blfd.bayern.de)  
[www.blfd.bayern.de](http://www.blfd.bayern.de)

**Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege –  
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[www.blfd.bayern.de](http://www.blfd.bayern.de)

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[www.regensburg.de](http://www.regensburg.de)

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D-93047 Regensburg  
Tel.: +49 (0)941 5072448  
[museen\\_der\\_stadt@regensburg.de](mailto:museen_der_stadt@regensburg.de)  
[www.regensburg.de/kultur/museen-in-regensburg/alle-museen/historisches-museum](http://www.regensburg.de/kultur/museen-in-regensburg/alle-museen/historisches-museum)

**Gäubodenmuseum und Stadtarchäologie  
Straubing**

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Fax: +49 (0)9421 944-63 225  
[Guenther.Moosbauer@straubing.de](mailto:Guenther.Moosbauer@straubing.de)  
[www.gaeubodenmuseum.de](http://www.gaeubodenmuseum.de)

**Kreisarchäologie Deggendorf**

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Fax: +49 (0)991 3100 41 301  
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[www.landkreis-deggendorf.de](http://www.landkreis-deggendorf.de)

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[joerg-peter.niemeier@passau.de](mailto:joerg-peter.niemeier@passau.de)  
[www.stadtarchaeologie.de](http://www.stadtarchaeologie.de)

**Archäologische Staatssammlung München  
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Legionary fortress of Carnuntum (ID No 31)

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## 8.b. Official Local Institutions

### Austria

The authority of national heritage protection is executed by the Bundesdenkmalamt in the first instance, which is also a research institution. Appellate instance is the Bundesministerium für Kunst, Kultur, öffentlicher Dienst und Sport (Austrian Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport). Generally, the Bundesdenkmalamt is responsible for the protection of archaeological sites in Austria. In their roles as an agency and service point, the State Conservation Offices (Abteilungen) for Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Vienna are the first contacts for all issues of monument conservation and maintenance in the regions of the Danube Limes in Austria.

**Bundesministerium für Kunst, Kultur,  
öffentlicher Dienst und Sport (Federal Ministry  
for Arts, Culture, the Public Service and Sport)**

Sektion IV (Kunst und Kultur)  
Referat IV/4a UNESCO World Heritage  
Concordiaplatz 2  
A-1010 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 71606-85104  
[ruth.proeckl@bmkoes.gv.at](mailto:ruth.proeckl@bmkoes.gv.at)  
[www.bmkoes.gv.at](http://www.bmkoes.gv.at)

**Bundesdenkmalamt (Federal Monuments  
Authority)**

Abteilung für Archäologie  
Hofburg, Säulenstiege  
A-1010 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 53415 850269  
[archaeo@bda.gv.at](mailto:archaeo@bda.gv.at)  
[www.bda.gv.at](http://www.bda.gv.at)

**Bundesdenkmalamt – Abteilung für  
Oberösterreich (Department for Upper Austria)**

Rainerstraße 11  
A-4020 Linz  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 53415 850663  
[archaeo@bda.gv.at](mailto:archaeo@bda.gv.at)  
[www.bda.gv.at](http://www.bda.gv.at)

**Bundesdenkmalamt – Abteilung für  
Niederösterreich (Department for Lower  
Austria)**

Hoher Markt 11  
A-3500 Krems an der Donau  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 53415 850612  
[archaeo@bda.gv.at](mailto:archaeo@bda.gv.at)  
[www.bda.gv.at](http://www.bda.gv.at)

**Bundesdenkmalamt – Abteilung für Wien  
(Department for Vienna)**

Hofburg, Säulenstiege  
A-1010 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 53415 850181  
[archaeo@bda.gv.at](mailto:archaeo@bda.gv.at)  
[www.bda.gv.at](http://www.bda.gv.at)

## Germany

According to article 11 of the BayDSchG (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz), executive bodies dealing with monument protection and preservation are the Bavarian State Ministry of Sciences, Research and the Arts as the Highest Monument Protection Authority (Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst, Oberste Denkmalschutzbehörde), the Higher Monument Protection Authorities at the Regional Governments (Regierungen, Höhere Denkmalschutzbehörden) and the Lower Monument Protection Authorities (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörden). The latter are situated in every rural and urban district of Bavaria and are therefore parts of the County Office (Landratsamt) or Municipality (Stadtverwaltung). In particular, it is their remit to prepare expertise, to grant permits and to enforce the Bavarian Monument Protection Law as stated in article 11, para. 4 of that law. The Bavarian State Conservation Office (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege) is – according to article 12 of the BayDSchG – the official advisory body in all matters of monument protection and preservation. In particular, the Department for Archaeological Monuments (Abteilung B: Praktische Denkmalpflege Bodendenkmäler) within the State Office is responsible for archaeological issues.

**Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst** (Bavarian State Ministry of Research and the Arts)  
Referat Denkmalschutz und Denkmalpflege  
Salvatorstraße 2  
80333 München  
Tel. : +49 (0)89 2186 2208  
[Andreas.Baur@stm.bw.bayern.de](mailto:Andreas.Baur@stm.bw.bayern.de)  
[www.stmwk.bayern.de](http://www.stmwk.bayern.de)

**Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege** (Bavarian State Conservation Office)  
Abteilung B / Praktische Denkmalpflege:  
Bodendenkmäler  
Hofgraben 4  
D-80539 München  
Tel.: +49 (0)89 2114 294  
[sebastian.sommer@blfd.bayern.de](mailto:sebastian.sommer@blfd.bayern.de)  
[www.blfd.bayern.de](http://www.blfd.bayern.de)

**Regierung von Niederbayern** (Regional Government of Lower Bavaria)  
Regierungsplatz 540  
D-84028 Landshut  
Tel.: +49 (0)871 808 1480  
[stefan.kiermaier@reg-nb.bayern.de](mailto:stefan.kiermaier@reg-nb.bayern.de)  
[www.regierung.niederbayern.bayern.de](http://www.regierung.niederbayern.bayern.de)

**Landratsamt Kelheim** (Kelheim County Administration)  
Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde (Lower Monument Protection Authority)  
Donaupark 13  
D-93303 Kelheim  
Tel.: +49 (0)9441 207 5110  
[julia.grundbuchner@landkreis-kelheim.de](mailto:julia.grundbuchner@landkreis-kelheim.de)  
[www.landkreis-kelheim.de](http://www.landkreis-kelheim.de)

**Kreisarchäologie Kelheim** (Kelheim County Archaeology Unit)  
Münchener Straße 4  
D-93326 Abensberg  
Tel.: +49 (0)9441 207 7410  
[Joachim.Zuber@landkreis-Kelheim.de](mailto:Joachim.Zuber@landkreis-Kelheim.de)  
[www.landkreis-kelheim.de](http://www.landkreis-kelheim.de)

**Stadt Regensburg** (City of Regensburg Administration)  
Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde und Stadtarchäologie (Lower Monument Protection Authority and Municipal Archaeology Unit)  
Keplerstr. 1  
D-93047 Regensburg  
Tel.: +49 (0)941 507 2451  
[Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de](mailto:Dallmeier.Lutz@Regensburg.de)  
[www.regensburg.de](http://www.regensburg.de)

**Stadt Straubing** (City of Straubing Administration)  
Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde (Lower Monument Protection Authority)  
Theresienplatz 20  
D-94315 Straubing  
Tel.: +49 (0)9421 60 430  
[poststelle@straubing.de](mailto:poststelle@straubing.de)  
[www.straubing.de](http://www.straubing.de)

**Stadtarchäologie Straubing** (Straubing Municipal Archaeology Unit)  
Fraunhoferstraße 23  
D-94315 Straubing  
Tel.: +49 (0)9421 944 63210  
[Guenther.Moosbauer@straubing.de](mailto:Guenther.Moosbauer@straubing.de)  
[www.straubing.de](http://www.straubing.de)

**Landratsamt Deggendorf** (Deggendorf County Administration)  
Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde (Lower Monument Protection Authority)  
Herrenstraße 18  
D-94469 Deggendorf  
Tel.: +49 (0)991 3100 330  
[DenkI@lra-deg.bayern.de](mailto:DenkI@lra-deg.bayern.de)  
[www.landkreis-deggendorf.de](http://www.landkreis-deggendorf.de)

**Kreisarchäologie Deggendorf** (Deggendorf County Archaeology Unit)  
Herrenstraße 18  
D-94469 Deggendorf  
Tel.: +49 (0)991 3100 301  
[Kreisarchaeologie@lra-deg.bayern.de](mailto:Kreisarchaeologie@lra-deg.bayern.de)  
[www.landkreis-deggendorf.de](http://www.landkreis-deggendorf.de)

**Landratsamt Passau** (Passau County Administration)  
Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde (Lower Monument Protection Authority)  
Passauer Str. 39  
D-94121 Salzweg  
Tel.: +49 (0)851 397 624  
[alois.spieleder@landkreis-passau.de](mailto:alois.spieleder@landkreis-passau.de)  
[www.landkreis-passau.de](http://www.landkreis-passau.de)

**Stadt Passau** (City of Passau Administration)  
Stadtarchäologie und Römermuseum (Municipal Archaeology Unit and Roman Museum)  
Rathausplatz 2  
D-94032 Passau  
Tel.: +49 (0)851 396 416  
[thomas.maurer@passau.de](mailto:thomas.maurer@passau.de)  
[www.stadtarchaeologie.de](http://www.stadtarchaeologie.de)

## Slovakia

According to the Act 49/2002, the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic is the central national authority executing specialized state administration in the field of protection of monuments, archaeological sites and historic sites. It is authorized to declare national cultural monuments, to evaluate their state of preservation and to coordinate conservation activities. The Monuments Board is subordinate to the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic which acts as an appellate instance. First contact bodies which provide consultations to the owners of monuments and issue permits for research and conservation activities are 8 regional monuments boards carrying out their competencies within the pertinent 8 self-governing regions.

**Ministerstvo kultúry Slovenskej republiky  
(Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic)**

Sekcia kultúrneho dedičstva  
Námestie SNP 33  
SK-813 31 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 2 20 482 111  
Fax: +421 2 20 482 271  
[info@culture.gov.sk](mailto:info@culture.gov.sk)  
[www.mksr.sk](http://www.mksr.sk)

**Krajský pamiatkový úrad Bratislava (Regional  
Monuments Board Bratislava)**

Leškova 17  
SK-811 04 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 2 20 489 111  
Fax: +421 2 20 489 855  
[podatelna.ba@pamiatky.gov.sk](mailto:podatelna.ba@pamiatky.gov.sk)  
<http://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/kpu-bratislava>

**Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky  
(Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic)**

Cesta na Červený most 6  
SK-814 06 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 2 20 464 111  
Fax: +421 2 54 775 844  
[podatelna@pamiatky.gov.sk](mailto:podatelna@pamiatky.gov.sk)  
[www.pamiatky.sk](http://www.pamiatky.sk)

**Krajský pamiatkový úrad Nitra (Regional  
Monuments Board Nitra)**

Nám. Jána Pavla II. 8  
SK-949 01 Nitra  
Tel.: +421 37 245 11 11  
Fax: +421 37 245 18 55  
[podatelna.nr@pamiatky.gov.sk](mailto:podatelna.nr@pamiatky.gov.sk)  
<http://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/kpu-nitra>

## 8.c. Other Local Institutions

List with the full name, address, telephone, fax and e-mail addresses of all museums, visitor centers and official tourism offices who should receive the free World Heritage Newsletter about events and issues related to World Heritage.

### 8.c.1. Municipalities and other regional authorities

#### Austria

##### **Marktgemeinde Engelhartzell**

Marktplatz 61  
A-4090 Engelhartzell  
Tel.: +43(0)7717 8055-0  
Fax: +43(0)7717 8055-22  
[gemeinde@engelhartzell.ooe.gv.at](mailto:gemeinde@engelhartzell.ooe.gv.at)  
[www.engelhartzell.at](http://www.engelhartzell.at)

##### **Stadtamt Enns**

Hauptplatz 11  
A-4470 Enns  
Tel.: +43 (0)7223 821 81-0  
Fax: +43 (0)7223 821 81-161  
[office@enns.ooe.gv.at](mailto:office@enns.ooe.gv.at)  
[www.enns.at](http://www.enns.at)

##### **Gemeinde Haibach ob der Donau**

Kirchenplatz 4  
A-4083 Haibach  
Tel.: +43(0)7279 8235-0  
Fax: +43(0)7279 8235-16  
[gemeinde@haibach-donau.ooe.gv.at](mailto:gemeinde@haibach-donau.ooe.gv.at)  
[www.haibach-donau.ooe.gv.at](http://www.haibach-donau.ooe.gv.at)

##### **St. Pantaleon – Erla**

Ringstrasse 13  
A-4303 St. Pantaleon – Erla  
Tel.: +43 (07435) 7271  
Fax: +43 (07435) 7271-04  
[gemeinde@st-pantaleon-erla.gv.at](mailto:gemeinde@st-pantaleon-erla.gv.at)  
[www.st-pantaleon-erla.gv.at](http://www.st-pantaleon-erla.gv.at)

##### **Gemeinde St. Agatha**

Kirchenplatz 1  
A-4084 St. Agatha  
Tel.: +43 (0)7277 82 55-0  
Fax: +43 (0)7277 82 55-12  
[gemeinde@st-agatha.ooe.gv.at](mailto:gemeinde@st-agatha.ooe.gv.at)  
[www.st-agatha.at](http://www.st-agatha.at)

##### **Marktgemeinde Wallsee – Sindelburg**

Marktplatz 2  
A-3313 Wallsee  
Tel.: +43 (7433) 2216-0  
Fax: +43 (7433) 2216-20  
[Gemeinde@Wallsee-Sindelburg.gv.at](mailto:Gemeinde@Wallsee-Sindelburg.gv.at)  
<http://wallsee-sindelburg.gv.at>

##### **Marktgemeinde Wilhering**

Linzer Straße 14  
A-4073 Wilhering  
Tel.: +43 (0)7226 2255  
Fax: +43 (0)7226 3095  
[gemeinde@wilhering.at](mailto:gemeinde@wilhering.at)  
[www.wilhering.at](http://www.wilhering.at)

##### **Stadtgemeinde Ybbs an der Donau**

Hauptplatz 1  
A-3370 Ybbs an der Donau  
Tel.: +43 (0)7412 526 12  
Fax: +43 (0)7412 526 12-555  
[stadtgemeinde@ybbs.at](mailto:stadtgemeinde@ybbs.at)  
[www.ybbs.gv.at](http://www.ybbs.gv.at)

##### **Stadt Linz**

Neues Rathaus  
Hauptstraße 1 – 5  
4041 Linz  
Tel.: +43 (0)732 7070  
Fax: +43 (0)732 7070 54-2110  
[info@mag.linz.at](mailto:info@mag.linz.at)  
[www.linz.at](http://www.linz.at)

##### **Stadtgemeinde Pöchlarn**

Kirchenplatz 1  
A-3380 Pöchlarn  
Tel.: +43 (0)2757 2310  
Fax: +43 (0)2757 2310 66  
[info@poechlarn.at](mailto:info@poechlarn.at)  
[www.poechlarn.at](http://www.poechlarn.at)



**Marktgemeinde Schönbühel-Aggsbach**

Aggsbach Nr. 48  
A-3642 Schönbühel-Aggsbach  
Tel.: +43 (0)2753 8269  
Fax: +43 (0)2753 8007  
[schoenbuehel-aggsbach@aggsbach-dorf.at](mailto:schoenbuehel-aggsbach@aggsbach-dorf.at)  
[www.aggsbach-dorf.at](http://www.aggsbach-dorf.at)

**Marktgemeinde Rossatz-Arnsdorf**

Rossatz 29  
A-3602 Rossatz-Arnsdorf  
Tel.: +43 (0)2714 6217  
[gemeinde@rossatz-arnsdorf.at](mailto:gemeinde@rossatz-arnsdorf.at)  
[www.rossatz-arnsdorf.at](http://www.rossatz-arnsdorf.at)

**Stadtgemeinde Mautern an der Donau**

Rathausplatz 1  
A-3512 Mautern  
Tel.: +43 (0)2732 83151  
[stadtgemeinde@mautern-donau.gv.at](mailto:stadtgemeinde@mautern-donau.gv.at)  
[www.mautern-donau.at](http://www.mautern-donau.at)

**Stadtgemeinde Traismauer**

Wiener Straße 8  
A-3133 Traismauer  
Tel.: + 43 (0)2783 8651  
Fax: + 43 (0)2783 8651-30  
[stadtgemeinde@traismauer.at](mailto:stadtgemeinde@traismauer.at)  
[www.traismauer.at](http://www.traismauer.at)

**Marktgemeinde Zwentendorf a. d. Donau**

Rathausplatz 4  
A-3435 Zwentendorf  
Tel.: +43 (0)2277 2209  
Fax: +43 (0)2277 2209-4  
[marktgemeinde@zwentendorf-donau.gv.at](mailto:marktgemeinde@zwentendorf-donau.gv.at)  
[www.zwentendorf.at/](http://www.zwentendorf.at/)

**Stadtgemeinde Tulln**

Minoritenplatz 1  
A-3430 Tulln  
Tel.: +43 (0) 2272 690-0  
Fax: +43 (0) 2272 690-190  
[stadtamt@tulln.gv.at](mailto:stadtamt@tulln.gv.at)  
[www.tulln.at](http://www.tulln.at)

**Gemeinde Zeiselmauer-Wolfpassing**

Bahnstraße 6  
A-3424 Zeiselmauer  
Tel.: +43 (0)2242 70402-0  
Fax: +43 (0)2242 70455  
[gemeinde@zeiselmauer.gv.at](mailto:gemeinde@zeiselmauer.gv.at)  
[www.zeiselmauer-wolfpassing.at](http://www.zeiselmauer-wolfpassing.at)

**Stadtgemeinde Klosterneuburg**

Rathausplatz 1  
A - 3400 Klosterneuburg  
Tel.: +43 (0)2243 444  
Fax: +43(0)2243 444-296  
[stadtamt@klosterneuburg.at](mailto:stadtamt@klosterneuburg.at)  
[www.klosterneuburg.at](http://www.klosterneuburg.at)

**Stadt Wien**

Magistrat der Stadt Wien  
Rathaus  
A-1082 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 4000  
[www.wien.gv.at](http://www.wien.gv.at)

**Marktgemeinde Bad Deutsch-Altenburg**

Erhardgasse 2  
A-2405 Bad Deutsch-Altenburg  
Tel.: +43 (0)2165 62900  
Fax: +43 (0)02165 62900-7  
[amtsleiter@bad-deutsch-altenburg.gv.at](mailto:amtsleiter@bad-deutsch-altenburg.gv.at)  
[www.bad-deutsch-altenburg.gv.at](http://www.bad-deutsch-altenburg.gv.at)

**Marktgemeinde Petronell-Carnuntum**

Kirchenplatz 1A-2404 Petronell-Carnuntum  
Tel.: +43 (0)2163 2228  
Fax: +43 (0)2163 2228-4  
[marktgemeinde@petronell-carnuntum.gv.at](mailto:marktgemeinde@petronell-carnuntum.gv.at)  
[www.petronell.at](http://www.petronell.at)

## Germany

### **Stadt Neustadt a. d. Donau**

Stadtplatz 1  
D-93333 Neustadt a. d. Donau  
Tel.: +49 (0)9445 9717-0  
Fax: +49 (0)9445 9717-10  
[poststelle@neustadt-do.de](mailto:poststelle@neustadt-do.de)  
[www.neustadt-donau.de](http://www.neustadt-donau.de)

### **Stadt Kelheim**

Ludwigsplatz 16  
D-93309 Kelheim  
Tel.: +49 (0)9441 701-0  
[info@kelheim.de](mailto:info@kelheim.de)  
[www.kelheim.de](http://www.kelheim.de)

### **Landratsamt Kelheim**

Hemauer Str. 48  
D-93309 Kelheim  
Tel.: +49 (0)9441 2070  
[poststelle@landkreis-kelheim.de](mailto:poststelle@landkreis-kelheim.de)  
[www.landkreis-kelheim.de](http://www.landkreis-kelheim.de)

### **Stadt Regensburg**

Altes Rathaus  
Rathausplatz 1  
D-93047 Regensburg  
Postanschrift: Postfach 11 06 43  
D-93019 Regensburg  
Tel.: +49 (0)941 507-1010  
Fax: +49 (0)941 507-1029  
[stadt\\_regensburg@regensburg.de](mailto:stadt_regensburg@regensburg.de)  
[www.regensburg.de](http://www.regensburg.de)

### **Stadt Straubing**

Theresienplatz 2  
D-94315 Straubing,  
Postfachanschrift: Postfach 0352  
D-94303 Straubing  
Tel.: +49 (0)94 21 944-0  
Fax: +49 (0)94 21 944-100  
[poststelle@straubing.de](mailto:poststelle@straubing.de)  
[www.straubing.de](http://www.straubing.de)

### **Landratsamt Straubing-Bogen**

Leutnerstr. 15  
D-94315 Straubing  
Tel.: +49 (0)9421 973 0  
[landratsamt@landkreis-straubing-bogen.de](mailto:landratsamt@landkreis-straubing-bogen.de)  
[www.landkreis-straubing-bogen.de](http://www.landkreis-straubing-bogen.de)

### **Gemeinde Künzing**

Osterhofener Straße 2  
D-94550 Künzing  
Tel.: +49 (0)8549 97 31 0  
[info@kuenzing.de](mailto:info@kuenzing.de)  
[www.kuenzing.de](http://www.kuenzing.de)

### **Landratsamt Deggendorf**

Herrenstraße 18  
D-94469 Deggendorf  
Tel.: +49 (0)991 3100 331  
[poststelle@lra-deg.bayern.de](mailto:poststelle@lra-deg.bayern.de)  
[www.landkreis-deggendorf.de](http://www.landkreis-deggendorf.de)

### **Stadt Passau**

Rathausplatz 2  
D-94030 Passau  
Tel.: +49 (0)851 396-0  
[poststelle@passau.de](mailto:poststelle@passau.de)  
[www.passau.de](http://www.passau.de)

## Slovakia

### Mestská časť Bratislava - Rusovce

Miestny úrad Bratislava - Rusovce  
Vývojová 8  
SK-851 10 Bratislava - Rusovce  
Tel.: +421 2 68 207 011  
Fax: +421 2 68 207 013  
[podatelna@bratislava-rusovce.sk](mailto:podatelna@bratislava-rusovce.sk)  
[www.bratislava-rusovce.sk](http://www.bratislava-rusovce.sk)

### Mesto Bratislava

Magistrát hlavného mesta SR Bratislavy  
Primaciálne námestie 1  
SK-814 99 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 2 59 356 111  
Fax: +421 2 59 356 467  
[info@bratislava.sk](mailto:info@bratislava.sk)  
[www.bratislava.sk](http://www.bratislava.sk)

### Obec Iža

Obecný úrad Iža  
Ďatelinová 315  
SK-946 39 Iža  
Tel.: +421 35 77 83 153  
Fax: +421 35 77 83 375  
[podatelna@iza.sk](mailto:podatelna@iza.sk)  
[www.iza.sk](http://www.iza.sk)

### Mesto Komárno

Mestský úrad Komárno  
Pevnostný rad 3  
SK-945 01 Komárno  
Tel.: +421 35 28 51 221  
Fax: +421 35 77 02 703  
[info@komarno.sk](mailto:info@komarno.sk)  
[www.komarno.sk](http://www.komarno.sk)

### Bratislavský samosprávny kraj

Úrad Bratislavského samosprávneho kraja  
Sabinovská 16  
P.O.Box 106  
SK-820 05 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 2 48 264 111  
Fax: +421 02 48 264 386  
[podatelna@region-bsk.sk](mailto:podatelna@region-bsk.sk)  
[www.region-bsk.sk](http://www.region-bsk.sk)

### Nitriansky samosprávny kraj

Úrad Nitrianskeho samosprávneho kraja  
Rázusova 2A  
SK-949 01 Nitra  
Tel.: +421 37 6922 911  
Fax: +421 37 6922 967  
[info@unsk.sk](mailto:info@unsk.sk)  
[www.unsk.sk](http://www.unsk.sk)

## 8.c.2. Museums and collections of archaeological finds

The following list contains museums and archaeological parks that have finds from the nominated components of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)* as part of their permanent exhibitions. Also listed are archaeological parks with reconstructions.

## Austria

### Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum –

#### Schlossmuseum Linz

Schlossberg 1  
A-4020 Linz  
Tel.: +43 (0)732 7720 52300  
[direktion@landesmuseum.at](mailto:direktion@landesmuseum.at)  
[www.schlossmuseum.at](http://www.schlossmuseum.at)

### Turm 9 – Stadtmuseum Leonding

Daffingerstraße 55  
A-4060 Leonding  
Tel.: +43 (0)732 6878-2324

[saghallo@kuva.at](mailto:saghallo@kuva.at)

[www.leonding.at/de/freizeit/kultur/turm-9-stadtmuseum-leonding](http://www.leonding.at/de/freizeit/kultur/turm-9-stadtmuseum-leonding)

### Museum Lauriacum

Hauptplatz 19  
A-4470 Enns  
Tel.: +43 (0)7223 85362 (Museum)  
Tel.: +43 (0)7223 82777 (Tourismus-Info)  
[www.museum-lauriacum.at](http://www.museum-lauriacum.at)

### **Verein Museen am Donaulimes in Österreich**

Hauptplatz 19  
4470 Enns  
Tel.: +43 (0)664 9716526  
Fax: +43(0)650 7974220  
[museen@donau-limes.at](mailto:museen@donau-limes.at)  
[www.donau-limes.at](http://www.donau-limes.at)

### **Römermuseum Wallsee**

Donauberg 1  
A-3313 Wallsee  
Tel.: +43 (0)7433 2380  
Fax: +43 (0)7433 2270  
[www.wallsee-sindelburg.gv.at](http://www.wallsee-sindelburg.gv.at)

### **Stadtmuseum Arelape – Bechelaren – Pöchlarn**

Regensburger Straße  
A-3380 Pöchlarn  
Tel.: +43 (0)2752 2310  
[www.poechlarn.at](http://www.poechlarn.at)

### **Römermuseum Mautern**

Schlossgasse 12  
A-3512 Mautern an der Donau  
Tel.: +43 (0)2732 81155  
Fax: +43 (0)2732 83151  
[www.mautern.at](http://www.mautern.at)

## **Germany**

### **Römisches Museum für Kur- und Badewesen**

Trajanstraße 8  
D-93333 Neustadt an der Donau-Bad Gögging  
Tel: +49 (0)9445 9575-0  
Fax: +49 (0)9445 9575-33  
[tourismus@bad-goegging.de](mailto:tourismus@bad-goegging.de)  
[www.bad-goegging.de/Media/POI-Sehenswuerdigkeit-Ausflugziel/Roemisches-Museum-fuer-Kur-und-Badewesen](http://www.bad-goegging.de/Media/POI-Sehenswuerdigkeit-Ausflugziel/Roemisches-Museum-fuer-Kur-und-Badewesen)

### **Archäologisches Museum der Stadt Kelheim**

Lederergasse 1  
D-93309 Kelheim  
Tel: +49 (0)9441 10409  
Fax: +49 (0)9441 176000  
[www.archaeologisches-museum-kelheim.de](http://www.archaeologisches-museum-kelheim.de)

### **Römermuseum Wien**

Hoher Markt 3  
A-1010 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 5355606  
Fax: +43 (0)1 505 87 47 7201  
[office@wienmuseum](mailto:office@wienmuseum)  
[www.wienmuseum.at/de/standorte/roemermuseum.html](http://www.wienmuseum.at/de/standorte/roemermuseum.html)

### **Museumsverein Auxiliarkastell**

Hauptstraße 78  
A-2404 Petronell-Carnuntum  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 7188448  
Tel.: +43 (0)664 73774493  
[www.auxiliarkastell.at](http://www.auxiliarkastell.at)

### **Museum Carnuntinum**

Badgasse 40-46  
A-2405 Bad Deutsch-Altenburg  
Tel.: +43 (0)2163 33770  
[www.carnuntum.co.at](http://www.carnuntum.co.at)

### **Historisches Museum Regensburg**

Dachauplatz 2-4  
D-9347 Regensburg  
Tel: +49 (0)941 5072448  
[museen\\_der\\_stadt@regensburg.de](mailto:museen_der_stadt@regensburg.de)  
[www.regensburg.de/kultur/museen-in-regensburg/alle-museen/historisches-museum](http://www.regensburg.de/kultur/museen-in-regensburg/alle-museen/historisches-museum)

### **Gäubodenmuseum**

Fraunhoferstraße 23  
D-94315 Straubing  
Tel: +49 (0) 9421 944-63 222  
Fax: +49 (0) 9421 944-63 225  
[gaeubodenmuseum@straubing.de](mailto:gaeubodenmuseum@straubing.de)  
<http://www.gaeubodenmuseum.de/>

**Museum Quintana – Archäologie in Künzing**

Osterhofener Str. 2  
D-94550 Künzing,  
Tel: +49 (0)8549 9731-12  
Fax: +49 (0)8549 9731-11  
[museum@kuenzing.de](mailto:museum@kuenzing.de)  
[www.museum-quintana.de](http://www.museum-quintana.de)

**Archäologische Staatssammlung München**

Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte  
Verwaltung  
Himbelselstr. 1  
D-80538 München  
[archaeologie-bayern.de](http://archaeologie-bayern.de)

**RömerMuseum Kastell Boiotro**

Lederergasse 43-45  
D-94032 Passau  
Tel: +49 (0)851 34769  
[boiotro@passau.de](mailto:boiotro@passau.de)  
<http://www.stadtarchaeologie.de/museum/>

## Slovakia

**Múzeum mesta Bratislavy**

Radničná 1  
SK-815 18 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 259 100 812  
[mmba@bratislava.sk](mailto:mmba@bratislava.sk)  
[www.muzeum-bratislava.sk](http://www.muzeum-bratislava.sk)

**Rímske a národopisné múzeum Kelemantia**

Hlavná ulica 11  
SK-946 39 Iža  
Tel.: +421 918 981 716  
[obeciza@iza.sk](mailto:obeciza@iza.sk)  
<http://museumkelemantia.eu>

**Podunajské múzeum v Komárne**

Palatínova 13  
SK-945 05 Komárno  
Tel.: +421 35 77 31 476  
Fax: +421 35 77 31 476  
[muzeumkomarno@gmail.com](mailto:muzeumkomarno@gmail.com)  
[www.muzeumkn.sk](http://www.muzeumkn.sk)

**Archeologický ústav SAV**

Akademická 2  
SK-949 21 Nitra  
Tel.: +421 37 69 43 231  
Fax: +421 37 73 35 618  
[nrausekr@savba.sk](mailto:nrausekr@savba.sk)  
<http://archeol.sav.sk>

## 8.c.3. Archaeological parks and Visitor centers

### Austria

„Römerpark Schlögen“ (is being prepared for the State exhibition 2018)

**Römerstadt Carnuntum**

Hauptstraße 1A  
A-2404 Petronell-Carnuntum  
Tel.: +43 (0)2163 3377-0  
[roemerstadt@carnuntum.at](mailto:roemerstadt@carnuntum.at)  
[www.carnuntum.at](http://www.carnuntum.at)

## Germany

**Bayerisches Limes-Informationszentrum**  
D-91781 Weißenburg i. Bay., Martin-Luther-  
Platz 3  
Tel.: 09141/907-124  
Fax: 09141/907-121  
[limesinfozentrum@weissenburg.de](mailto:limesinfozentrum@weissenburg.de)  
[www.weissenburg.de/limesinfozentrum/](http://www.weissenburg.de/limesinfozentrum/)

**Regensburg, document niedermünster**  
Infozentrum  
D-9347 Regensburg, Domplatz 5  
Tel.: +49 (0)941/5971662  
[Info@domplatz-5.de](mailto:Info@domplatz-5.de)  
[www.bistum-regensburg.de/kunst-kultur/dioezesanmuseen/document-niedermuenster-regensburg](http://www.bistum-regensburg.de/kunst-kultur/dioezesanmuseen/document-niedermuenster-regensburg)

## Slovakia

**Múzeum Antická Gerulata**  
Gerulatská 7  
SK-851 10 Bratislava - Rusovce  
Tel.: +421 2 62 859 332  
[gerulata@centrum.sk](mailto:gerulata@centrum.sk)  
[www.muzeum.bratislava.sk/anticka-gerulata-rusovce](http://www.muzeum.bratislava.sk/anticka-gerulata-rusovce)

**Turistické informačné centrum Bratislava**  
Klobučnícka 2  
SK-811 01 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 2 54 419 410  
[touristinfo@visitbratislava.com](mailto:touristinfo@visitbratislava.com)  
[www.bratislava.sk/vismo](http://www.bratislava.sk/vismo)

**Turistická informačná kancelária Komárno**  
Župná ulica 5  
SK-945 01 Komárno  
Tel.: +421 35 77 30 063  
[tik@komarno.sk](mailto:tik@komarno.sk)  
[www.komarno.virtualne.sk/turisticka-informacna-kancelaria](http://www.komarno.virtualne.sk/turisticka-informacna-kancelaria)

## 8.c.4. Official tourism offices

### Austria

**WGD Donau Oberösterreich Tourismus GmbH**  
Lindengasse 9  
A-4041 Linz  
Tel.: +43 (0)732 7277-800  
Fax: +43 (0)732 7277-804  
[info@donauregion.at](mailto:info@donauregion.at)  
[www.donauregion.at](http://www.donauregion.at)

**Donau Niederösterreich Tourismus GmbH**  
Schlossgasse 3  
A-3620 Spitz/Donau,  
Tel.: +43 (0)2713 30060-60  
Fax: +43 (0)2713 30060-30  
[urlaub@donau.com](mailto:urlaub@donau.com)  
[www.wachau.at](http://www.wachau.at); [www.donau.com](http://www.donau.com)

**Tourismus & Stadtmarketing Enns GmbH**  
Hauptplatz 19  
A-4470 Enns  
Tel.: +43 (0)7223 82777  
Fax: +43 (0)7223 82893  
[www.tse-enns.at](http://www.tse-enns.at)

**Wien Tourismus**  
A-1030 Wien  
Tel.: +43 (0)1 211 14-0  
Fax: +43 (0)1 211 14-700  
[info@wien.info](mailto:info@wien.info)  
[www.wien.info](http://www.wien.info),  
[www.vienna.convention](http://www.vienna.convention)

## Germany

### **BAYERN TOURISMUS Marketing GmbH**

Arabellastraße 17  
D-81925 München  
Tel.: +49 (0)89 212397-0  
Fax: +49 (0)89 212397-99  
[tourismus@bayern.info](mailto:tourismus@bayern.info)  
[www.bayern.by](http://www.bayern.by)

### **Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße**

Marktplatz 30  
D-73430 Aalen  
Tel.: +49 (0)7361 52 1159  
Fax: +49 (0)7361 52 1931  
[limesstrasse@aalen.de](mailto:limesstrasse@aalen.de)  
[www.limesstrasse.de](http://www.limesstrasse.de)

### **Tourismusverband Ostbayern e.V.**

Im Gewerbepark D 02/D 04  
D-93059 Regensburg  
Tel.: +49 (0)941 58539-0  
Fax: +49 (0)941 58539-39  
[info@ostbayern-tourismus.de](mailto:info@ostbayern-tourismus.de)  
[www.ostbayern-tourismus.de](http://www.ostbayern-tourismus.de)

### **Tourismusverband im Landkreis Kelheim e.V.**

Donaupark 13  
D-93309 Kelheim  
Tel.: +49 (0)9441 207-7330  
Fax: +49 (0)9441 207-7350  
[info@tourismus-landkreis-kelheim.de](mailto:info@tourismus-landkreis-kelheim.de)  
[www.tourismus-landkreis-kelheim.de](http://www.tourismus-landkreis-kelheim.de)

## Slovakia

### **Bratislavská organizácia cestovného ruchu**

Šafárikovo námestie 3  
SK-811 02 Bratislava  
Tel.: +421 2 59 356 651  
[btb@visitbratislava.com](mailto:btb@visitbratislava.com)  
[www.visitbratislava.com](http://www.visitbratislava.com)

### **Regensburg Tourismus GmbH**

Wahlenstraße 17  
D-93047 Regensburg  
Tel.: +49 (0)941 507-4410  
Fax: +49 (0)941 507-1919  
[tourismus@regensburg.de](mailto:tourismus@regensburg.de)  
<https://tourismus.regensburg.de/>

### **Tourismusreferat im Landratsamt Straubing-Bogen**

Leutnerstraße 15  
D-94315 Straubing  
Tel.: +49 (0)9421 973-127  
Fax: +49 (0)9421 973-177  
[info@bayerischer-wald.me](mailto:info@bayerischer-wald.me)  
[www.bayerischer-wald.me](http://www.bayerischer-wald.me)

### **Landratsamt Passau – Tourismusreferat**

Domplatz 11  
D-94032 Passau  
Tel.: +49 (0)851 397-600  
Fax: +49 (0)851 397-488  
[tourismus@landkreis-passau.de](mailto:tourismus@landkreis-passau.de)  
[www.passauer-land.de](http://www.passauer-land.de)

### **Nitrianska organizácia cestovného ruchu**

Štefánikova 1  
SK-949 01 Nitra  
Tel.: +421 37 65 02 390  
[info@nocr.eu](mailto:info@nocr.eu)  
[www.visitnitra.eu](http://www.visitnitra.eu)

## 8.d. Official web address

<http://www.danube-limes.eu>; <http://fre-danube-limes.eu/>





Roman fort at Mautern (ID No 24a)

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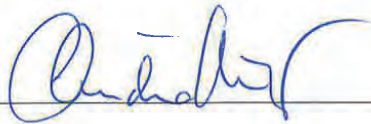
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## 9.1. Signatures and nomination related letters

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**AUSTRIA**

Signature

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. Schallert', written over a horizontal line.

**GERMANY**

Signature

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'K. Müller', written over a horizontal line.

**HUNGARY**

Signature

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'K. Székely', written over a horizontal line.

**SLOVAKIA**

Signature

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'K. Káčera', written over a horizontal line.

**Paris, January 2018**



## Department for Digital, Culture Media & Sport

Miniszterelnökség  
Társadalmi és örökségvédelmi ügyekért,  
valamint kiemelt kulturális  
beruházásokért felelős államtitkárság  
Kossuth tér 2-4  
H-1055 Budapest  
via Prof. em. Dr. Zsolt Visy  
[zsolt.visy@me.gov.hu](mailto:zsolt.visy@me.gov.hu)

Heritage Team  
4th Floor  
100 Parliament Street  
London SW1A 2BQ  
T: 020 7211 6664  
[enid.williams@culture.gov.uk](mailto:enid.williams@culture.gov.uk)  
[www.gov.uk/dcms](http://www.gov.uk/dcms)

19 December 2017

Dear Prof. Visy Zsolt,

On behalf of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site and the participating State Party of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, I would like to express our gratitude for the progress of the international working group of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia in producing a nomination dossier for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In line with the results of the recent Thematic Study, commissioned in accordance with the advice of ICOMOS International by the Bratislava Group and the European States Parties with remains of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire within their territories, we fully support this independent nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* by the participating States Parties.

We are pleased that the transnational cooperation of these partners will continue within the framework of the attached “Joint Declaration for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes*”, formulated as part of the nomination dossier. As the structures are parallel to the well-established and effective mechanisms of the existing Frontiers of the Roman Empire WHS, we see an excellent opportunity for individual WHSs to collaborate within the framework of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster” as indicated in the Thematic Study and further expressed in the nomination dossier.



We wish you every success with the *Danube Limes* nomination and look forward to developing further transnational collaborative working in line with the provisions of the World Heritage Convention.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Enid Williams', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Enid Williams  
Senior Heritage Policy Adviser  
Department for Culture Media and Sport

**BUNDESKANZLERAMT  ÖSTERREICH**

GZ • BKA-KU24.621/0117-II/4/2017  
ABTEILUNGSMAIL • II4@BKA.GV.AT  
BEARBEITER • FRAU MAG. RUTH PRÖCKL  
PERS. E-MAIL • RUTH.PROECKL@BKA.GV.AT  
TELEFON • +43 1 53115-203633  
IHR ZEICHEN •

Dr. Visy, Zsolt DSc FSA  
professor emeritus  
University of Pécs  
Department of Archaeology  
H - 7624 Pécs, Rókus u. 2.

Antwort bitte unter Anführung der GZ an die Abteilungsmail

**UNESCO-World Heritage Limes; FRE DL consent with submission through HU**

Dear Prof. Visy,

For the State Party of Austria I would like to express our gratitude about the progress of the international working group in producing a nomination dossier for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* as UNESCO World Heritage Site. Based on the results of the recent Thematic Study, recommended by ICOMOS International and commissioned by the Bratislava Group and the European States Parties with remains of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, this was expressed by the favorite “review and comments of the draft nomination “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)” by UNESCO World Heritage Center, dated 13<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2017 (CLT/HER/WHC/PSM/17/438). After it has been clarified subsequently with the Center, that according to the Thematic Study and the proposal expressed by ICOMOS International and representatives of the Center, the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* will be a new nomination (not a significant extension of the existing WHS Frontiers of the Roman Empire) the responsible delegates of the participating States Parties of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia are on their way to finalize the nomination dossier to be submitted by the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2018.

The State Party of Austria views this transnational collaboration positively. We are expressing our desire to cooperate in the future with the partners of Germany, Hungary and Slovakia in respect to the (nominated) *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* World Heritage Site in the framework of the “Joint Declaration for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes*”, formulated as part of the

- 2 -


nomination dossier. We also agree on the relation to other (present and future) World Heritage Sites concerning the Roman frontiers in Europe and beyond within the framework of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster” as indicated in the Thematic Study and further expressed in the nomination dossier.

Additionally, and with reference to our letter dated September 13<sup>th</sup> 2017, we duly agree that the State Party of Hungary shall submit the mentioned nomination dossier in time to UNESCO in Paris.

With best wishes  
Yours sincerely

13. December 2017  
For the Minister for Arts and Culture,  
Constitution and Media:  
Dr. Christoph BAZIL  
Head of Department II/4  
Cultural Heritage and Art Restitution

**Digital Signature**

	Unterzeichner	serialNumber=1026761,CN=Bundeskanzleramt,C=AT
	Datum/Zeit	2017-12-13T12:34:11+01:00
	Prüfinformation	Informationen zur Prüfung des elektronischen Siegels bzw. der elektronischen Signatur finden Sie unter: <a href="https://www.signaturpruefung.gv.at">https://www.signaturpruefung.gv.at</a> Informationen zur Prüfung des Ausdrucks finden Sie unter: <a href="https://www.bka.gv.at/verifizierung">https://www.bka.gv.at/verifizierung</a>
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Bayerisches Staatsministerium für  
Bildung und Kultus, Wissenschaft und Kunst



Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Bildung und Kultus, Wissenschaft und Kunst  
80327 München

Per E-Mail: [zsolt.visy@me.gov.hu](mailto:zsolt.visy@me.gov.hu)  
Dr. Visy, Zsolt DSc FSA  
professor emeritus  
University of Pécs  
Department of Archaeology  
H – 7624 Pécs, Rókus u. 2.

Ihr Zeichen / Ihre Nachricht vom

Unser Zeichen (bitte bei Antwort angeben)  
XI.4-K 0112.1.1-12 a/133 037

München, 20.12.2017  
Telefon: 089 2186 2328  
Name: Frau Leicht

**UNESCO-World Heritage Limes; FRE DL consent with submission  
through HU**

Dear Prof. Visy,

for the State Party of Germany I would like to express our gratitude about the progress of the international working group in producing a nomination dossier for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes as UNESCO World Heritage Site. Based on the results of the recent Thematic Study, recommended by ICOMOS International and commissioned by the Bratislava Group and the European States Parties with remains of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, this was expressed by the favorable review and comments of the draft nomination "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)" by UNESCO World Heritage Center, dated 13th Nov. 2017 (CLT/HER/WHC/PSM/17/438). After it has been clarified subsequently with the Center, that according to the Thematic Study and the proposal expressed by ICOMOS International and representatives of the Center, the nomination of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes will be a new nomination (not a significant extension of the existing WHS Frontiers of the Roman Empire) the responsible delegates of

Telefon: 089 2186 0  
Telefax: 089 2186 2800

E-Mail: [poststelle@stmbw.bayern.de](mailto:poststelle@stmbw.bayern.de)  
Internet: [www.km.bayern.de](http://www.km.bayern.de)

Salvatorstraße 2 · 80333 München  
U3, U4, U5, U6 - Haltestelle Odeonsplatz



- 2 -

the participating States Parties of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia are on their way to finalize the nomination dossier to be submitted by February 2018.

The State Party of Germany views this transnational collaboration positively. We are expressing our desire to cooperate in the future with the partners of Austria, Hungary and Slovakia in respect to the (nominated) Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes World Heritage Site in the framework of the “Joint Declaration for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes”, formulated as part of the nomination dossier. We also agree on the relation to other (present and future) World Heritage Sites concerning the Roman frontiers in Europe and beyond within the framework of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster” as indicated in the Thematic Study and further expressed in the nomination dossier.

Additionally, we duly agree to the proposal that the State Party of Hungary shall submit the mentioned nomination dossier in time to UNESCO in Paris.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely



For the Bavarian Minister of Education,  
Science and the Arts:  
Angelika Kaus  
Head of Department XI  
Arts and Culture



PAMIATKOVÝ ÚRAD  
SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

Miniszterelnökség

Társadalmi és örökségvédelmi ügyekért,  
valamint kiemelt kulturális  
beruházásokért felelős államtitkárság

Kossuth tér 2-4

H-1055 Budapest

via Prof. em. Dr. Zsolt Visy

zsolt.visy@me.gov.hu

Váš list číslo/zo dňa

Naše číslo

PUSR-2017/16650-2/96825

Vybavuje/kontakt

Tuhárska/0220464342

Bratislava

06. 12. 2017

To whom it may concern,

For the State Party of the Slovak Republic I would like to express our gratitude about the progress of the international working group in producing a nomination dossier for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* as UNESCO World Heritage Site. Based on the results of the recent Thematic Study, recommended by ICOMOS International and commissioned by the Bratislava Group and the European States Parties with remains of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, this was expressed by the favourite “review and comments of the draft nomination “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)” by UNESCO World Heritage Centre, dated 13<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2017 (CLT/HER/WHC/PSM/17/438).

After it has been clarified subsequently with the Centre, that according to the Thematic Study and the proposal expressed by ICOMOS International and representatives of the Centre, the nomination of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* will be a new nomination (not a significant extension of the existing WHS Frontiers of the Roman Empire) the responsible delegates of the participating States Parties of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia are on their way to finalize the nomination dossier to be submitted by the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2018.

The State Party of the Slovak Republic views this transnational collaboration positively. We are expressing our desire to cooperate in the future with the partners of Austria, Germany and Hungary in respect to the (nominated) *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* World Heritage Site in the framework of the “Joint Declaration for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes*”, formulated as part of the nomination dossier. We also agree on the relation to other (present and



future) World Heritage Sites concerning the Roman frontiers in Europe and beyond within the framework of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster” as indicated in the Thematic Study and further expressed in the nomination dossier.

Additionally, we duly agree to the proposal that the State Party of Hungary shall submit the mentioned nomination dossier in time to UNESCO in Paris.

Yours sincerely,



PhDr. Katarína Kosová  
director general

## Appendix

Joint Declaration for running and expanding the nominated World Heritage Site Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes

## 9.2. ICOMOS interim report and supplement documents

### ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES  
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES  
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

Our Ref. GB/AS/1608/IR

Charenton-le-Pont, 21 December 2018

Ms Gabriella Palos  
Chargée d'Affaires a.i  
Permanent Delegation of Hungary to UNESCO  
140, Avenue Victor Hugo  
75116 Paris

World Heritage List 2019

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia) –  
Interim report and additional information request**

Dear Ambassador,

As prescribed by the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and its Annex 6, the Advisory Bodies have been requested to submit a short interim report for each nomination by 31 January 2019. We are therefore pleased to provide you with the relevant information outlining issues related to the evaluation process.

The ICOMOS technical evaluation mission to “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes” was carried out by David Lakin (United Kingdom) and Adrian Olivier (United Kingdom) in September-October 2018. The mission experts highly appreciated the availabilities and support provided by the experts for the organization and implementation of the mission.

At the end of November 2018, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel evaluated the cultural and mixed properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List in 2019. The additional information provided by the States Parties, together with mission and desk review reports were carefully examined by the Panel members. This process will conclude in March 2019.

We thank you for the availability of your Delegation to the meeting held on Saturday 24 November 2018 with some representatives of the ICOMOS Panel. The exchanges during this meeting were of great help for the discussions at the ICOMOS Panel meeting. Following the completion of their deliberations, the ICOMOS Panel has identified areas where it considers further information is needed.

Therefore, we would be pleased if the States Parties could consider the following points:

The ICOMOS Panel considered that the level of detail provided in the Nomination dossier for each of the component sites is impressive, including how each contributes to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value. The Nomination dossier also shows clearly how the four States Parties have worked closely together in the preparation of the Nomination, and that despite inevitable differences in national perspectives and management approaches, there is a good degree of coherence. The ICOMOS Panel considered, nonetheless, that there are a few, important areas where further work would be needed. These relate mainly to the delineation of some component sites and Buffer Zones, to the relationship between the component sites and the River Danube, and to some aspects of protection and management.

### **Boundaries of nominated components in relation to their contribution to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value**

For a small number of the component sites, the ICOMOS Panel considers that there are some weaknesses where the portion of a component site that has been nominated does not have the capacity to convey its contribution to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, as set out in the Nomination dossier, mostly for the reason that the boundary has been drawn too tightly.

In order to achieve a coherent approach to the delineation of boundaries for the nominated component sites, in relation to the way each of the sites contributes to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the overall series, the ICOMOS Panel would like to ask for a reconsideration of the boundaries for the following component sites:

#### Legionary fortress, Vienna (ID 30)

Although only 2% of the fortress has been nominated and less than 0.5% of the whole fortress, with civil settlements and cemeteries, the component site is said to reflect the importance of Roman lifestyles at the edge of the Empire. Such a small area cannot convey this wide perspective. Given the importance of the legionary fortresses as the main nodal points of the overall frontier, it is essential that sufficient is nominated to convey their scale, scope and overall value to the fortifications.

#### Legionary fortress, Regensburg (ID 6)

Only the fort has been nominated while the component site is said to reflect the fact that this was the only legionary fortress in the province of Raetia and its related civilian settlement was the largest in the province. The nominated component cluster is confined to the visible sections of the fortress defences which include the northern gate, north-eastern tower, eastern wall and south-eastern corner (although a drafting error seems to have excluded a small portion of the south wall at ID6i). Also included is a small portion of two barrack buildings surviving beneath the Niedermünster. The nomination excludes buried remains of the defences such as other sections of wall and ditches and also entirely excludes the civil settlement and associated cemeteries.

The nominated component site should include a sufficient proportion of the elements of associated extra-mural activities (*canabae*, cemeteries etc.) to express the value of the whole ensemble and not just the fortress.

#### Budapest district 3 – Aquincum legionary fortress and *canabae* Hercules villa (70 a-c)

The nominated site comprises the area enclosed by the wall of the civil town, the well houses, the amphitheatre, a watchtower on the banks of the Danube, and a few of the suburban buildings of the civilian town (including an inn to the south) as well as part of the northern, eastern and western suburbs.

The gladiator school, individual graveyards and cemetery, other suburban structures to the south, a pottery workshop complex and watchtower to the east and a stone building on the Római shore have not been included in the nominated area (but are located in the Buffer Zone).

If the Municipium is considered as a whole, together with its associated civil suburban settlements and associated structures, which all have a clear and dynamic relationship with the Municipium and contribute highly to the totality of the value represented by the whole site, then the exclusion of these are likely to compromise the integrity of the whole site.

It is requested that the area of the nominated component site be extended to include a sufficient proportion of suburban extra-mural features and structures in the civil town.

#### Enns legionary fortress (ID14f-q), Wallsee (ID16a-b) and Zeiselmauer (28a-d)

At these component sites, the interior of the military defences are located in the Buffer Zone rather than being included in the nominated component sites, which they should be.

#### Rusovce - Gerulata (ID 32)

The component site is said to reflect 'the entire gradual and long-term development of Roman fortification architecture in this section of the Danube limits from the beginning of its construction up to the building of the late-antic fortification in the post Valentinian period around 380 AD' – that is from the 1st to the end of the 4th century CE. What has been

nominated, though, only covers the fort's post-Valentinian construction stage (4th century AD) which consisted of a stone tower built into corner of the older fort, which is in the Buffer Zone.

The nominated component site should also include a sufficient proportion of the elements of associated extra-mural activities (so-called *vicus*, cemetery etc.) to express the totality of the values of the whole ensemble and not just the later fort / Watchtower / Burgos.

*Nyergesújfalu Sánc-hegy - Crumerum (ID 49); Nagytétény-Campona (ID 73); Százhalombatta-Dunafüred - Matriza (ID 75a-b); Dunaújváros Öreghegy - Intercisa (ID 78 a-d); Ócsény Gábor-tanya - Alisca (ID 92)*

At these sites, at least some of the extra-mural activity and associated features (the so-called *vicus* or military *vicus*) of the component sites are considered part of how these sites contribute to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

However, the area of extra-mural activity that has been included in the nominated sites is very limited and it is not clear whether this represents a sufficiently significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the value of fort and extra-mural features.

It is requested that the delineation of these component sites be reviewed in order to establish whether this extends over a sufficient proportion of the extra-mural activity/features (*vicus* etc.) and if this is not the case, then the boundary should be revised accordingly to reflect adequately the integrity of the ensemble.

*Bum-Bum kút - Ad Mures (ID 42); Dunabogdány Váradok-dűlő - Cirpi (ID 64); Szentendre Ulcisia (ID 68); Budapest XI kerület Albertfalva (ID 72); Budapest district 22 Nagytétény – Campona (ID 73); Kölked Hajlok-part – Altinum (ID 98)*

These forts have been nominated as component sites without the inclusion of any related extra-mural activity or associated features. This is inconsistent with the approach adopted for the majority of nominated fort and *vicus* ensembles. The reasons for this inconsistency are not entirely clear and may relate not to principles of integrity but rather to administrative difficulties. In the case of Nagytétény – Campona, it appears to be related to the difficulties of creating a Buffer Zone beyond enlarged boundaries.

It is requested that boundaries of these component sites be reviewed to include a sufficient proportion of extra-mural activity so that the integrity of the fort / *vicus* ensemble is properly and consistently reflected. If this cannot be achieved, clear reasons should be put forward.

*St Peter's church, Straubing (ID 7b)*

The evidence for the extent of this late defended site is not strong. Excavations have been limited to small areas within the existing cemetery and only a small part of the northern defensive wall has been found. The defined extent of the component site appears to be conjectural.

It is requested that the site boundary for this component site be reviewed and consideration given to whether further investigation is necessary or whether 7b should be removed from the nomination in the absence of sufficient evidence to define its extent and nature.

*Komárom-Szőny Brigetio (ID 45)*

The boundaries of this component site should be reviewed to ensure that it encompasses the area of archaeological survival of the Fort and *canabae* – possible to the edge of the currently defined Buffer Zone (but excluding the oil refinery site).

*Sibrik-domb – hillfort (ID 61)*

The Fort ditch is apparently not included in the area of the component site. The area of the component site should be extended to include the whole of the fort ditch

*Dunaszekcső Halena – brick kilns (ID 97)*

Definition of the component site relates to the attested presence of Roman structures defined by trial excavation, the spread of surface finds, and limited geophysical survey.



In the absence of detailed evidence for other related structures, it was not considered by the authorities appropriate to extend the area of the component site to include such potential evidence. However, this decision should be reconsidered either by simply including the area of potential in the nominated component site, or by carrying out a more extensive geophysical survey to establish whether this potential can be corroborated by firm evidence.

The modern road here coincides with the alignment of limes road so there is no need to extend either the boundary of the component site or the boundary of the Buffer Zone South beyond the road.

#### Temporary Forts Iža - Kelemantia (ID 46)

There is an issue of consistency in relation to the way that the two clusters of temporary forts have been nominated: the Brigetio ensemble of temporary camps ID 43a-n have been nominated, while the other set at Iža - Kelemantia is in the Buffer Zone.

As these temporary forts are seen as being exceptional to this part of the frontier, both sets of forts should be part of the nominated property. The ICOMOS Panel would like to request a reconsideration of the nomination approach for these particular component sites.

If the temporary camps of Iža - Kelemantia have a direct and dynamic relationship with the fort of Kelemantia and are considered critical to understand and appreciate the value of the fort (which appears to be the case), then they should be incorporated in the nominated component site of the fort. If they are considered to be separate but significant works of military architecture with a different function in their own right (as is the case in Hungary), then they should be nominated as a separate component site.

The ICOMOS Panel appreciates that there could be difficulties in providing a Buffer Zone if the temporary forts are nominated as one site, but would nevertheless requests that consideration is given to how the immediate setting could be protected.

There is a further issue in relation to whether each of the temporary forts is seen as a separate site or whether they are considered to be two clusters of inter-related forts. The Brigetio forts have been nominated individually and only 21 of the 34 examples known are nominated because these are the only ones that are firmly dated.

Ideally both sets of forts should be nominated as clusters to reflect their purpose and use. They are a significant archaeological landscape that were used by the Roman army to construct temporary camps at this point on the Danube. For the Brigetio forts, the entire ensembles should be grouped together either as a single nominated component site with a Buffer Zone that extends to all the interstices between the camps (where more discoveries are undoubtedly anticipated) or possibly as two larger groups connected by a single Buffer Zone.

The difficulty with nominating the temporary forts in Hungary as a cluster is understood. The ICOMOS Panel would nevertheless request that consideration is given to moving towards a cluster approach, even if this cannot be achieved in one step. The ICOMOS Panel would also request that consideration is given to including all the known temporary camps not just those that have been dated.

Furthermore, it is requested that the delineation of the Buffer Zone is reviewed so that it provides better protection to the whole of this extremely significant archaeological landscape.

#### **Buffer Zones**

A clear definition for the settings of the component sites and how these support the nominated property does not appear to have been basis for deciding how the immediate setting might be defined as Buffer Zones for all sites. As a result, there is considerable variation in the way in which Buffer Zones have been applied.

The ICOMOS Panel considers that there is a need for a defined coherent approach to the scope, purpose and delineation of Buffer Zones, in order to achieve Buffer Zones that better reflect their purpose of supporting the component sites, in terms of how they contribute to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value. The ICOMOS Panel would request that Buffer Zones at the following component sites are re-considered:

Enns legionary fortress (ID14f-g), Wallsee (ID16a-b) and Zeiselmauer (28a-d)

At these component sites, each element of the cluster has been assigned a separate Buffer Zone. At each location, the combined buffers cover the parts of the interior of the military defences which were not included in the nominated components. The fragmentation of the Buffer Zones appears to impose arbitrary divisions on unified monuments. (This is in contrast to Aquincum (ID70a-c) where the nominated elements of the fortress, *canabae* and amphitheatre are lie within a single widely defined Buffer Zone.)

In addition, whilst at Enns the associated civil settlement is in part included in the nominated site, the civil settlements associated with the forts at Wallsee and Zeiselmauer are not included in the nominated sites or the Buffer Zones as currently defined.

It is requested that the fragmented Buffer Zones be reviewed with a view to defining unitary Buffer Zones at each location.

Furthermore, at Wallsee and Zeiselmauer consideration should be given to extending the Buffer Zones to include the civil settlements associated with the respective forts.

Straubing Kastelle (ID 7 a-b)

Consider defining a Buffer Zone for the Ostkastel to include whole of civil settlement.

Künzing Amphitheater und vicus (ID 8)

Consider re-defining the Buffer Zone to include the remainder of the vicus.

Passau – Kastelle und Burgus (ID 9 a-c)

Consider re-defining Buffer Zones for all three component sites to include all of civil settlement at 9a and all defences at 9b and 9c.

Mautern Kastell (ID 24a-b)

Consider combining Buffer Zones into single zone defined by earlier fort walls plus a margin around. Also consider extending the Buffer Zone to include civil settlements.

Camuntum Legionslager, kastell, zivilstadt, vici, gräberfelder (ID N 31)

Consideration should be given to defining a Buffer Zone to protect the setting of the component site from further visual intrusion – as a wind farm adjacent to the southern boundary of the property has a substantial negative impact on the setting.

Abda (ID 37)

In places the Buffer Zone is directly adjacent or very close to the component site boundary – this does not provide a sufficiently wide band of protection around the component site.

The Buffer Zone should be extended in order to provide an adequate band of protection around the site

Although deep ploughing is prohibited, and ploughing is restricted to a depth of 0.30 m, continued ploughing will degrade the slight topographic features that represent the line of the Limes road and the location of the watchtower. The protection for the Buffer Zone needs to be strengthened to prohibit any ploughing.

Nyergesújfalu Sánc-hegy - Crumerum (ID 49)

Review the Buffer Zone to protect key views and sight lines and consider extending it to the South West.

Pilismarót Kis-hegy Ad Herculem (ID 56)

Consider extending the Buffer Zone to comprise the whole of the knoll - i.e. extended to edge of the encircling roads. And also consider extending the Buffer Zone and to include any wider area of extra-mural activity.

Gizellamajor – Fortlet (ID 58)



The Buffer Zone is very narrow along the western edge of the property (because of the way the plot boundaries are configured here). Consider extending the Buffer Zone to the West of the property – as to extend the area of protection.

*Verőce Dunamező-dűlő, Solva 38 (ID 63)*

The Buffer Zone for this bridgehead component site is restricted to a length of the river bank running West-North-West and East-South-East.

In analogous circumstances (cluster 67a-b) the Buffer Zone extends across the river to encompass the pair of bridgeheads. In the case of Component 63 only the bridgehead on the North bank of the Danube has been nominated; however, because of the transverse relationship with three other bridgeheads on this alignment across the Danube, perhaps consideration should be given to extending the Buffer Zone across the island to the South bank of the Danube, in order to include the assumed location of the three other bridgeheads in this protective zone.

It is recognised that if these are already identified as national archaeological monuments this may not be considered necessary strictly on ground of protection of the sites, but it would nevertheless be appropriate on grounds of integrity in recognising the links between sites.

*Various other component sites in Hungary*

In most component sites in Hungary, the Buffer Zones have been defined as extending to the boundary of the property lots (on the cadastre map) that contains any element of the nominated component site. As currently constituted, the nominated component sites comprise 2,915 separate plots, and it is easy to understand why the pragmatic approach to the delineation of Buffer Zones has been used.

As delineated though the Buffer Zones generally do not present a coherent approach to protecting the setting of the component sites and supporting their contribution to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

The ICOMOS Panel would request that the delineation of Buffer Zones should be reviewed, and where appropriate, their boundaries revised to provide a more logical and effective zone of protection around the relevant nominated component site.

*Regensburg (ID6) and Vienna (ID30)*

For sites that fall within existing inscribed properties, no Buffer Zones have been provided. These are the legionary fortresses at Regensburg (ID6) and Vienna (ID30) as they are sited within the Regensburg Altstadt with Stadtamhof and the Historic Centre of Vienna World Heritage Sites respectively. The reason for not delineating Buffer Zones was that at Regensburg 'the Nominated property is situated in the existing World Heritage Site Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof which has a Buffer Zone in its own right', while at Vienna this was 'due to the built-up vicinity of the component part'. In both cities, the survival of Roman remains even in densely built urban areas has been demonstrated by excavation on many occasions in recent years. The potential benefits of a Buffer Zone in defining the potential areas of archaeological interest associated with the components would seem clear for both component sites. Equally, the function of a Buffer Zone defined for one property cannot readily protect a second property defined for an entirely different reason as Buffer Zones should support the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value in the component sites to which they relate. Thus, the ICOMOS Panel would be please if the States Parties could consider to define appropriate Buffer Zones for these two properties related to Roman remains.

**Links to the Danube**

The River Danube was the Roman Frontier and joins together all the nominated structures, many of which were sited strategically in relation to its shores and were meant to be visible from the river, long views from watchtowers, forts, and hillforts: this contribute to their authenticity. Although it is fully appreciated that the river has moved its course since Roman times and that its exact position when the frontier was active is not fully known, the ICOMOS Panel does consider that there is a need to analyse precisely where views of the river do exist, or could exist if vegetation were differently managed, and to strengthen the protection and management of such views between sites and the River Danube, and between neighbouring sites where it is known that there was inter-visibility, either by extending Buffer Zones or defining protected views.

The ICOMOS Panel would like to request that details of such a project be provided, with an approximate timeframe indicated for when it might be achieved. Furthermore, it would be helpful to understand how research into the Roman course of the river might be supported and undertaken.

### Protection and Management

The ICOMOS Panel considers that legal protection would need to be put in place for the component sites at Carnuntum Legionslager, kastell, zivilstadt, vici, gräberfelder (ID N 31) to protect its cultural attributes. While it is appreciated that this component site benefits from protection for its natural aspects, this is not adequate to ensure its long-term protection as part of an inscribed serial property.

In advance of the development of management plans for component sites in Hungary, summary conservation statements for each nominated component should be developed. These should be simple structured statements for each nominated component site sets out the fundamental conservation and management issues for that component in a practical format. Such simple, summary conservation statements need to be compiled for each nominated component site prior to inscription.

For components sites in Austria and Germany (Bavaria), the ICOMOS Panel considers that summary action plan statements need to be developed, before inscription, for each nominated component site to complement the Management Plan and make it more site specific.

We look forward to your responses to these points, which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information **by 28 February 2019 at the latest**, the deadline set out in paragraph 148 of the Operational Guidelines for supplementary information on nominations to be received. Please note that any information submitted after this date will not be considered by ICOMOS in its evaluation for the World Heritage Committee. It should be noted, however, that while ICOMOS will carefully consider any supplementary information submitted, it cannot properly evaluate a completely revised nomination or large amounts of new information submitted at the last minute. So we would be grateful if the State Party could keep its response concise and respond only to the above requests.

We thank you for your support of the World Heritage Convention and the evaluation process.

Yours faithfully,



Gwenaëlle Bourdin  
Director  
ICOMOS Evaluation Unit

Copy to

- Hungarian Prime Ministry
- Limes World Heritage Consciousness - Budavári Real Estate Development and Operations Ltd.
- Scientific Directorate
- Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO
- Austrian Federal Chancellery - Section II (Art and Culture) –
- Department II / 4a UNESCO World Heritage
- Permanent Delegation of Germany to UNESCO
- Bavarian State Ministry for Education and Culture, Science and Art
- Bavarian State Office for the Preservation of Monuments
- Permanent Delegation of Slovakia to UNESCO
- Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic
- UNESCO World Heritage Centre



**Prime Minister's Office**  
Ministerial Commissioner

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Director ICOMOS Evaluation Unit  
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FRANCE  
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File Nr.: VZS /6/2 (2019)  
Subject: Response to ICOMOS regarding the  
World Heritage nomination of the 'Frontiers of  
the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes'.  
Attachment: the answer, the modified sections  
of volumes I-II, new attachments of the  
nomination (volume III)

Dear Ms. Bourdin,

on behalf of the States Parties that submitted the World Heritage nomination 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes' as a mandate of Germany, Austria and Slovakia I hereby present the answer and its attachment made to the 'Interim report and additional information request' based on the ICOMOS desktop assessment that was concluded with a subsequent field evaluation carried out between 25 September – 9 October 2018.

A copy of the answer and the complete documentation will be forwarded to Ms. Mechthild Rössler, the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Budapest „ 8 ” March 2019

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Visy Zsolt

Ministerial Commissioner  
of the Prime Minister's Office

Budapest, 27th February 2019

ICOMOS International  
Director Evaluation Unit  
Gwenaëlle Bourdin

World Heritage List 2019

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia) –  
Interim report and additional information request**

Your Ref. GB/AS/1608/IR

Dear Director,  
dear Gwenaëlle Bourdin,

Thank you for your and your colleagues' efforts in evaluating the nomination "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes" and for the exchange of ideas you had on that nomination during the meeting with the representatives of the ICOMOS Panel on Saturday 24 November 2018.

We appreciate the written comments, requests for further information and proposals for changes and additions in general and in respect to a number of the nominated Component Parts. We particularly appreciate that we received the paper dating 21 December 2018 already at the beginning of the year 2019 leaving us more time to deal with the topics mentioned.

In the past two months we have considered and discussed all the points and proposals within the States Parties but also on the transnational level through intensive communication including a two-day conference held in Vienna at the beginning of February. And, of course, the communication with the communities for which changes were considered played an important role in the reflection of your suggestions and the way forward. We, as the nominating States Parties Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Slovakia, propose in consequence:

**1. General**

From the approach in the mentioned meeting with the Panel and also from the wording in your letter or rather its direction primarily towards individual Component Parts we understand that the ICOMOS Evaluation Panel sees in our nomination a valuable approach and – more important – seems to follow

our understanding that the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes” may be able to show Outstanding Universal Value principally in the way the nomination headed.

In the following we shall deal with the points and Component Parts/Clusters mentioned in your letter in the given order. As a consequence of the proposals there are a number of changes in the sizes of some of the Component Parts and Buffer Zones as well as a number of additional Component Parts within existing Clusters, sometimes resulting in a slight change of the coordinates of the Component Parts. In order to keep a concise overview we add to this letter a revised version of the Executive Summary and of chapter 1. Identification of the Component Parts, in which all the changes and additions are highlighted. For the Component Parts/Clusters with alterations we add revised ID-files including new plans. No particular references to them will be given in the texts below as the relation through the ID Nos should be clear.

The answer with all the additional information can only be submitted electronically till the time given. Two printouts shall be delivered by mail at the beginning of March.

## **2. Boundaries on nominated components in relation to their contribution to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value**

We considered carefully your suggestions for the boundaries of the following Component Parts/Clusters and would like to amend the original nomination dossier as follows. The changes have been communicated with the communities and stakeholders in accordance with the relevant national heritage legislation. The steps necessary for including the additional Component Parts and areas into the national heritage protection including all the legal procedures necessary are on the way and should be finished during 2019.

### Legionary fortress, Vienna (ID 30)

In order to reflect the different aspects of the site new Properties have been added within the fortress and its defenses (ID 30c Wien – Legionslager Umwehrung; ID 30d Wien – Legionslager Zentralbereich; ID 30e Legionslager – Tribünenhäuser) and the *canabae* and cemetery (ID 30a Wien – Canabae West und Gräberfeld; ID 30b Wien – Canabae Südwest). The area of the whole legionary fortress as well as the known *canabae* have been included into an extensive Buffer Zone.

### Legionary fortress, Regensburg (ID 6)

Component part 6h Regensburg – Legionslager VIII has been enlarged by the missing piece of the south wall to correct the drafting error mentioned in the letter.

Three new Component Parts have been added to the Cluster (ID 6j Regensburg – Westliche Canabae; ID 6k Regensburg – Östliche Canabae; ID 6l Regensburg – Großes Gräberfeld) representing the



associated extramural activities (*canabae*, cemeteries). As most of the cemeteries have been destroyed completely or are difficult to define without archaeological interventions only a small part of the large cemetery otherwise excavated in the past years meets the required standards of integrity. It is preserved under conservatory covering and is added as Component Part ID 6l. In addition to this, as recommended by ICOMOS, for the benefit of the nominated Component Parts ID 6a-k a large Buffer Zone was created around them, defining the whole remaining area of the fortress and its *canabae* as potential area of archaeological interest.

*Carnuntum – Legionslager, Kastell, Befestigungen, Zivilstadt, Vici, Gräberfelder (ID 31)*

In the original nomination dossier the proposed Component Part included large parts where no archaeological remains have been proven either through field walking, archaeological excavation or geophysics. Therefore the Component Part has been reduced by these areas. However, these reduced areas are proposed as (mostly) visual Buffer Zone in order to provide visual protection in particular from wind farms to the Component Part. Into the Buffer Zone the area of the village of Petronell has been included. As largely built-up area the purpose is to define potential areas of archaeological interest associated with the Component Part.

For the area of the (reduced) Component Part for which the status of official heritage protection is missing at present the procedure for inscription into the heritage list was started in February 2019.

*Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum polgárváros, amfiteátrum, szentély, vízvezeték (ID No 69a-b, not 70a-c )*

In regard to your request the Component Part has been enlarged into the existing Buffer Zone to the west of the *municipium*. On the eastern and southern parts the recommendation cannot be followed due to the almost complete destruction of the area of the pottery workshop through earlier construction and the large number of excavated graves. The site of the mentioned other watch tower cannot be identified properly. A large part of the stone building on the Római shore was excavated in 2005. Its eastern part is located on the Danube bank, its middle part is under the Római walkway and its western part lies below the garden of the neighbouring residential community. For this reason, these archaeological remains cannot be presented to the public.

*Enns legionary fortress (ID 14f-g)*

The Buffer Zones have been enlarged to enclose all nominated Component Parts continuously; however, there is no possibility to enlarge the Component Parts as such, as most of the suggested areas are largely built over and do not meet the required standards of integrity.

*Wallsee (ID 16a-b)*

The Buffer Zone for the Component Parts has been enlarged to enclose parts of the areas of extramural activities and associated features as far as they are known; however, there is no possibility to enlarge the Component Parts as such, as most of the suggested areas are largely built over and do not meet the required standards of integrity.

*Zeiselmauer (ID 28a-d)*

The Buffer Zone for the Component Parts has been enlarged to enclose parts of the areas of extramural activities and associated features as far as they are known; however, there is no possibility to enlarge the Component Parts as such, as most of the suggested areas are largely built over and do not meet the required standards of integrity.

*Rusovce – Gerulata (ID 32a-c)*

The Component Site has been enlarged by new Component Parts representing parts of the area of extramural activities meeting the required standards of integrity (ID 32b Rusovce – Gerulata, dom s hypocaustom a pohrebisko; ID 32c Rusovce – Gerulata, vicus). The earlier phases of the military installations are represented by the already nominated Component Part (ID 32a Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)).

*Nyergesújfalu Sánc-hegy – Crumerum segédcsoport tábor (ID 49)*

As requested by ICOMOS the Component Part has been enlarged to integrate parts of the areas of extramural activities and associated features. The Buffer Zone has been extended to the south to include additional parts of the extramural activities and associated features.

*Budapest XXII. kerület Nagytétény – Campona segédcsoport tábor és vicus (ID 73)*

As requested by ICOMOS the Component Part has been enlarged to integrate parts of the areas of extramural activities and associated features. Additionally, the Buffer Zone was enlarged.

*Százhalombatta-Dunafüred – Matrica vicus és fürdő (ID 75a-b)*

As requested by ICOMOS the Component Parts have been enlarged to integrate parts of the areas of extramural activities and associated features.

*Dunaújváros Öreghegy – Intercisa segédcsoport tábor és vicus (ID 78a-d)*

Most of the suggested area to the south of the Component Site is largely built over. It has been excavated almost completely earlier. Hence, an extension of the Component Site would not meet the required standards of integrity. However, an extension of the Buffer Zone towards the southwest containing a part of the areas of extramural activities and associated features – partially built over – is proposed.

*Őcsény Gábor-tanya – Alisca segédcsapat tábor és vicus (ID 92)*

All parts of the areas of extramural activity and associated features known to exist have already been included into the nomination. Future field walking and finds gathered may propose an enlargement at a later stage.

*Ács Bum-Bum kút – Ad Mures segédcsapat tábor (ID 42)*

As requested by ICOMOS the Component Part has been enlarged to integrate parts of the areas of extramural activity and associated features.

*Dunabogdány Váradok-dűlő – Cirpi segédcsapat tábor (ID 64)*

As requested by ICOMOS the Component Part has been enlarged to integrate parts of the areas of extramural activity and associated features.

*Szentendre Ulcisia – segédcsapat tábor (ID 68)*

As requested by ICOMOS the Component Part has been enlarged to integrate parts of the areas of extramural activity and associated features.

*Budapest XI kerület Albertfalva – segédcsapat tábor (ID 72)*

As requested by ICOMOS the Component Part has been enlarged to integrate parts of the areas of extramural activity and associated features. However, large parts to the west have been already destroyed after archaeological excavations; hence an extension of the Component Site there would not meet the required standards of integrity.

*Budapest XXII. kerület Nagytétény – Campona segédcsapat tábor és vicus (ID 73)*

See above.

*Kölked Hajlok-part – Altinum segédcsapat tábor (ID 98)*

All parts of the areas of extramural activity and associated features known to exist primarily through field walking have already been included into the nomination. Therefore an extension of the Component Site would concern areas which cannot meet the required standards of authenticity and integrity.

*Straubing – St. Peter's church (ID 7b)*

Due to the limited range of excavations on the small promontory we do not have much detailed knowledge about Straubing Late Roman Fort under the later churches and graveyard. Considering the structural evidence, the known Late Roman finds and the specific setting of Late Roman forts in the



Roman province of Raetia as well as the location of the excavated Late Roman cemeteries at Straubing, there can be no doubt that the Roman garrison was moved to St. Peter's church hill in the context of the re-organization of the Roman frontier defenses of Raetia around AD 300. Excavations have proven that the remains of the fortification are buried well deep under most of the graves therefore conveying a high level of authenticity and integrity. Together, the nominated component parts ID 7a and 7b function as a role model for the distinct situation in the province of Raetia, where – in contrast to Noricum and Pannonia – the forts of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries were replaced by small Late Roman forts on nearby hilltops. Examples for this new type of Late Roman forts in Raetia built on strategic position are e. g. Bettmauer near Isny, and Bürgle near Gundremmingen. After careful consideration and intensive discussion with the town archaeologist, who is an expert on the Late Roman period, we see enough evidence and points to keep the nominated Component Part as it is. We believe that – on its own as well as in combination with ID 7a – it represents a peculiar feature of Late Roman frontier defense in Raetia and contributes in a very specific way to the proposed OUV.

Komárom-Szőny – Brigetio legió tábor és katonaváros (ID 45)

The odd shape of the nominated Component Part is depending on the fact that large parts of the legionary fortress and the *canabae* have been completely destroyed through earlier construction. However, we extended the Component Part a little to the south into an area previously delineated as Buffer Zone as requested (avoiding the area of the oil refinery).

Visegrád Sibrik-domb – magaslati erőd (ID 61)

The area of the ditches has been included into the Component Parts as recommended.

Dunaszekcső Halena – tégláégető kemence (ID 97)

The nominated Component Part has been enlarged to incorporate additional parts of the associated areas known from field walking as recommended.

Iža – Kelemantia, Temporary Forts (ID 46b-c)

The temporary camps around Iža have to be seen in close connection to the counter fort Kelemantia. Only some of the temporary camps are proven fully through aerial photographs and through archaeological probing. Therefore, as suggested, several camps in the west are nominated as a new Component Part ID 46b Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (západ) and several camps to the east as a new Component Part ID 46c Iža – “Kelemantia”, dočasné tábory (východ).

Komárom/Mocsa/Naszály – menettáborok Brigetio környezetében (ID 43a-n)

No additional temporary camps can be nominated to the 24 already in the nomination dossier as their existence and limits are vague and partially unknown. Therefore the necessary level of authenticity cannot be proven. The already nominated temporary camps have been separated into three groups surrounded by continuous Buffer Zones each (ID 43a, h-j, m-n; ID 43b, k-l; ID 43c-g).

### 3. Buffer Zones

Due to the very different settings of the 98 Clusters nominated there are different approaches to the Buffer Zones proposed so far (see p. 178 of the Nomination Dossier). In respect to the ICOMOS request to define additional Buffer Zones to “support(ing) the Component Parts, in terms of how they contribute to the proposed OUV” we propose in line with the ICOMOS recommendations a number of new Buffer Zones. In agreeing in the “potential benefits of a Buffer Zone in defining the potential areas of archaeological interest associated with the components....” we see these additional Buffer Zones primarily underground, where the specific archaeological potential lies to support the understanding of the Component Parts. In many cases these new Buffer Zones are defined in relation to the existing archaeological monuments containing areas of extramural activity and associated features (*canabae, vici*, cemeteries or other associated elements). Their legal protection is in accordance to the relevant heritage laws of the responsible States Parties. Most of these additional Buffer Zones are lying in more or less densely built-up areas where they have no relevance in terms of the visual integrity of the Component Parts.

Some of the Component Parts/Clusters mentioned here have already been dealt with above. At the relevant position reference is given.

#### Enns legionary fortress (ID 14f-g)

See above under no 2.

#### Wallsee (ID 16a-b)

See above under no 2.

#### Zeiselmauer (ID 28a-d)

See above under no 2.

#### Straubing – Ost-Kastell (ID 7a)

With the intention mentioned above, a Buffer Zone comprising the whole area of the extramural activities and associated features is added as recommended.

#### Künzing – Amphitheater und Vicus (ID 8)

With the intention mentioned above, a Buffer Zone comprising the whole areas of the fort, the extramural activities and associated features is added as recommended. Only a large area north of ID 8, which has been fully excavated previously, has been excluded.

Passau – Kastelle und Burgus (ID 9a-c)

With the intention mentioned above, Buffer Zones comprising all of the civil settlement at ID 9a and all defenses at 9b and 9c are added as recommended.

Mautern – Kastell (ID 24a-b)

With the intention mentioned above, the Buffer Zone is enlarged as recommended adding parts of the area of the extramural activities and associated features.

Carnuntum (ID 31)

See above under no 2.

Abda Közép-gyep – Quadrata 3. őrtorony és limesút (ID 37)

The area of the Buffer Zone has been enlarged as requested. In the southwest no extension is possible due to most recent housing development.

Nyergesújfalu Sánc-hegy – Crumerum segédcsapat tábor (ID 49)

See above under no 2.

Pilismarót Kis-hegy – Ad Herculem magaslati erőd (ID 56)

A slight extension of the Buffer Zone was added to the east to comprise the whole of the knoll and parts of the area of the extramural activities.

Visegrád Gizellemajor – kiserőd (ID 58)

After careful consideration with the local archaeologist the existing Buffer Zone is considered large enough and sufficient to protect the scientific and visual values of the Component Part here.

Verőce Dunamező-dűlő, Solva 38. kikötőerőd (ID 63)

The opposite site to the bridge head is partially identified, but largely destroyed by the Danube, therefore conveying only limited integrity (Solva 37). The remaining part is under national protection. The Buffer Zone is extended to connect the two sites across the river branch as recommended.

Various other component Parts in Hungary

In most of the cases born in mind here the Buffer Zones cover the necessary approaches towards visual and archaeological integrity. The reason for their sometimes “strange” forms is that the Buffer Zones attempt to follow the Component Parts plots boundaries for legal and practical purposes. The delineations have been reviewed; however with the plot layouts given we do not see any other feasible approach.

Regensburg (ID 6) and Vienna (ID 30)

See above under no 2.

#### **4. Links to the Danube**

The States Parties have considered the proposal to analyze precisely where views of the river do exist, or could exist if vegetation were differently managed very carefully and were prepared to consider protection and management of such views better. However, as most of the relevant areas at the bank of the river or the river plain and in particular the vegetation there are under various previous natural protection schemes, sometimes several and usually in relation to the alluvial/riparian forests, the goal of increasing visual connection between the nominated Component Parts and the Danube has to step back.

Where ever feasible the goal to provide views from the Component Parts to the river Danube has been included into the requested action plans particularly referring to cases of (naturally) fallen trees or gaps in the vegetation. However, at some Component Parts direct influence towards a better visual connection is possible and will be followed up (Bezenye ID 33, Györszentiván ID 39, Esztergom ID 52, Esztergom/Pilismarót ID 53a-c, Dömös ID 57, Visegrád ID 58, Budapest ID 70b, Budapest ID 71, Bölcske ID 84, Bába ID 95).

The Danube ran a different course in Roman times than it does today. From an archaeological standpoint, the reconstructed course of the Danube in Roman times is based on the fluvial nature of the ripa, attested by a wide range of ancient literary sources, inscriptions and archaeological evidence. Elements of the Roman frontier system were located no more than 10 kilometers away from the Danube, almost exclusively on its right banks. Forts, fortlets and towers with a confirmed location suggest the vicinity to the Danube; coastal forts are important evidence for the exact Roman course.

The limes route, identified most effectively through aerial archaeology and confirmed by excavated sections, ran along the course of the Danube. Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century several fluvial regulations were carried out on the Danube, their main purpose was to decrease the area of the floodplains. Meanders were cut through and at some parts the Danube was channeled through its former anabranches, quickening the flow and altering its historic course. In terms of natural changes for some parts of the river where Roman frontier installations are partially

or completely missing it is obvious that the river followed different line(s) in Roman times. Some of the older river courses can now be depicted from Lidar scans but usually dating them is very difficult. Research into the Roman course(s) of the river Danube is a long term project which will need the partnership with geo-archaeologists, geographers, topographers, and hydrologists. After initial desktop evaluation much fieldwork, including a lot of drilling, and subsequent laboratory work, including large dating sequences (C14) will be necessary. In respect to the scope of almost 1.000 river kilometers a start in selected areas is envisaged, ideally in relation to projects not necessarily interested only in the Roman river course. A basis for the future research is the recently established CLIR – International Academic Research Center at the Pécs University (Corpus limitum imperii Romani).

## **5. Protection and Management**

For the legal protection of Carnuntum (ID 31) see above under no 2.

For Hungary the requested summary conservation statements will be added as Annex to the Management Plan for Hungary. It includes site-by-site conservation proposals. By preparing this table, the provisions of Chapters 7, 9 and 10 of the Management Plan and an update of the categories proposed in the 2011 Management Plan have been taken into account. The Limes Management Body (World Heritage Trust) has conducted consultations and initiated cooperation agreements on the conditions of treatment and conservation with the relevant municipalities, stakeholders and museums.

As requested summary action plan statements have been established for Austria and Germany referring to each nominated Component Part/Cluster in a site specific way. In both States Parties they have been developed with the site managers and local/regional specialists. The proposed actions have been discussed with the communities. Both States Parties will add the action plans to the existing Management Plans.

A common monitoring template is prepared.

### **Appendices:**

- Letter on ICOMOS' response by Hungary
- Letters of Agreement by Austria, Germany and Slovakia
- Executive Summary (revised) (Volume I)
- Chapter 1. Identification of the Property (revised) (Volume I)
- Supplement to Chapter 7.a, Table "Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form" (Volume I)
- ID files (revised; selected in accordance to proposed changes) (Volume II)

- Action plan Austria (Volume III)
- Action plan Germany (future part D of the Management Plan) (Volume III)
- Hungarian Management Plan and its Annex: Summary conservation statement Hungary (Volume III)

We hope that this clarifies the questions and requests of the ICOMOS evaluation panel. Thank you very much for your suggestions; we believe that they were important to convey the OUV of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes” in a better way.

The States Parties of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia

 **Bundeskanzleramt**

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Geschäftszahl an [ii4@bka.gv.at](mailto:ii4@bka.gv.at) zu richten.

Geschäftszahl: BKA-KU24.621/0038-II/4/2019

**UNESCO World Heritage List 2019**  
**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany,  
Hungary, Slovakia)**  
**Interim Report and additional Information request - Austria**

Dear Madam,

With reference to your letter dated 21<sup>st</sup> December 2018 concerning the nomination of the property "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes I wish to thank you and the colleagues involved in the evaluation of the property for the elaboration of the interim report and the support during the nomination process.

Concerning the request for additional information, the four state parties elaborated the contents jointly. On behalf of the State Party of Austria, I therefore confirm that we agree with the answer given by Hungary and fully support the points mentioned in the amendments to the nomination file.

A copy of the answer and the complete documentation will be forwarded to Ms Mechtild Rössler, Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

With kind regards

Vienna, 22. February 2019  
For the Federal Minister for  
EU, Arts, Culture and Media:  
Mag. Ruth Veronika Proeckl  
Head of Unit II/4a UNESCO World Heritage

Digital Signature



Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst, 80327 München

Per E-Mail

Gwenaëlle Bourdin  
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Ihr Zeichen / Ihre Nachricht vom

Unser Zeichen (bitte bei Antwort angeben)  
K.4-K0112.1.1/3/65

München, 25.02.2019  
Telefon: 089 2186 2328  
Name: Frau Wirth

**World Heritage List 2019  
Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia) -  
Interim Report and additional Information request**

Dear Ms. Bourdin,

By letter dated 21 December 2018, you submitted an additional information request concerning the transnational nomination of “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes”.

On behalf of the State Party of Germany, I therefore confirm that we agree with the answer to your request given by Hungary and fully support the points mentioned in the amendments to the nomination file.

A copy of the answer and the complete documentation will be forwarded to Ms Mechtild Rössler, Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Yours sincerely  
gez. Dr. Andreas Baur  
Ministerialrat



PAMIATKOVÝ ÚRAD  
SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

Ms. Gwenaëlle Bourdin  
Director  
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Your Ref. No.:

Our Ref. No.:

Contact:

Bratislava:

PUSR-2019/3057-4/14000

Tuhárska/342

25. 02. 2019

Subject:

World Heritage List 2019

Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia)

Interim Report and additional information request

Dear Madam,

By letter dated 21 December 2018, you submitted an additional information request concerning the transnational nomination of "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes".

For the State Party of the Slovak Republic, we confirm that we agree with the answer to your request given by Hungary and support the points mentioned in the amendments to the nomination file.

A copy of the answer and the complete documentation will be forwarded to Ms. Mechtild Rössler, the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Yours sincerely,

Pamiatkový úrad  
Slovenskej republiky  
Cesta na Červený most 6  
814 06 Bratislava

PhDr. Katarína Kosová  
director general

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## **9.3. ICOMOS final report, corrigenda and consolidated nomination documents**

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### **ICOMOS Advisory Process**

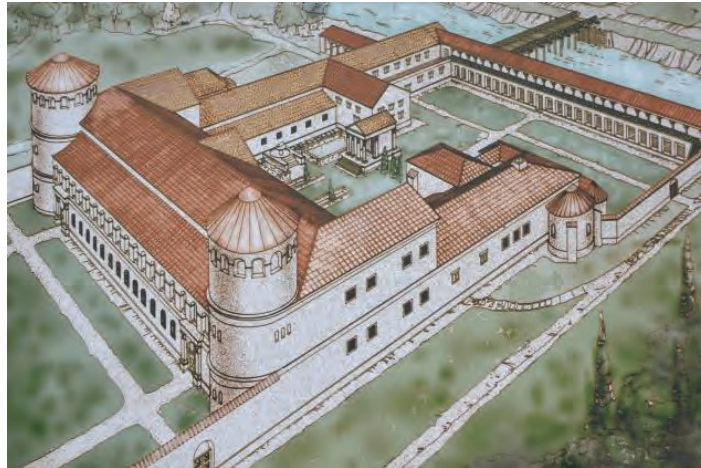
**“Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes”  
Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia**

**Final Report  
17 January 2020**



**October 2019 – January 2020  
Charenton-le-Pont**

## Background to the ICOMOS Advisory work



Visualisation of a possible reconstruction of the Palace of Aquincum, 1997

A serial nomination for sites along the northern part of the Danube Limes was submitted by four States Parties (Austria, Germany, Slovakia and Hungary) in 2018 as the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes**.

This was the outcome of a long process of collaboration between the four States Parties concerned and one that was informed by the preparation of **The Frontiers of the Roman Empire Thematic Study** commissioned by the intergovernmental committee of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' World Heritage site (consisting of representatives from the States Parties of UK and Germany) and the Bratislava group<sup>1</sup>.

The Thematic Study was based on data provided by European States Parties through whose countries the frontiers ran (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom) and on available data relating to other countries in the Middle East and North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey). The Thematic Study also included a proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy for the Roman frontiers as a whole and in detail for Europe.

The Thematic Study and the Nomination strategy were presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2017. The Committee adopted decision 41 COM 8B.50 on Large Complex Serial Transnational Nominations and the Need for Nomination Strategies:

1. *Having examined* Document WHC/17/41.COM/8B.Add,
2. *Noting* that some large complex serial transnational nominations may benefit from an agreed nomination strategy before their official submission,
3. *Commends* the involved States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS for their work towards a solution for a feasible nomination process for the remainder of the serial transnational property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* and *also commends* the States Parties for having participated in the preparation of the Thematic Study, and the development of an overall Nomination Strategy for the whole Roman frontiers and a detailed strategy for the European section of the Roman Frontier;

<sup>1</sup> The Bratislava Group consists of experts and scientists from the countries that have inscribed sections of the Limes, or have included their national sections of the Limes on the World Heritage Tentative list, or have nominated their sections for the World Heritage list.



4. *Takes note of the nomination strategy process for the remainder of the serial transnational property **Frontiers of the Roman Empire** presented in Document WHC/17/41.COM/8B.Add;*
5. *Emphasizes that, if and when, it takes note of a nomination strategy, this is not prejudicial and does not imply that the complex serial transnational nominations proposed would necessarily lead to an inscription on the World Heritage List.*

In January 2018, the serial nomination for the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes** was submitted to UNESCO and subsequently passed to ICOMOS for evaluation.

In March 2019 the State Party of Hungary sent a letter to ICOMOS (see Annex 4) informing them in very general terms of possible reconstruction plans for part of one component, the site of the Palace of Aquincum (ref. 1608-133) on an island in the Danube in Budapest. This letter was not copied to the three other States Parties that participated in the nomination. As this letter was received after 28 February 2019, the statutory deadline for any supplementary information or amendments to be received, it could not be taken into account by ICOMOS.

In May 2019, the ICOMOS evaluation of the serial nomination for the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes**, that recommended the series should be inscribed, was made available to all four States Parties.

On 18 April and 23 May 2019, before consideration of the serial nomination by the World Heritage Committee, the State Party of Hungary informed the World Heritage Centre that it wished to withdraw the site of the Palace of Aquincum (see Annexes 6 and 7); no reasons were provided. As this request was received by UNESCO after the 28 February 2019, it could not be accepted, and could only be noted.

The World Heritage Committee, in decision 43 COM 8B.23, decided to:

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Refers the nomination of the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes (Western Segment), Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia**, back to the States Parties in order to allow them to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a;*
3. *Recommends the States Parties to invite the Advisory Body (ICOMOS) to review the situation with an advisory mission to Hungary to take place before the end of 2019.*

In response to decision 43 COM 8B.23 of the Committee, in October 2019, ICOMOS received an invitation from the State Party of Hungary to undertake an Advisory Mission to Budapest.

The objectives of an ICOMOS Advisory Process were agreed as follows:

- To assess the actual situation of component part (1608-133 - previous component part 70a) of the property without the Óbudai Island and the impacts of its withdrawal.
- To provide the States Parties with a report including advice and recommendations on possible ways forward for a revised nomination.

An Advisory Mission was carried out on 11 and 12 November 2019. The Terms of Reference for this mission are attached as Annex 1.

The Advisory Mission took the form of discussions with representatives of the Government of Hungary, and of the three other States Parties, together with site visits to the Aquincum Palace site and the Museum, where finds from excavations of the Palace are on display.

A list of the mission participants is attached as Annex 2 and the Advisory Mission programme in Annex 3.

### **About the ICOMOS Advisory Process**

The Advisory Process has been proposed by ICOMOS to facilitate collaboration with States Parties experts and representatives, particularly for nominations already submitted for evaluation.

In some cases, ICOMOS and States Parties are requested by the World Heritage Committee to cooperate in the revision of nominations which encountered issues during the evaluation process.

In these cases, the work of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel as well as any World Heritage Committee Decision, if any have been rendered on the nomination, form the basis of the work in the Advisory process. This stage of shared work does not replace or in any way interfere with potential future formal evaluation activities, and is viewed as short-term assistance, allowing the State Party to take further steps in involvement with the future of their nomination.

ICOMOS has set up a rigorous process which ensures that the opinion rendered at the end of the consultation is *institutional* advice from ICOMOS. The ICOMOS final report is peer-reviewed by ICOMOS Officers and experts before it is sent to the State Party; the report is then, where required, communicated to the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel meeting if necessary, for assessment of the revised or new nomination.

### **Structure of the Report**

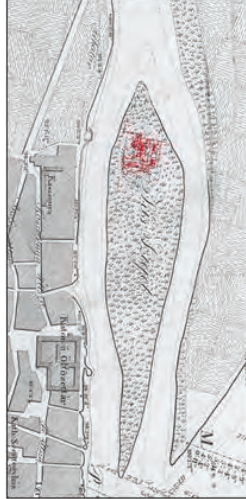
This report is organised according to the following points, which are briefly discussed in turn below:

1. Aquincum Palace, Component site 1608-133 (previously part of component site 70a)
2. Proposed Reconstruction of the Palace
3. Significance of Aquincum Palace
4. Discussions during the Advisory Mission
5. Conclusions and Recommendations
6. Annexes
  - a. Annex 1: Terms of Reference for the Advisory Mission
  - b. Annex 2: List of participants to the Advisory Mission
  - c. Annex 3: Programme of the Advisory Mission
  - d. Annex 4: Letter from State Party of Hungary to ICOMOS, dated 28 March 2019
  - e. Annex 5: E-mail from ICOMOS to State Party of Hungary, dated 8 April 2019
  - f. Annex 6: Letter from State Party to UNESCO WHC, dated 18 April 2019
  - g. Annex 7: Letter from State Party to UNESCO WHC (including decree), dated 23 May 2019
  - h. Annex 8: ICOMOS Note sent to States Parties before Advisory Mission, dated 31 October 2019
  - i. Annex 9: States Parties reply to ICOMOS Note, dated 1 November 2019
  - j. Annex 10: Government Resolution [1302/2019.(V.27.), dated 13 February 2019
  - k. Annex 11: Authenticity and experience: Governor's Palaces of Roman imperial period and the limes. Proceedings of the international conference, Budapest, 5–6 November 2018

## 1. Aquincum Palace, Component site 1608-133 (previously part of component site 70a)

The Aquincum Palace is located on the north-west of Hajógyári Island<sup>2</sup> in the Danube. The Palace is sited directly across the river from, and to the East of, the legionary fortress of Aquincum and beyond it the associated civilian town that developed to become the capital of Pannonia Inferior in 106 CE.

The component site extending to 12.5 ha covers the known extent of the Aquincum Palace and the slight remains of the Palace harbour, on the east side of the original island.



Location of the Palace of Aquincum on Hajógyári Island in Roman times; the island was then separate from the larger island to the east.

The Palace was initially built in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE by Hadrian, who later became emperor. Further construction took place at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE and in the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE. In the last third of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE, the Palace was abandoned due to the rise in the water level of the river Danube.

The Aquincum Palace was surrounded by a wall some 100 metres by 100 metres within which were the residence of the imperial governor, sanctuaries, official halls, agricultural structures and storehouses.

<sup>2</sup> Hajógyári Island or Hajógyári-sziget is also known as Óbudai-sziget or Óbuda Island.





Model of Aquincum Palace 2018

Excavations were started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when some walls were still visible. The excavations were resumed in the 1960s when the site was partly excavated, and there were further targeted excavations in 1995. The floor level of the Palace was found at around 2 metres below current ground level. Finds included large intact mosaic pavements, remains of wall paintings and portions of stucco decoration. These are now all displayed in the nearby Aquincum Museum. In 2003 the remains of dock structures made of stone and wood were documented at the site of the harbour.

The whole area of the site is now under grass. There has been slight encroachment at its southern edge from the construction of a modern building by a boat building company that was established in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and existed until around ten years ago. The building is now unused. In 2015 very low river levels revealed part of the western retaining wall of the Palace along the river front.

## 2. Proposed Reconstruction of the Palace

In the letter received by ICOMOS in March 2019, (see Annex 4), the State Party indicated that it had made a decision to ‘re-open’ the Palace and present it to the public with the mosaics, wall paintings and other remains being returned from the Museum to a structure that would be an ‘imitation or reconstruction of the original one’. It was acknowledged that the form of the upper parts of the walls and the roof are not fully understood. Reconstruction would be based on ‘thorough scientific debate’ based on an international expert conference. It was envisaged that the reconstructed part could form a vertical buffer zone above the original remains which would still be included as a part of the nominated area. It was further stated in the letter to ICOMOS that before any of this reconstruction work could be implemented, a complex flood prevention scheme would be put in place for the island with a ‘palisade down to 13m in depth’.

ICOMOS responded to this letter in an email (see Annex 6) stating that:

*‘In relation to the project itself, you will appreciate that the consideration of information submitted to ICOMOS International demands further detailed information and sufficient time to be comprehensively reviewed by ICOMOS experts. Our objective is to ensure proper assessment of proposed actions on a World Heritage site, as directed by paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines (i.e., procedures for technical reviews of already inscribed World Heritage sites).*

*In terms of general principles, ICOMOS would state that building a structure to shelter archaeological remains, to protect them from flooding, and accommodate ongoing conservation, would be a potential option. However, there would normally be clear conditions such as the new structure should not be built on top of the archaeological remains; nor should construction activity have any impact on these remains. In addition, it should be designed to ensure that there is a clear differentiation between what is reconstruction and the original material. Any speculative reconstruction should be precluded as well’.*

Although the nomination dossier mentions in several places the need to interpret the Palace, this was in the context of excavation and display of the remains of the governor’s Palace as ‘an important means to demonstrate the Roman period precedents to the current Hungarian capital, Budapest, and its leading role in the region’ (nomination dossier, page 164). There was no mention of possible reconstruction. Indeed, it was stated that the wholeness of the Palace site ‘partly with conserved ruins, partly below the earth can be maintained’, (nomination dossier page 194) and that the ‘integrity of the excavated parts of the Governor’s Palace can be maintained too, based on recent research’ (nomination dossier, page 208).

In May 2019, the position changed when the State Party, in a letter to UNESCO announced its intention to withdraw the Palace site from the serial nomination, this decision was confirmed by Government Decree (see Annex 7). It appears that there was no discussion with the three other States Parties before the decision was taken.

During the Advisory Mission, it was stated that there are currently no existing proposals or plans for the reconstruction or other development of the Palace or for the island. There is, though, approval in place in the form of a Government decree (see Annex 7, page 2) for the development of flood protection measures as the island has suffered three major inundations over the past fifteen years. The work on flood protection measures may promote the need for further excavations.

It was also stated that although there had been many concepts drawn up for the wider development of Hajógyári Island in the past, the latest, for an entertainment complex for 'Dream Island', including a casino and 1,000 leisure apartments presented in the press in 2010<sup>3</sup>, these have been abandoned and there are currently no other plans being considered. As noted below, there is though approval for plans to be developed for a Kayak-Canoe Sport Academy on the island. The island is still used as the location for an annual Sziget pop music festival.

<sup>3</sup> <http://cac.mcgill.ca/moshesafdie/fullrecord.php?ID=10897&d=1>

### 3. Significance of Aquincum Palace

There are only three known governor's residences along the Danube Frontiers of the Roman Empire: of these the Aquincum Palace is the largest, grandest and most complete. The other two are Carnuntum, where the archaeological site of the Palace has only recently been verified and is not yet excavated, and, also at Aquincum, the Palace of the dux (the province's military commander) which in the late Roman period was adapted from earlier buildings within the territory of the Aquincum legionary fort. The Palace and the later Palace of the dux are complementary elements that together reflect the Palace function over the Roman period at Aquincum.

Aquincum Palace thus has extraordinary importance. It was described in a letter from the State Party as being 'without a doubt the most important and most beautiful component part among the nominated sites of Hungary'. (see Annex 4)

The Palace was built by Hadrian for his occasional use and was part of a much wider building campaign undertaken when he became Emperor that included the Pantheon in Rome, and the stone fortifications of Hadrian's Wall<sup>4</sup>. The Palace has an unusual siting, on Hajógyári Island in the river Danube, beyond the confines of the Legionary fortress and the town on the western bank of the river. In Roman times Hajógyári Island was separated from a further island towards the centre of the river that faced directly East towards the territory of the Sarmatians on the opposite bank.

The abandonment of the Palace at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE as a result of a rise in river levels has probably helped to maintain its integrity. In spite of a minor intrusion into the area of the Palace in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century by a new building for a ship building firm to the south, its siting and riverine context remain largely intact.

Excavations have yielded much information on the Palace's layout and structures, although not sufficient to allow a complete understanding of its form and construction. An international conference was organised in Budapest from 5 to 6 November 2018 on **AUTHENTICITY AND EXPERIENCE Governor's Palaces of Roman imperial period and the limes**. The parts of the proceedings of this international conference that relate to the Governor's Palace of Aquincum are attached as Annex 11. Vasáros and Havas discuss refinements to earlier reconstruction models of the Palace and clearly demonstrate the full scope and scale of the Palace, but also indicate the limitations of knowledge, especially of the upper structures. They state that:

*'It is an open question whether the main building had multiple stories. This uncertainty cannot be expressed by the tools of reconstructing. Meanwhile the image of a double-story building has been built in to the minds of the public, that we cannot emphasize intensively enough, that at this moment we have no archaeological evidence regarding the upper floor'.*  
(Vasáros and Havas 2019, 85)

Such limitations clearly have an impact on any future reconstruction proposals.

The Palace is also of major importance because of its close relationship with the legionary fortress of Aquincum across the river and its associated town. The Palace was built in the area of the civil settlement (nomination dossier, page 59).

<sup>4</sup> Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987

During discussion in the Advisory Mission, it was stated that the Palace was of 'less importance than frontier military constructions' in terms of the overall nominated sites. This is in contradiction with the main justification for the Outstanding Universal Value of the proposed serial nomination which focuses on the way the Roman frontier was much more than a military line. Through the development around legionary fortresses and some forts of sizeable civilian towns, complete with all the accoutrements of Roman life, Roman culture was spread to the edges of the Empire. These civilian settlements present a profound and vivid understanding of the lives of the military and civilians, and how defensive installations became the focus for trade and engagement with areas beyond the frontier, all of which brought about long-lasting changes to the landscape of this part of Europe.

Thus, although constructed primarily for defence, in peaceful times the Limes also controlled trade and access across the Danube River with, in the west, Germanic peoples and, in the east, Sarmatians with whom the Roman Empire had diplomatic treaties. The conspicuous construction of a large Palace at the edge of the Empire facing across the river to Sarmatian territory was a powerful statement that the frontier was not the backwaters of the Empire but part of its heartland. The Palace thus makes a substantial and important contribution to an understanding of how the Limes was conceived and functioned. It is an integral part of the overall Aquincum components.

The Palace site also contributes as a key understanding of how the structural elements of the Limes interacted with the river. It is assumed that all forts along the Danube must have had a harbour, but most of them are unknown, except for Straubing (ID No 7) and in front of the Aquincum Palace where archaeological remains have been identified (nomination dossier page 60).

A further argument put forward to support the withdrawal of the Palace site was that the 'remaining two [Palace] locations can sufficiently represent this building type'. This approach is not in line with how component sites for series should be selected. Component sites should not merely be chosen as representatives of a catalogue of building types, but rather to reflect the specificities of what was built and what survives. In the case of the Limes, it is the exceptional buildings that should be reflected in a series, as well as those that are plentiful, in order to allow a full understanding not only of the scope of the military network of defensive structures but also of the civilian settlements that grew up to support them. In the case of the Aquincum Palace, its remains, together with those of its later successor within the legionary fort, allow a unique spotlight on what might be called Imperial patronage of legionary towns and the high status given to the edges of the Empire.

#### 4. Discussions during the Advisory Mission

It was made clear during the Advisory Mission that the decision by the State Party to withdraw the Palace component was made by the Prime Minister's Office and is non-negotiable (see Annex 7, page 2). No specific reasons for the withdrawal were presented. Those present from the State Party made it clear during the discussions that they were not in a position to question the decision of the government of Hungary.

The key purposes of the discussions were thus to consider the implications of a withdrawal of the Aquincum Palace from the serial nomination.

From what has been set out above, it is clear that the Aquincum Palace should be part of the serial nomination for a number of reasons and especially for the way it contributes a very specific aspect of how settlements developed along the frontier. The contention that it is not necessary cannot be supported. The Palace is clearly an attribute of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

Withdrawing the Palace from the series will have an impact on integrity and authenticity. Integrity relates to the completeness of the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value and their intactness; without the Palace, the selected attributes cannot be said to be completely intact. Authenticity relates to the way attributes both individually and collectively convey the value of overall series; without the Palace the series will reflect less well the key characteristics of this part of the Limes.

Discussions focused on how the Palace might be protected and managed outside the nominated area, to ensure that its significance can be sustained in order that perhaps, at some point in the future, the current decision might be reversed.

If the Palace is withdrawn from the serial nomination, it nevertheless remains an essential component of the Aquincum ensemble and comprises part of the immediate setting of the remaining Aquincum sites and thus logically should be part of the buffer zone, as set out in paragraph 104 of the *Operational Guidelines*. This states that a buffer zone 'should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection'. After internal consultations, the representative of the State Party confirmed that the Prime Minister's Office did not agree that the site should form part of the buffer zone.

Removing the Palace entirely from the series, both as a nominated component and as part of the buffer zone, does not remove its significance in terms of the contribution it makes to the overall development of Aquincum, and to the overall strategic rationale and layout of the Danube Limes. The Palace will still be a significant part of the immediate setting of the Aquincum components and will need to be protected and managed as such, for its own intrinsic importance and for the way it supports the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

The Palace site already has national protection which should mean that it has effective protection. In the absence of it being included within the buffer zone, it is essential that the Management Plan for the proposed World Heritage property includes measures for its active management to support the significance of the Palace and its contribution to the Limes frontiers. Although the State Party considers that managing the Palace site is currently difficult and that 'Due to uncertain conditions of its accessibility, a management plan for this archaeological site cannot be reasonably developed', (see Annex 9, page 3) effective management can contribute to forward planning and the development of option appraisals as well as the physical conservation of archaeological artefacts.

If the nominated series is inscribed, any future plans for flood protection or development of the Palace site or its setting would need to be presented to UNESCO, in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, before any irreversible decisions are made, setting out how any proposals might impact on the Palace, its context and the support the Palace makes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the series.

It is understood that flood protection measures are being developed and funds have been allocated in a Government Resolution [1302/2019.(V.27.)] (see Annex 8). As and when detailed proposals are prepared, these should be presented to the World Heritage Centre for consideration by ICOMOS at the earliest opportunity. Clearly flood protection measures are in principle to be welcomed, as indicated by one of the recommendations of the ICOMOS evaluation, but clear assessment would be needed as to how any such measures impacted on cultural heritage.

As the setting of the Palace site itself is also important in terms of its island context and evidence of its original harbour, one of very few to have survived along the Danube, it would also be necessary for the management plan to give due consideration to other development proposals for the island and their potential impact on the Palace site.

Although the State Party indicated during the Advisory mission that there were currently no plans or proposals for the Palace site, or even for the wider island, it is noted that the Government Resolution also included approval of plans to develop a Katalin Kovács National Kayak-Canoe Sport Academy on the Island, but provided no information on its proposed location. It is reported in the Press<sup>5</sup> that the proposal will necessitate the creation of a dam and 'will proceed more easily' as a result of the withdrawal of the Palace site from the serial nomination. If this project is active, details would also need to be provided to ensure it does not impact adversely on the Palace site and particularly its harbour remains. These proposals would appear to contradict what was said during the Advisory mission that there are currently no plans for the island.

ICOMOS's evaluation included a number of recommendations to be considered if the serial property were inscribed. Two of these are relevant to the Aquincum Palace site. The first relates to reconstruction:

*e) When limited reconstruction is needed for purposes of consolidation, conservation or presentation, a clear and consistent approach for all component sites in order to ensure that reconstruction above original materials is avoided as a general rule and is adequately justified should be developed; that reconstruction should not dominate any of the component sites; and that differences between original and reconstructed material should be distinguished in a consistent manner; this approach should be submitted to ICOMOS for review; any further reconstruction work at Carnuntum (ID31) should be halted until this agreed approach is in place.*

The Advisory Mission provided an opportunity to clarify the above recommendation on reconstruction that aimed for the development of a clear and consistent approach that could be applied to all component sites in the series, not just Carnuntum. Such an approach needs to be developed for the series as a whole, through agreement of all States Parties, and submitted for review before any further work is undertaken at Carnuntum or other sites. Such an approach, once approved, would also apply to the Aquincum Palace site and other sites in buffer zones or the immediate setting of sites in the property which clearly support the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

The second relevant recommendation relates to research:

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.xpatloop.com/channels/2019/05/obudai-island-in-budapest-to-host-rowing-centre.html>

*h) Continuing the on-going work on the development of a common database as well as a comprehensive research framework.*

The recommendation for further work on a comprehensive research framework aimed to encourage further research and to allow such research to be shared through the use of a common framework and a common database. It has become clear from the discussion on the Aquincum Palace site, that such a framework and a common database need to incorporate sites in the setting of the property as well as sites proposed for inscription. Clearly the Aquincum Palace and its immediate surroundings should be part of this research framework.

Such research could have the potential to identify other elements that may in due course be considered as possible minor additions to the overall series. The location and remains of a collection of large villas to the west of the Aquincum fortress were discussed during the Advisory Mission in this context.

Although the issue of interpretation was mentioned in the ICOMOS evaluation, it was not highlighted in a specific recommendation. To improve the interpretation of Hungarian sites, the work done so far on Limes Interpretation Centres in Germany and Austria could be usefully followed. At a minimum, an Interpretation Strategy should be developed. What is essential to ensure is that sites in the setting of the property that are closely associated with the property and support its proposed Outstanding Universal Value, such as the Aquincum Palace, are included in the way the property is interpreted and presented.



## 5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The removal of the Aquincum Palace component site for reasons that, despite the Advisory Mission, still remain unclear is to be regretted. The Palace is clearly a key part of the Aquincum ensemble of sites, and a significant feature of the overall Danube Limes. While removing the component site could be said to have a negative impact on the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, and particularly on integrity and authenticity, such an impact is not sufficient to negate the overall justification for Outstanding Universal Value of the proposed series.

Removing the component from the series cannot remove its value. The Palace remains as an extraordinary and possibly unique reflection of Imperial patronage in towns founded along the borders of the Roman Empire. Even when it is outside the nominated series, it would still support the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, without being part of it.

It is further to be regretted that the inclusion of the Aquincum Palace site in the buffer zone is not supported by the State Party. This could have provided formal, albeit more limited, recognition of its contribution to the overall Limes structures.

Given the significance of the Aquincum Palace site, it is essential that it is adequately protected and managed in ways that might allow in the future the possibility of incorporating it into the series through a minor boundary modification. This means it must remain protected at the highest national level and be part of the Management Plan for the property. If the series is inscribed, any plans for the Palace or for the wider island would need to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by ICOMOS, in line with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

The Palace should also be included in the overall interpretation of the property alongside other sites in the buffer zone or in the immediate setting that are associated with the property and supports its proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

The discussions on the Palace site highlight the need for the reconstruction approach for all sites in the series, as recommended in the ICOMOS evaluation, to encompass sites in the buffer zones and immediate setting (if no buffer zone exists) where they are associated with the property and support its proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

Discussions also illustrated the need for a clear research strategy to be adopted for the whole series, as also as set out in ICOMOS's recommendations, and one that is based on a shared database and offers a clear understanding of the state of research and knowledge for all component in the nominated property, and those in its buffer and zone and immediate setting that can be seen to support the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Such a strategy should also set out a framework for further research and where this is clearly needed.

Finally, as large trans-boundary serial nominations are seen to offer the opportunity for collaboration between contributing States Parties, it is disappointing that in spite of what appeared to be exemplary collaboration during the development of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire Thematic Study, the dialogue between the four States Parties involved in the Danube serial nomination broke down in relation to the withdrawal of the Palace site. The Advisory Mission was an opportunity to re-start that dialogue, which should be reinforced to support a re-submitted nomination.

## 6. Other issues

### **The name of the property and future nomination of the Danube Limes Eastern Segment**

Although not directly related to the Terms of Reference of the Advisory process, these two issues were also briefly discussed during the mission.

There is clearly a need to qualify the name Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Danube Limes for the nomination of the western part of the Danube. In its evaluation, ICOMOS suggested that 'Western Segment' be added to the name. Those present during the mission did not find this suggestion entirely to their liking. There was also discussion of possible alternatives, of which the Upper Danube (as opposed to the Lower Danube) seemed the most promising, but this still did not get full support. Further reflection needs to be given to this matter.

In the nomination of the current series, it is suggested that a further nomination of the Danube Limes Eastern Segment would be nominated as an extension to the Western Segment. The mission highlighted some of the difficulties associated with this approach. First of all, the extension would be a major boundary modification, not a minor boundary modification, and that means that the whole combined series would in effect become a new nomination. This new nomination would have to propose a justification for Outstanding Universal Value for the combined Western and Eastern Segments. Thus all the work already carried out on justifying Outstanding Universal Value for the Western Segment would have to be put aside in order to consider how the larger nomination might justify Outstanding Universal Value. Given that the Eastern segment flourished for almost two centuries longer than the Western Segment and that the profile of its fortification has significant differences from those in the west, as does its social and economic context, defining Outstanding Universal Value for the combined series would not be without its challenges. Moreover, the management for such a large combined serial property could also be challenging.

It was recommended that the relevant States Parties reconsider their approach for the Eastern Segment of the Danube and consider nominating it as a separate nomination with a separate Outstanding Universal Value. If there is a wish for close liaison between the two parts of the Danube, the fact that it could be inscribed as two separate properties should not preclude such collaboration. It has always been the intention of the nomination strategy for the whole Frontiers of the Roman Empire, that the various inscribed segments should be melded together through formal consultation structures, informal professional links and defined best practice applied across the whole Frontiers of the Roman Empire.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1

### Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia)

#### ICOMOS Advisory Mission –Terms of Reference

As requested by Decision 43 COM 8B.23, ICOMOS has received from the World Heritage Centre on 10 October 2019, a letter from the State Party of Hungary to invite ICOMOS to carry out an Advisory mission on the nomination of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes.

#### Background

##### Decision: 43 COM 8B.23

*The World Heritage Committee,*

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Refers the nomination of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes (Western Segment), Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia, back to the States Parties in order to allow them to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a;*
3. *Recommends the States Parties to invite the Advisory Body (ICOMOS) to review the situation with an advisory mission to Hungary to take place before the end of 2019.*

The purpose of the ICOMOS Advisory Mission is to assess, with regards to component part 1608-133 of the nomination, the actual situation with a site visit, and to provide the States Parties with a report on potential way forwards.

The following Terms of Reference are proposed for the ICOMOS Advisory mission:

- Review all documents and information available prior to the mission related to all the relevant remains assigned to clusters “69 Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum municipium” and “70 Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum legió tabor, canabae és erőd” as well as to the governor’s Palace on Óbudai Island provided by the State Party of Hungary and by the supporting archaeological experts of the other States Parties involved in the transboundary serial nomination;
- Carry out an extensive on-site inspection to the above properties related to the Roman Aquincum in the company of local experts and representatives and experts of the other States Parties concerned with the nomination, whilst giving special attention to the governor’s Palace and its surroundings on Óbudai Island;
- Discuss with representatives from all States Parties the current state of the 1608-133 (previous 70a) component part, and consequently the whole Danube Limes nomination within its new limited area with respect to its significance as part of the Roman limes;
- Discuss with representatives from all States Parties the potential impact of the proposed modifications on the whole Danube Limes nomination and its future protection and management, as well as on other potential nominations of segments of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire
- Hold meetings with representatives and experts of the States Parties involved in the transboundary serial nomination during the mission.

## ANNEX 2

### List of Participants to the Advisory Mission

- Susan Denyer (ICOMOS expert)
- Birgitta Ringbeck (DE Auswärtiges Amt, Koordinierungsstelle Welterbe Referat 603-9)
- C. Sebastian Sommer (DE Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege)
- Ruth Pröckl (AT Geschäftseinteilung des Bundeskanzleramts, Abteilung li/4: Denkmalschutz und Kunstrückgabeangelegenheiten)
- René Ployer (AT Bundesdenkmalamt Abteilung für Archäologie, Archäologiezentrum Mauerbach)
- Lubica Pinčíková (SK Pamiatkový Úrad Slovenskej Republiky)
- Gábor Földváry (HU Prime Minister's Office, ministerial commissioner of cultural heritage issues)
- Gábor Virágos (HU Prime Minister's Office, responsible for the limes nomination)
- Katalin Wollák (HU Prime Minister's Office)
- Varga István (HU Prime Minister's Office) - Csilla Kőfalvi (HU Buda Castle Property Development and Management Nonprofit Co., World Heritage Trust-Limes Management Body)
- Eszter Kreiter (HU Buda Castle Property Development and Management Nonprofit Co., World Heritage Trust-Limes Management Body)
- Attila Győr (HU Buda Castle Property Development and Management Nonprofit Co., World Heritage Trust-Limes Management Body)
- Tamás Fejérdy (HU ICOMOS National Committee)
- Láng Orsolya (HU Aquincum Museum)
- Zsidi Paula (HU Aquincum Museum)
- Dániel Horváth (HU Óbuda-Békásmegyér Urban Development Nonprofit Ltd.)
- Czékó Gábor (HU Óbuda-Békásmegyér Urban Development Nonprofit Ltd.)
- Teppert Zsolt (HU Óbuda-Békásmegyér Urban Development Nonprofit Ltd.)

## **ANNEX 3**

### **Programme of the Advisory Mission 11 to 12 November 2019**

#### 11th November

14.00: - presentations by Gábor Virágos (about the current situation of the nomination) and Orsolya Láng (about the site elements of Aquincum)

15.00-17.00: Site visits - Óbuda Island and the territory of the governor's Palace (where the remains are not visible, but are reburied after the excavations, while the area was filled up)

- sites of component part 70a: the preserved and restored remains of the legionary fortress including the Thermae Maiores (later used as Palace of the dux), in the Bath Museum, under an overpass structure
- the Aquincum Museum exhibitions and the Archaeological Park with its on-site ruins and interpretations

17.00-18.30: Discussion about the respective items

#### 12th November

9.00 – 14.00: - consultation with the ICOMOS expert and the representatives and experts of the States Parties

# ANNEX 4



Official letters related to the nomination 969

## MINISTERIAL COMMISSIONER

Ms Gwenaëlle Bourdin  
 Director of Evaluation Unit  
 ICOMOS  
 11 rue du Séminaire de Conflans  
 94 220 Charenton-le-Pont, France

Dear Director Bourdin,

Hungarian experts have discussed the possibilities of the presentation of the governor's palace of Aquincum many times, and now I would like to share the Hungarian proposal with you for further discussion and for a possible agreement.

The site, component part 70a of the Danube Limes nomination file (volume II, 861-868) is underground on Hajógyári Island, and can be found more than 2 m under the present surface. It has been excavated 60 years ago in a great extent, and its bigger mosaic pavements, wall painting remains and stuccos were extracted and are on display in the exhibition of the Aquincum Museum. The palace complex with dimensions 100 × 100 m including the representative palace building, the residence and bath of the governor, several sanctuaries and warehouses belongs to the few known and partly excavated governor's residences of the Roman Empire, and it has extraordinary importance through its completeness and wonderful decorations. It is without a doubt the most important and most beautiful component part among the nominated sites of Hungary.

Being aware of this fact the Hungarian government made a decision on its reopening and worthy presentation. However, as the highest inundation level of the Danube is higher than the Roman level, a very complicated and expansive flood-prevention work is to be done, with a palisade construction down to 13 m depth. The remains can be opened and conserved thereafter, but without a protective building the mosaics and other sensible remains may not be returned. The successful refitting of the wall plaster remains of a hall as a puzzle allowed determining of the exact height of the hall, and archaeologists hope it can be done also for the main building.

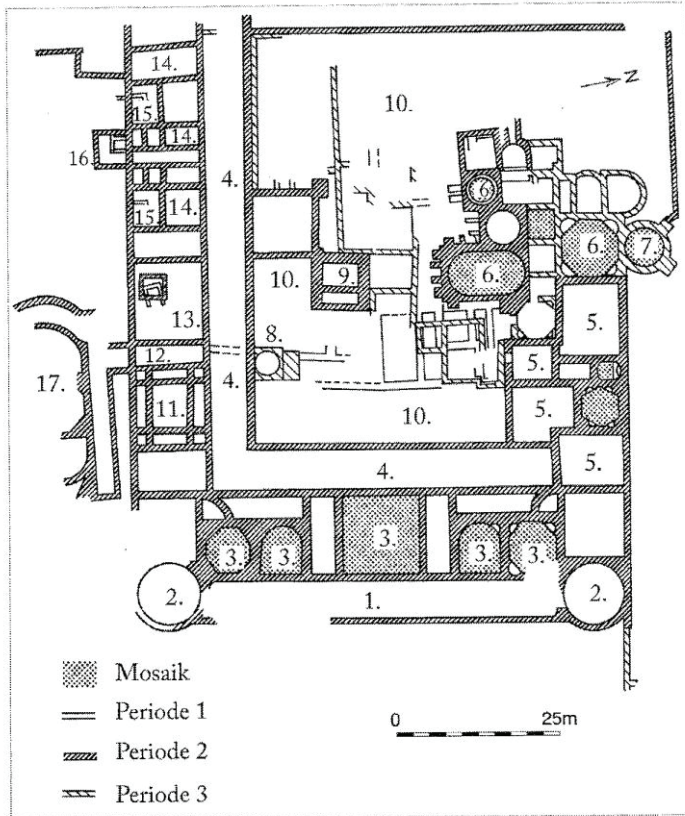
There are two main kinds of protecting buildings. The one is a neutral building which doesn't resemble the original one, the other is an imitation or reconstruction of the original one. Hungary intends to apply the second method as a reconstruction of the palace. This building would have the justified original height and there would be a possibility to reinstall its interior with the original finds (mosaic, painted wall plaster, stucco), the exterior with the openings and the roof could be reconstructed solely on basis of a thorough scientific debate (which is planned as an international expert conference). However, hoping the inscription of this site in the World Heritage List, the Roman type protecting building as a reconstruction would not belong to the core area but would create a vertical buffer zone above the original remains. We do hope that such a solution could guarantee the required safety to the Aquincum governor's palace, and would fit in the heritage principles, too.

Now I kindly ask the opinion of ICOMOS in this sensible question, and hope that ICOMOS can agree with the Hungarian proposal.

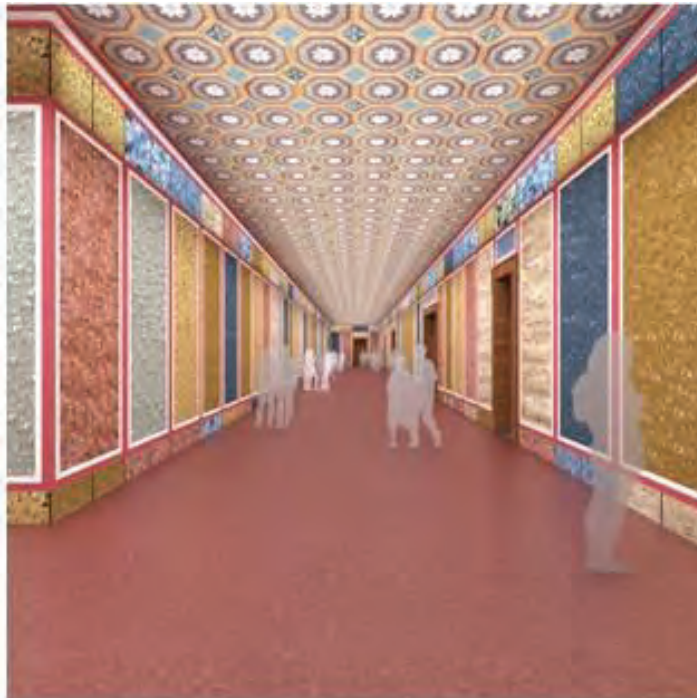
Budapest, 28.03.2019

With kind regards,





The governor's palace in Aquincum  
1-3: main building  
5-7: residence with bath  
9: sanctuary



The authentic reconstruction of the hall 4 of the palace

# ANNEX 5

----- Forwarded message -----

De : **Gwenaëlle Bourdin** <[gwenaelle.bourdin@icomos.org](mailto:gwenaelle.bourdin@icomos.org)>

Date: lun. 8 avr. 2019 à 11:06

Subject: RE: Aquincum governor's palace

To: Visy Zsolt <[zs.visy@gmail.com](mailto:zs.visy@gmail.com)>

Cc: Rössler, Mechtild <[M.Rössler@unesco.org](mailto:M.Rössler@unesco.org)>, Balsamo, Alessandro <[A.Balsamo@unesco.org](mailto:A.Balsamo@unesco.org)>, <[marie-laure.lavenir@icomos.org](mailto:marie-laure.lavenir@icomos.org)>

Dear Dr Visy,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter sent, on 2 April 2019 to Ms Mechtild Rössler, as regards the current Hungarian proposal for the governor's palace of Aquincum (component site 70a of the *Danube Limes* nomination).

Our response is guided by the provisions in the Operational Guidelines. Please kindly note paragraph 148, in the World Heritage Guidelines, which states the following:

*The evaluations and presentations should not take into account or include any information submitted by the State Party after 28 February, in the year in which the nomination is considered. The State Party should be informed when information has arrived after the deadline and is not being taken into account in the evaluation. This deadline should be rigorously enforced;*

It is difficult for ICOMOS to assess the additional information submitted after the 28 February deadline, within the context of its current evaluation of the *Danube Limes* nomination, while the overall process is being completed.

In relation to the project itself, you will appreciate that the consideration of information submitted to ICOMOS International demands further detailed information and sufficient time to be comprehensively reviewed by ICOMOS experts. Our objective is to ensure proper assessment of proposed actions on a World Heritage site, as directed by paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines (i.e., procedures for technical reviews of already inscribed World Heritage sites).

In terms of general principles, ICOMOS would state that building a structure to shelter archaeological remains, to protect them from flooding, and accommodate ongoing conservation,

would be a potential option. However, there would normally be clear conditions such as the new structure should not be built on top of the archaeological remains; nor should construction activity have any impact on these remains. In addition, it should be designed to ensure that there is a clear differentiation between what is reconstruction and the original material. Any speculative reconstruction should be precluded as well.

I hope that you will appreciate the constraints under which ICOMOS must operate in responding to your request.

Yours

Gwenaëlle Bourdin

ICOMOS

Mrs Gwenaëlle Bourdin  
Director  
Evaluation Unit / Unité évaluation  
ICOMOS  
International Council on Monuments and Sites  
Conseil International des Monuments et des Sites

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE  
GERGELY GULYÁS  
minister

KSZ-7/1294/2

18

Dear M. Rössler,

On behalf of the Hungarian State Party I'd like to inform you that Hungary wishes to withdraw of the Component part 70a (Budapest III. district Flórián Square and surroundings, Hajógyári Island and Bay - Aquincum Legionary Camp, Canabae, Fortress, Governor's Palace), namely the Governor's Palace from the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes World Heritage nomination dossier submitted on 31st of January 2018.

437 → ~~ER~~ NOM



Yours sincerely,



Dr. Gergely G <sup>ás</sup>  
Minister 2. \*  
of the Prime Minister's Office



PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Ms. Mechthild Rössler  
Director  
UNESCO World Heritage Centre  
Paris

23<sup>rd</sup> May 2019

Dear Ms. Rössler,

On behalf of the Hungarian State I have to inform you about the Hungarian Government resolution 1288/2019 (V.17.) regarding our nomination of the Danube Limes as an UNESCO World Heritage. Based on the resolution Hungary wishes to withdraw the Hajógyári Island and Bay (known also as Óbudai Island) of Budapest as a component part from the nomination.

Please find the official English translation of the government resolution attached to my letter.

I also informed the other parties of our nomination dossier about the government resolution.

Yours sincerely,

  
Gergely Gulyás  
Minister of the Prime Minister's Office



The stamp is circular with a blue border. The text around the border reads 'Minister of the Prime Minister's Office' at the top and 'Ministry of the Prime Minister's Office' at the bottom. In the center, there is a smaller version of the Hungarian coat of arms. At the bottom of the stamp, there are two asterisks and the number '2'.

+ 36 1 896 7873

gergely.gulyas@pm.gov.hu

Hungarian Official Gazette No. 86 of 2019, 3050

**Collection of Decisions No. IX**

**Government Decision No. 1288/2019 (V. 17.) of the Government of Hungary**

**on the measures related to the nomination of the prospective World Heritage Site of “Borders of the Roman Empire – the Hungarian section of the Danube limes” to be inscribed on the World Heritage List**

The Government,

1. maintains the provisions set out in Government Decision No. 1520/2016 (IX. 27.) on the measures related to the nomination of the prospective World Heritage Site of “Borders of the Roman Empire – the Hungarian section of the Danube limes” with the proviso that Óbuda Island in Budapest shall not form part of the site to be nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List as set out therein;
2. calls the Minister of Prime Minister’s Office to take the necessary actions to implement paragraph 1 above.

*Responsible official:* Minister of Prime Minister’s Office

*Deadline:* immediately

*Sgd. Orbán Viktor*

Prime Minister



### **ICOMOS Advisory Mission**

#### **Background material request**

In preparation for the upcoming Advisory mission to Hajógyári Island – Governor’s Palace (previous component part 70a), ICOMOS would be pleased if the State Party could provide the following background documentation by **Friday 8 November 2019 at the latest**:

- (i) Map of Hajógyári Island showing the part owned by the State
- (ii) Confirmation that the Governor’s Palace site and adjacent remains of a harbor belong to the State as set out in the Nomination dossier;
- (iii) Full details in English of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Governmental Decree 1171/2017.[IV.3];
- (iv) Details of the Brownfield Area Development Thematic Programme, mentioned in the nomination dossier (page 459, Vol I), which stated that ‘the projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation’ and of any other current development proposals for Hajógyári Island;
- (v) Details of how the development proposals will impact on the Palace site;
- (vi) If proposals are being considered for reconstruction of the Palace site, details of the basis on which plans are being developed, as the nomination dossier indicates that only a portion of the Palace site has been excavated;
- (vii) Details on the process related to the assessment of development projects, which administrations are responsible for assessing those projects – i.e. local, regional or national level, and the consultative arrangements in place, as well as whether there are Heritage Impact Assessment policies in place in Hungary.

Rome, 01/11/2019

ICOMOS International  
 Director Evaluation Unit  
 Gwenaëlle Bourdin

To Nomination World Heritage List (2019)

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)**

The UNESCO decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 - Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 referred the nomination 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)' back to the States Parties. Based on the decision, Hungary on behalf of the related States Parties (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in order to allow suggestion for the states to the take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a.

**Part I. Acknowledgement**

Hungary has reviewed the position of component part 1608-133 (original name: Component part 70a – Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő) and provides the following information to substantiate its decision.

- 1.) This component part – as also referred to it by its complicated title – is a very complex site ensemble containing significant elements of the Roman fortification system located at Aquincum: the legionary fortress, the ala fort, the late Roman fortress, parts of the military town (canabae), the Tábórvárosi Museum and – originally – the governor's palace. The withdrawal refers to only one element of this component part: the governor's palace with its connected harbour (i.e. the "helytartói palota, kikötő"), which is located on the Hajógyári-sziget (also called as Óbudai-sziget) and in its bay (i.e. the Hajógyári Island, also called Óbudai Island, and Hajógyári Bay).

The withdrawal is based on the Government Resolution 1288/2019 (V.17.) of the Hungarian government issued in May 2019. It declared that the government maintains the previous decision 1520/2016 on the nomination of the Hungarian section of the Danube Limes. The recent Resolution had only one provision that the Óbuda Island in Budapest shall not form part of the site to be nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. The whole territory of the Island is 108 hectares, having special functions (for example, the Sziget Fesztivál, one of Europe's largest contemporary music festivals) and designated development areas, which were overlooked in the process of the nomination. Nevertheless, the governor's palace ensemble, which is the only Roman archaeological area on the island, covers not more than 12,5 hectares. Therefore, the Hungarian State Party has modified the related ID file. This is now without the Óbuda Island, (see also Part II). The new name of the component part

1608-133 (70a) will be: Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd.

- 2.) The whole Danube frontier represents the large variety of military installations, constituting the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against the so-called Barbarians. The first section (Danube Limes western segment) has been nominated in 2018, the planned extension is expected to be submitted in 2021 with the eastern segment (Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria). The different constructions served primarily for defence; however, military facilities along the Danube also included structures for other purposes. Civil, administrative and economic constructions and environments were also auxiliary to the primarily military defence line. Different palaces could also form such elements. However, missing such a palace from the nomination is definitely less problematic than the lack of a military element type would be. The legionary fortress, canabae and municipium of Aquincum along with their associated cemeteries make up a complex archaeological topographical unit. Nevertheless, governor's palaces do not occur in the nomination for each province as such building complexes did not form an integral part of the frontier defence system. In many provinces, the governor's palace was located in the hinterland, and the location of such constructions was often changed in the early and late Roman age.
  
- 3.) The Roman remains of Aquincum, one of the former capitals of the province Pannonia, represent a very complex set of sites covered by the present-day capital of Hungary. It includes watchtowers; ala fort; legionary fort (walls, gates, towers, military baths, house of the tribunus laticlavus, section of the barracks, Mithras sanctuary); military town (canabae with densely built insular system, residential buildings with mural paintings, mosaics, villa urbana, amphitheatrum of the canabae, associated shrine to Nemesis); bridgehead; Late Roman fortress; cemetery parts; civil town (municipium with several baths, shrines, macellum, amphitheatrum, aquaeduct, workshops, streets paved with stone slab, residential buildings, houses with mural paintings and mosaics).  
 All the relevant remains are assigned to two clusters: "69 Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum municipium" and "70 Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae és erőd". Presenting the different elements of the five component parts belonging to these clusters (69a, 69b, 70a, 70b, 70c), none of them has been prioritized, taking into consideration the relevant principle of the World Heritage Convention (i.e. each nominated component contributes to the outstanding universal value of the nominated property). Considering this perspective, the governor's palace, although a significant archaeological site in itself, is only one of the enumerated sites. Its withdrawal does not compromise at all the integrity of the series and the single property itself.
  
- 4.) The 175 nominated component parts in the four States Parties representing the Roman limes along the Danube inevitably involve some civil structures and functions as well. The governor's offices and accommodations are only one, albeit significant representatives of such civic institutions and constructions. Considering this aspect, it has relevance that both in Carnuntum and Aquincum the governor's locations are referred to in the nomination. In the case of Carnuntum, it is in Volume II on page 412: "From the time of the reign of Emperor Trajan (AD 98–117), Carnuntum was the capital of the province of Upper Pannonia and seat of a consular governor, whose palace has been recently archaeologically verified." In the case of Aquincum, the nomination dossier contained two such locations: the governor's palace built by Hadrian on the Hajógyári Island, while he was governor of Pannonia and the palace of the dux in the late Roman period, serving for government purposes on the territory of the legionary fort (See in Volume II, page 864: "The governor's palace - that is currently underground - was surrounded by a wall, *the complex* included the residence of the imperial

governor, official halls, agricultural structures, storehouses and remains of the dock" and "The building complex of the former *thermae maiores* became the palace of the *dux*, serving for government purposes.") The withdrawal only refers to the palace on the Hajógyári Island. The remaining two locations can sufficiently represent this building type.

- 5.) In the recent years, a complex community utilization concept has been elaborated for the whole of the Hajógyári-sziget. The first step of the process was the clarification of the different functions, also taking into consideration the excavated but reburied ruins of the governor's palace building. The second step was the preparation of a preliminary flood prevention concept in 2017, since the area is highly endangered by flooding of the Danube. Finally, in 2019, the government initiated the development of a complex flood prevention plan before any further intervention. Only after the completion of the planning procedure the impact of the possible interventions on the two-meter-deep lying Roman age remains can be determined. The further flood prevention investigations may provide guidance on the extent to which Roman constructions – which are currently protected in their underground environment – can be re-excavated or safely presented. Even the uncertain elements of this long-lasting process have prompted the government to withdraw the territory of the island from the nomination.
  
- 6.) The remains of the governor's palace complex are currently inaccessible to scientific research, because without flood prevention intervention, exploration or excavation cannot be continued. Although there is currently a golf course over the central parts of the complex, a few elements have been already demolished during the construction of the Óbudai Hajógyár (Shipyards Factory) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, while other parts are located below the still standing shipyard buildings. Due to the uncertain conditions of its accessibility, a management plan for this archaeological site cannot be reasonably developed. The manageability of the element "governor's palace" is not given.

## **Part II. Modification of ID file component part 1608-133 (70a.)**

The component part 1608-133 (70a.) is part of the cluster 70. with the title "Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum legió tábor és *canabae*" consisting of three component parts (70 a, b, c). Since the Hajógyári-sziget is mentioned and displayed both in the description and the mapping of both the cluster and the component parts, not only the given component part (70a) but also the interrelated two other component parts (70b,c) and the cluster itself has to be modified and corrected (to be prepared as Annex 1).

## **Part III. Adaptation of the SOUV**

According to the document WHC/19/43.COM/8B, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre implemented the ICOMOS recommendations (WHC-19/43.COM/INF.8B1) on the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia) No 1608 (page 213-216) in the Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.23. In the description of Criterion iii, under the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, the text refers to the Hajógyári-sziget. Accepting the revised Statement, we have examined thoroughly the description and suggest the following correction:

"...The large number of human settlements associated with the defences, contribute to an exceptional understanding of how soldiers and their families, and also civilians lived in this part of the Empire, with all the accoutrements of Roman culture such as baths, religious shrines and, at the

largest settlements ~~of Aquincum and Carnuntum~~, amphitheatres and ~~governor's~~ palaces, decorated with frescoes and sculptures.”

#### Part IV Corrigenda

We will highlight those parts of the nomination dossier (in the 3 volumes and in the 2 Supplement volumes), which should be corrected due to the withdrawal (see the example here for Annex 2. to be prepared):

Page, column, line of the Nomination Dossier	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the State Parties
Volume I page 200 1 <sup>st</sup> column last line	Frontiers of the Roman Empire – <b>the</b> Danube Limes	Frontiers of the Roman Empire – <b>The</b> Danube Limes

We hope that this clarification will be considered as sufficient answer to the issue formulated in the WHC/19/43.COM/18 - Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 and the later attached Annexes will serve as adequate additional information for the further evaluation of the nomination of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes”.

Additionally, with regard to the requested material, the situation is outlined as follows.

(i) Map of Hajógyári Island showing the part owned by the State

**This information is included in the nomination documentation, please refer to the relevant parts of it.**

(ii) Confirmation that the Governor’s Palace site and adjacent remains of a harbor belong to the State as set out in the Nomination dossier;

**Hereby we confirm that the area nominated as state owned property did not change in its status.**

(iii) Full details in English of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Governmental Decree 1171/2017. [IV.3];

**We cannot provide a full translation of the law on cultural heritage due to time shortage.**

**We will provide you however the translation of the Governmental Decree on the next week.**

**We will also provide you with the translation of the official decision of the government about the withdrawal of one element of a component part.**

(iv) Details of the Brownfield Area Development Thematic Programme, mentioned in the nomination dossier (page 459, Vol I), which stated that ‘the projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation’ and of any other current development proposals for Hajógyári Island;

The Óbudai-sziget (i.e. the Hajógyári Island as it is also called) has currently no valid development plan as a thematic programme. The previous ideas have been dismissed and no new ones have been formulated to replace these. The only exception is the overall concept of a flood prevention system for Budapest targeting to handle the floods of the Danube (as referred to by the Governmental Decree 1171/2017. [IV.3]).

(v) Details of how the development proposals will impact on the Palace site;  
Due to the lack of such proposals, no impact assessment can be interpreted.

(vi) If proposals are being considered for reconstruction of the Palace site, details of the basis on which plans are being developed, as the nomination dossier indicates that only a portion of the Palace site has been excavated;

The archaeological complex referred to as a "Palace site" is definitely a mosaic of several components as such palaces were huge and manifold constructions, not to talk about their surroundings and environment. The archaeological excavations in the 20th century - as usual - focused on the central elements of such complexes. All the previous and modern theoretical reconstruction models were based on these available excavation results. However, there is currently no proposal considered for reconstructing the palace.

(vii) Details on the process related to the assessment of development projects, which administrations are responsible for assessing those projects – i.e. local, regional or national level, and the consultative arrangements in place, as well as whether there are Heritage Impact Assessment policies in place in Hungary.

Due to the lack of development projects, ongoing or planned processes cannot be currently addressed. Consequently, no responsible administration for their assessment are to be defined.

In overall, the official decision-making is the responsibility of local district offices, which work under government departments. Cultural heritage departments belong to these as an internal authority. Professional advisory bodies are available as options for the decision-making (such as the Excavation Committee, The Board for Protected Monuments or the Board for Planning with its local, regional and national levels). Heritage Impact Assessment policies are in place in Hungary as declared by the legislation.

Finally, we have one comment and two questions regarding the proposed contract.

1. Please consider that the person entitled to a financial commitment is dr Bence Tuzson, Minister of State for Public Administration of the Prime Minister's Office of Hungary. He has to be the representative for signing the contract. I am only the representative for the coordination and professional issues. Please adjust the text accordingly.
2. Due to the deadline of 1 of February 2020 for submitting the nomination to the UNESCO WHC, it seems very ambitious to adjust the documentation according to the mission report if the workload is too big in the case of having only 2 weeks for this job. Please consider terminating the contract two weeks earlier (with changing the date accordingly in article 4 and 6).

3. In the light of the above outlined situation and our answers, please consider what kind of desk reviews are still essential and make changes in article 7 accordingly if necessary.

Thank You very much for your commitment and for any questions arise I will be further at Your disposal.

On behalf of the States Parties of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia,

Yours sincerely,

Gabor Viragos  
The Prime Minister's Office



Governmental Resolution 1302/2019. (V. 27.)  
Effective: 27 May 2019 -

### **Governmental Resolution 1302/2019. (V. 27.)**

#### **on the provision of the necessary funds for the preparations to implement the flood prevention system for Óbudai (Hajógyári) Island**

The Government

1. agrees to the concept for the implementation of the flood prevention system serving to protect the entire territory of Óbudai (Hajógyári) Island, as well as to the preparation of the implementation and associated tasks (hereinafter, together: the Projects);

2. agrees that funds totaling 628,650,000 HUF from the Ministry of Finance chapter XV, 26<sup>th</sup> heading of centrally administered appropriations, 2<sup>nd</sup> sub-heading of central reserves, 4<sup>th</sup> legal title grouping of the Project Preparation Fund of appendix 1 of Act L of 2018 on the central budget (hereinafter: the Central Budget Act) shall be provided in the year 2019 on the basis of section 2, paragraph (2) points *a*), *c*), *f*), *g*), *n*), *o*) and *p*) of Governmental Decree 233/2018. (XII. 6.) on the utilization of the Project Preparation Fund (hereinafter: the Governmental Decree) for the preparation phase of the Projects in such a manner that the preparations for the Projects must be completed by 30 September 2020 at the latest;

3. designates the Minister of the Interior as the governmental official responsible for the preparation of the Projects;

4. proceeding under the legal authority ensured in section 33, paragraph (2) of Act CXCV of 2011 on public finances, shall order a one-time deployment of 628,650,000 HUF from the Ministry of Finance chapter XV, 26<sup>th</sup> heading of centrally administered appropriations, 2<sup>nd</sup> sub-heading of central reserves, 4<sup>th</sup> legal title grouping of the Project Preparation Fund of appendix 1 of the Central Budget Act credited to the Ministry of the Interior chapter XIV, 17<sup>th</sup> heading of the Water Management Directorates of appendix 1 of the Central Budget Act, with its accounting in terms of the unutilized amount of the deployed funds bearing the obligation of repayment to the Project Preparation Fund according to appendix 1;

In terms of the deployment of the funds

*Responsible official:* Minister of Finance

Minister of the Interior

*Responsible official:* Minister of the Interior



*Deadline:* within 30 days following the noting of the report according to point 6, sub-point *a*)

5. agrees that the preparation of the Projects according to point 2 will be implemented by the National Water Management Directorate General;

6. calls upon the Minister of the Interior to

*a*) prepare a report on the state of implementation of the preparation phases defined in point 2 as well as the total of the funds utilized according to section 8, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Governmental Decree in the interest of fulfilling the accounting obligation,

*b*) prepare a submission on the implementation of the Projects to the Government on the basis of the results of the preparations for the Projects, which shall include a presentation of the tasks, expenses, need for funds, scheduling and responsible officials associated with their execution and operation,

*c*) make a recommendation in the submission to the Government according to sub-point *b*) about the implementation of the Projects, as well as in connection with the persons of the property manager and operator of the structures to be created as a result of the Projects;

*Responsible official:* Minister of the Interior

*Deadline:* 29 October 2020.

7. calls upon the Minister of Human Resources to perform the necessary actions in the interest of preparing the creation of the Katalin Kovács National Kayak-Canoe Sport Academy in its original location according to Governmental Resolution 1883/2017. (XI. 30.) on the financing of the necessary actions for the creation of the Katalin Kovács National Kayak-Canoe Sport Academy as well as the preparation of the project from the Project Preparation Fund.

*Responsible official:* Minister of Human Resources

*Deadline:* in conjunction with the performance of the preparatory tasks for the flood prevention system providing protection from flooding for Óbudai (Hajógyári) Island

*Appendix 1 for Governmental Resolution 1302/2019. (V. 27.)*

XV. Ministry of Finance  
XIV. Ministry of the Interior

DATA SHEET ON THE MODIFICATION OF BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS  
Budgetary year: 2019.

Individual public finance identification code	Chapter number	Heading number	Sub-heading number	Legal title grouping number	Legal title number	Highlighted appropriation number	Chapter name	Heading name	Sub-heading name	Legal title grouping name	Legal title name	EXPENSES Highlighted appropriation name	Modification legal title	Modification (+/-)	Impact of the modification extending to the next year	Number of the law/resolution ordering the modification	in HUF	
																	Year 1	Year 2
330039	XIV.	17					Ministry of the Interior	Water Management Directorates										
	XV.	26	2			K6	Ministry of Finance	Centrally administered appropriations				Projects		628 650 000				
375739				4				Central reserves										
						K8		Project Preparation Fund						-628 650 000				
The validity of the appropriation modification: a) of a one-time nature in the budgetary year																		

Individual public finance identification code	Chapter number	Heading number	Sub-heading number	Legal title grouping number	Legal title number	Highlighted appropriation number	Chapter name	Heading name	Sub-heading name	Legal title grouping name	Legal title name	INCOME Highlighted appropriation name	Modification legal title	Modification (+/-)	Impact of the modification extending to the next year	Number of the law/resolution ordering the modification	in HUF	
																	Year 1	Year 2
The validity of the appropriation modification: a) of a one-time nature in the budgetary year																		

Individual public finance identification code	Chapter number	Heading number	Sub-heading number	Legal title grouping number	Legal title number	Highlighted appropriation number	Chapter name	Heading name	Sub-heading name	Legal title grouping name	Legal title name	FUNDING Highlighted appropriation name	Modification legal title	Modification (+/-)	Impact of the modification extending to the next year	Number of the law/resolution ordering the modification	in HUF	
																	Year 1	Year 2
330039	XIV.	17					Ministry of the Interior	Water Management Directorates						628 650 000				
The validity of the appropriation modification: a) of a one-time nature in the budgetary year																		
The payment/blocking of the funding (modification +/-)																		
Total																		
Staff employed (people) – period																		
The data sheet is to be filled out in 1 original copy																		
printed																		
percentage of completion																		
year 1																		
year 2																		
year 3																		
year 4																		

Hungarian State Treasury		1 copy	other	immediate	628 650 000		628 650 000		
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\* The associated appropriation modifications (+/-) must be indicated following one another.

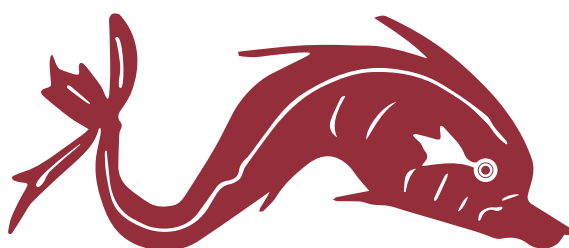
**Extract from Proceedings of an international conference organised in Budapest  
from 5–6 November 2018 on AUTHENTICITY AND EXPERIENCE: Governor's  
Palaces of Roman imperial period and the limes.**

# **AUTHENTICITY AND EXPERIENCE**

Governor's palaces of Roman imperial period and the limes

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*Proceedings of the international conference*



**AQUINCUM NOSTRUM II.8.**

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Budapest, 2019

**AUTHENTICITY AND EXPERIENCE**

**Governor's palaces of Roman imperial period and the limes**

Proceedings of the international conference, Budapest, 5–6 November 2018

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**Translation by:**

Dóra Erős

**Proofreading by:**

Dr. Gabriella Fényes

**Design by:**

Krisztián Kolozsvári

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Budapest History Museum

**Front cover:**

The refined reconstructed model of the Governor's palace in Aquincum  
(Zoltán Havas [BHM Aquincum Museum], Zsolt Vásáros – Gábor Nagy [Narmer Architecture Studio])

**Back cover:**

Northern Hall of the Cologne Praetorium with substructures for wooden columns in the middle  
(Image: Sebastian Ristow)

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Noémi Népessy, Director General of the Budapest History Museum

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Zsolt Vasáros – Zoltán Havas:

## REVISION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AQUINCUM GOVERNOR'S PALACE

The theoretical reconstructed view of main building the Governor's Palace of Aquincum gives an even in details well elaborated, almost commonplace-like image, that integrated well in the academic and educational overview of the subject. This theoretical reconstructed view still fundamentally determines our approach towards the discussion of this building both in academic and wider circles up until today.

In view of the situation outlined above, we can clearly consider the reconstruction work to be a success as both graphic reconstruction and reconstruction model were made. It fulfills, and even exceeds what can be expected of works of this type. This extraordinary success is due to the efforts and genie of Gyula Hajnóczy, who was able to pass his strong vision of Roman Age and Pannonia with such effectiveness and suggestivity, even in the most simple, puritan means.

Only a deeper knowledge of the site and scientific research makes it understandable how far this reconstructed view is based on certainties, presumptions or possible misunderstandings.

Some sub-questions affect the overall picture significantly, and thus the public opinion concerning the site. This is the reason, I find it necessary to name the details and aspects where our reconstructed view needs to be reconsidered and modified. During my examination, I focused on the aspects that can be further specified based on the excavation documentations and recent scientific research. I did not aim to revise general and methodological matters, like the relevance of Roman archetypes and analogies used to reconstruct the parts of the building that were destroyed or what led to drawing a boat in front of the

building on these reconstructed views. In my point of view these should be a part of a study of architectural, art historical matters specifically.

### 1. The history, background, and methodology of the architectural reconstruction

Albeit excavations at the site of the Governor's Palace were closed up for a longer period of time in 1956, overall reconstruction theories were not made. An architect, János Schauschek dealt with reconstructing the view of the east-wing, but more specifically the main facade and the roof as shown in a rough sketch<sup>1</sup> and a more elaborate book illustration<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1). Even though Schauschek was an architect, and amongst others he had taken part in the documenting the excavations of the Governor's Palace, he did not show a specifically good eye for archeology or Roman architecture. On behalf of Schauschek there are some partial reconstructed views that have to be mentioned, and an axonometric, reconstructed view-like drawing,<sup>3</sup> that depicts the ruins excavated he slightly supplemented and interpreted. Although this drawing was made with the aim to make the floorplan and the former mass of the Palace more understandable and imaginable, it did not venture to reconstruct architectonic masses, spaces or even the external view of the building. Besides it is inaccurate in many details, and also ignores facts that were documented during the excavation.

<sup>1</sup> BHM Aquincum Museum Department of Ancient History Drawings Archives Itn.: 307, date: 1951

<sup>2</sup> SZILÁGYI 1956, XXXVIII. tábla

<sup>3</sup> SZILÁGYI 1956, XXVII., XXVIII., XXXIX. tábla, II. melléklet



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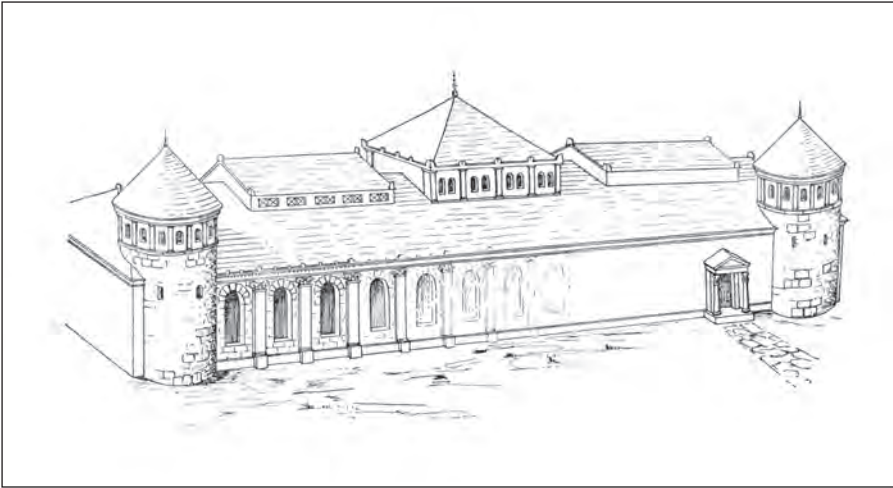


Fig. 1. János Schauschek's drawing depicting the east wing of the palace (SZILÁGYI 1956, Plate XXXVIII.)

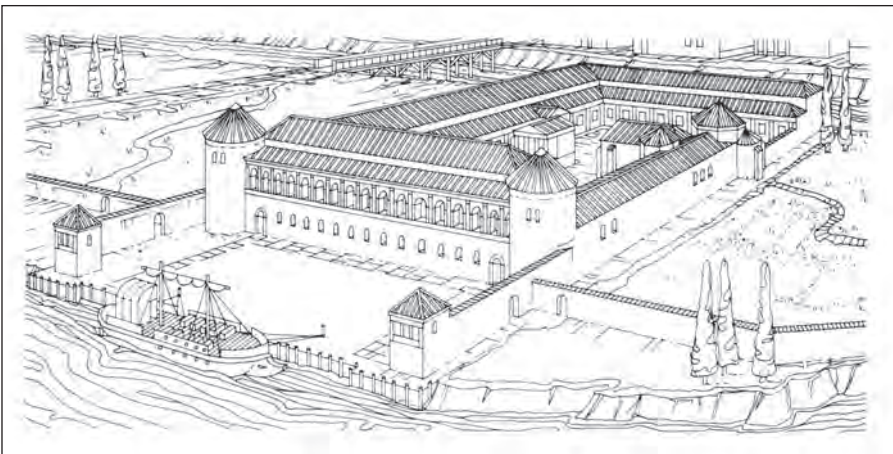


Fig. 2. Reconstruction drawing of Gyula Hajnóczy (HAJNÓCZI 1987, fig. 128, 168.)

Following the history above, Gyula Hajnóczy published his first, more elaborate version<sup>4</sup> of the reconstructed view after 31 years, not lacking preliminary studies.<sup>5</sup> (Fig. 2) It definitely was a huge step ahead towards making the building imaginable, informations concerning it more perceivable.

In the following 10 years, by then with the cooperation of Tamás Mezős the reconstructed view became more and more accurate and detailed. In 1991, a reconstructed plan<sup>6</sup> was made,

accurately elaborated concerning both its sectional plans and dimensioning, and in 1996 a reconstructed model was built based on the plans and personal instructions of Gyula Hajnóczy at the request of the Municipality of Budapest.<sup>7</sup> (Fig. 3)

After Gyula Hajnóczy's death, Tamás Mezős continued working on the Governor's Palace, and the possible ways of presenting it.<sup>8</sup>

Concerning the conditions under the reconstructional work was done, we have to add, that only data already published were

<sup>4</sup> HAJNÓCZI 1987, 128, 168. ábra

<sup>5</sup> PÓCZY-HAJNÓCZI 1960, 35. fig.26. an early, barely elaborate sketch; HAJNÓCZI 1975, 48-52. only an interpreted floor plan without reconstruction

<sup>6</sup> HAJNÓCZI-MEZŐS 1991

<sup>7</sup> A request of Department of Heritage Protection of the Municipality of Budapest M 1:200 reconstructed model, 1996.

<sup>8</sup> MEZŐS 2003

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available, and out of it all, the two architects mostly used the the cumulative floorplan published. A lot of information, documented on detailed drawings, photos or written descriptions remained out of their sight.

It is well observable and was a typical work method that time, that reconstructing work started with the architectural interpretation of the layout of the excavation, along with adding up explanatory details and taking everything out, that is not considered relevant. This resulting, modified layout was then the basis of the work that followed, thus the decisions made at that time and the assumptions that made the additions possible were crucial. Archeological explanation and confirmation of these decisions remained omitted in this case.

An open discussion had developed on the construction periods of the Palace that has not come to satisfactory conclusions.<sup>9</sup> Maybe for these reasons, or maybe even regardless of them no need came up during reconstructing work for presenting a complex image of more than one construction period or for the one period depicted to comply also in details with any of the actual construction periods.

## 2. Major details that need reconsideration

### 2.1. The foreground of the main façade

Placing the layout of the palace on original maps (Fig. 4), that show the conditions from before the regulation of River Danube and the construction of the factories, it immediately becomes obvious that the morphology of the area in front of the building and the river sideline is greatly different from any of the ones depicted in any versions of the reconstructed view. The building seems to be turning slightly southwards in relation to the riverside. By the the mass of the main building being oriented to the western sideline of the river, an almost triangular area is formed between the main facade and the shore on the eastern side. While the building almost reaches the riverside on the northern side, and by slightly lengthening the northern outer wall (with an about 13 meters long section) the complex would have been completely locked away from north, on the



Fig. 3. Gyula Hajnóczi - Tamás Mezős: Reconstructed model of the Aquincum Governor's Palace (1996)



Fig. 4. Location of the Aquincum palace compared to the original coastline

<sup>9</sup> WELLNER 1970, SZILÁGYI 1971, WELLNER 1973

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**Fig. 5. The forefront of the palace on the refined reconstructed model (Zsolt Vásáros - Gábor Nagy [Narmer Architecture Studio])**

other hand the southern edge of the building, that was believed symmetrical, would have been more than 50 meters away from the original shore.

This asymmetric layout we definitely ought to attribute more importance to, regarding at least two approaches:

Once, we cannot suppose, that all visitors of the palace arrived from the riverfront, and only used water transport. A more significant landward approach had to be provided. Based on wider topographical interrelations, an important river crossing between today's Pest and Óbuda shore can be suspected south of the main building of the palace. It is not surprising that the main facade opens partly towards south, and that is the direction, where a more significant landward approach can be expected from.

On the other side, all functions required of governor's palaces would obviously not be fulfilled by the main building of the Aquincum Palace as is fulfilled by analogies, therefore we have

a reason to presume that further significant buildings used to stand on the southern side. In a way that the so called building No. 2 is also directly connected to the main building from the south, further buildings or building units, that are not yet known, can be expected south of the line of the main building, in its north-east foreground. These buildings would further enhance the sense of monumentality for the viewer. Light southern orientation of the main building would make connecting these building complexes easier.

As a third potential point we may consider natural lights, the solar exposure of the eastern wing. Let us not forget that the wing was not only representative in its appearance, but also in its interior content, based on the design of the rooms there. The best possible use of sunlight, for example by means of southern orientation, could not be incidental.

Not only the shape and the dimensions of the area in front of the main facade appeared distorted on the reconstructive view, but its surface relief and morphology as well. Old maps and excavation observations also confirm, that we have to picture a slightly sloping, not a steep, almost vertical shore.

It is not hard to figure what there is behind the architectural concept of the reconstructed view here: setting the Governor's Palace on the riverbanks was aimed clearly to provide an own dock for possible waterway transport and traffic, so there was a need for the depiction a shore that is convenient for ships to land. As for my opinion, for this supposable harbour, we do not necessarily have to modify the given landscape. The shallow draft riverboats of Roman times could easily land by the slightly sloping landfall either to a wooden dock or to a floating platform.

If we fit our model to the original natural conditions, and give up the theory of the steep landfall, then the two, rather hypothetical than proveable, watchtower-like outpost building should be put right on the water, or even in the flooded or partly flooded areas.

Out of these two towers and the fence related we only have archeological evidence of the northern one, and that belongs to construction period IV. of the Palace. If we think of the only wall junction in the fence as that belonging to the tower, than it had to protrude from the plane of the wall to the north, thus it did not stand inside the protected area, as it is depicted on the reconstructed view.



The existence of the hypothetic fence and tower on the southern side cannot be excluded, but cannot be proven either. In this area, based on the topographical conditions and according to the observations discussed above, we can presume the existence of a more significant road, an entrance, and more buildings connected directly. These may have either taken over for or modified the structure and line of the barrier that could have been figured based upon supposing total symmetry. The depiction of this fence and tower is, according to my opinion, is just as much valid as all the other expectable buildings presumeable in this area. (Fig. 5)

## 2.2. Stairwells presumed in the towers

On the eastern wing of the main building, it was reasonable to assume of the round rooms occupying the two corners of the main facade that these could be corner risalits, corner towers, and as such, they might have seemed ideal to include staircases in a one-storey building. There was little enough of information about the interior of rooms No. 1 and 9 at hand in the process of reconstructing for the assumption not to seem problematic then. Corresponding to the function assumed, these rooms were depicted without a heating system on the reconstructed view. (Fig. 6)

In 2014, studying the researches about the palace in the 19th century, and specifically those of the 1850s within, researches of the palace, it soon became clear and provable to me, that room No. 1 used to be a room fully equipped with floor and wall heating with mosaic flooring of a geometric pattern similar to the other rooms of the eastern wing<sup>10</sup>. (Fig. 7) We have less information on room No. 9 as excavation was only carried out on a smaller area in the 1950's. In 1941 there was only a chance to clear up the layout of the hall. What appears first though, is that the room No. 8 opening from room No. 9 also had mosaic flooring according to the doorsill piece that was picked up and conserved.

Evaluating the possible ways to access the rooms of the eastern wing, we may come to the conclusion, that the corner halls are on the same level of accessibility as the rest of the representative rooms, according the original setup, all of them can be accessed directly from corridor No. 10. The area occupied by

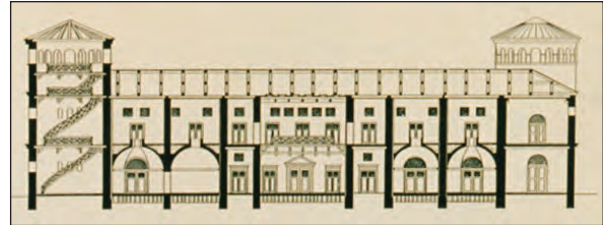


Fig. 6. Section of room No 1 on the earlier reconstruction drawing (HAJNÓCZI-MEZŐS 1991)

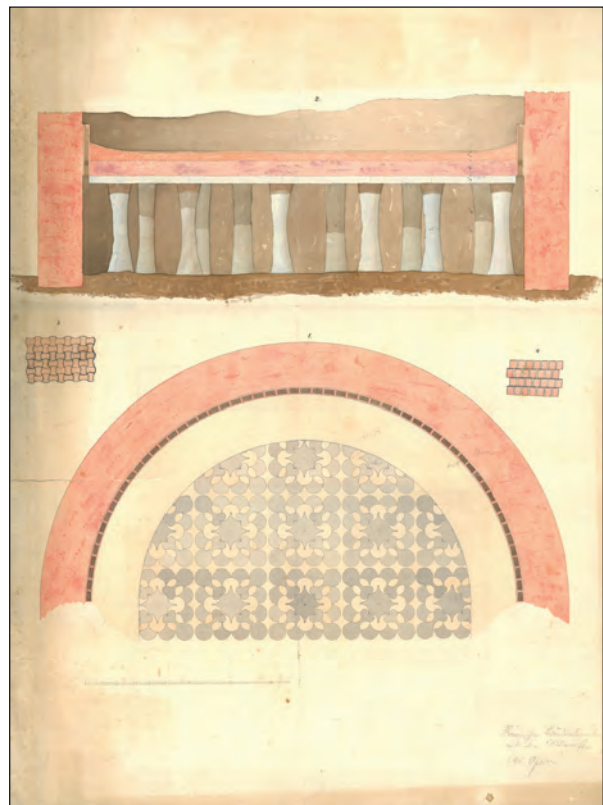


Fig. 7. Layout and section of room No 1's excavated part during the 1856 excavation (©Bundesdenkmalamt Wien, Sammlung von historischen Ansichten (Abteilung für Inventarisierung und Denkmalforschung, Fotoarchiv)

<sup>10</sup> HAVAS 2015, 90.

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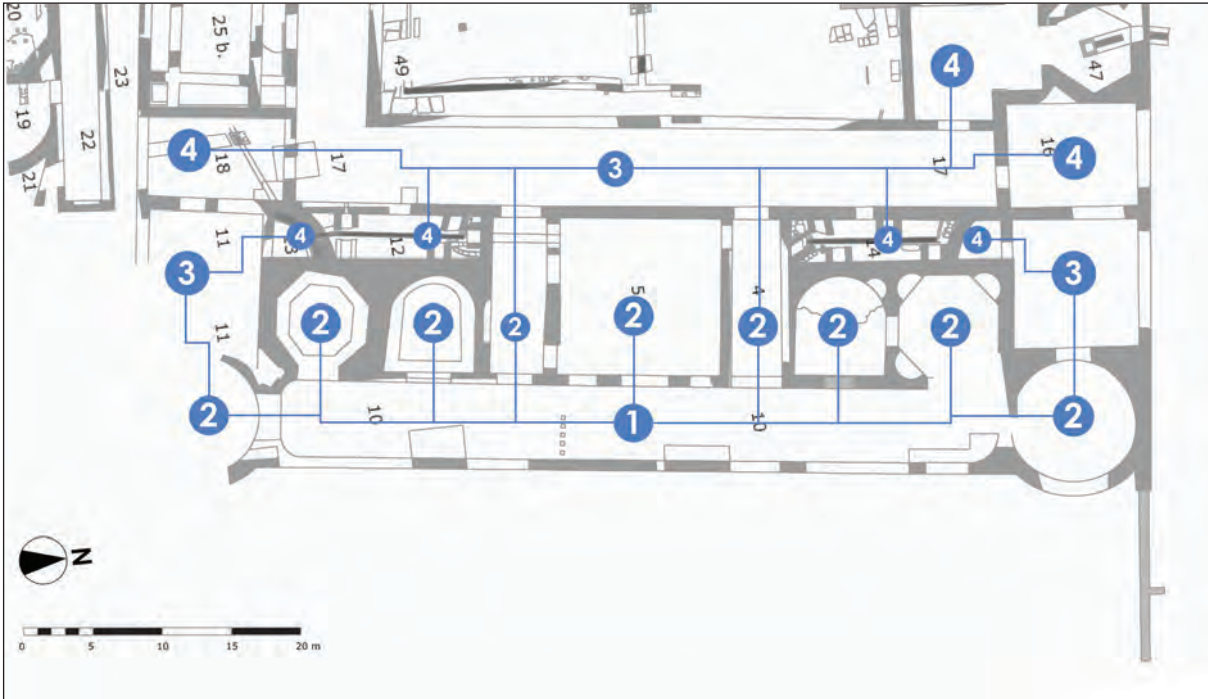


Fig 8. Accessibility of the palace's east wing

the corner halls are both above 65 m<sup>2</sup> s. This size is also quite impressive, which actually should raise doubts while interpreting these rooms as stairwells. (Fig. 8)

Based on the above, I would definitely rule out room No. 1 and 9 being stairwells. If there had been any of them at all, they would have certainly not been located in these rooms. Another consequence of this fact that leads us further in interpreting the building itself, is that if we supposed the existence of an upper floor above the representative rooms of the eastern wing at all, the possible functions of the rooms of the upper floor are also greatly influenced by which area the upper floor was accessible from. Since as it seems there are no other possibilities to access the upper floor within the representative areas of the palace that are open to public, we may assume the upper floor being of more private functions. A public representative function similar to the ones downstairs is not likely to recur on the upper floor.

### 2.3. The question of the existence of a second floor in general

It is an open question whether the main building had multiple stories. This uncertainty can not be expressed by the tools of reconstructing. Meanwhile the image of a double-story building has been built in to the minds of the public, that we cannot emphasize intensively enough, that at this moment we have no archeological evidence regarding the upper floor. Of course it is not acceptable to rule out anything because of lack of evidence. Lack of data is not an argument. However, we can not confirm the existence of the upper floor without proofs referring to it. Today, we know of no stairs or premises that can be interpreted as a stairwell. Also building elements like cornices, inner decorations, walls, ceilings, or the upstairs flooring are missing. Of course behind these absences there can easily stand conditions related to the afterlife of the site or the way it was excavated.

On an absolutely theoretical basis, the ground floor conditions (wall thickness, functional relations, floorplan layouts) allow us to circumscribe the areas where there is a possibility of an upper floor in the eastern wing of the main building. Theoretical possibility seems open above rooms No. 1, 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18. In the case of corridor No. 10 and 17 this possibility is doubtful. Corridor No. 17 in its original form may have been a part of the peristylum or porticus fenestrata surrounding the courtyard, so it would be less characteristic to have a floor above it. Hall No. 5, based on its dimensions and supposing a proportionate interior, must have been taller than the others, thus its elevation must have limited the possibility of the existence of an upper floor. Heating yards No. 12 and 14 as open yards are excluded as possible multi-story areas.

#### **2.4. Distinguishing open and indoor spaces, with special attention on heating yards No. 12 and 14.**

Reconstruction work was not really successful in following archaeological data regarding open and roofed spaces. Many smaller spaces that were open proven archeologically, have been roofed on the reconstruction drawings and even the form of the central courtyard that was significantly built up and divided in two parts in the last phase of construction, was ignored.

There are two inner heating yards, premises No. 12 and 14, that have been roofed in all versions of the reconstructed view. A smaller room of the same function that was used from period III on as a heating place in the northern bath wing, was also overlooked by the architects. (premise No. 61) In the south wing, one of the most well-known areas is the temple courtyard No. 27 with the home shrine No. 28 standing in it, that had the governor's altars in its inventarium, which established the whole interpretation of the building. This courtyard also appears as a roofed space on the reconstructed views. In construction period II, the first version (period I) temple was a part of the area of courtyard No. 27. The new version that has been fitted to the orientation of the whole building was only completed in period III. The roofing of this area is problematic not only because of functional reasons, but it doesn't fit in the construction history either.

The large central courtyard shows a relatively coherent, orderly picture on the reconstructed views, but lacks otherwise

excavated and documented structures. I will unfold my observations about the overall picture of the great courtyard below, but I would like to make a particular note here, how casually the presentation of buildings that did not exactly fit the concept of the reconstruction work, were handled.

The case of courtyards No. 12 and 14 lead us even further, as beside their unroofed status, other important excavation observations were documented that carry significance not only concerning the architectural reconstruction, but the whole concept and operation of the building.

The two inner courtyards were built around a symmetrical layout, both can be accessed from the corridor No. 17. Originally, during construction period II, they were likely intended to be maintenance spaces, as heating areas to heat the line of the representative rooms. Although the remaining form of the draining system is linked to period III, maybe at an early stage it followed the concept of period II. Drainages run through following the axis of the elongated courtyard from south to north, and leaving the main building to the north, crossing rooms No. 13 and 18; and 15 and 16. Associating drainage with heating areas are an usual solution for probably practical reasons.<sup>11</sup> In this case, the „mechanical demand“ of the entire representative wing was concealed in these two inner courtyards. In period III, the two drainages were built at an elevated level, probably still following the original concept.

We have some serious clues about what these drainages may have carried. In both rooms in three out of the four corners there are drains built of tegulas or imbrices that lead from the corners towards the main drainage with a significant slope. Typically, there is no trace of such drains at the corners, where the drainage could be destroyed along with the destruction of the vault of the *praefurnium* located on a lower level. I have a hard time interpreting these any other way than as a rainwater drainage, but if I wanted to word the situation that follows as a conclusion according to archeological finds, I would say, that at this corner

<sup>11</sup> Obviously, a larger scale and a more cautious design, but a very good example is one of the *praefurniums* of the Kaiserthermen in Trier, that was built just above a channel vault, and is accessible from the service corridor of the building's basement. (KUHNEN 2001, 128-129.)

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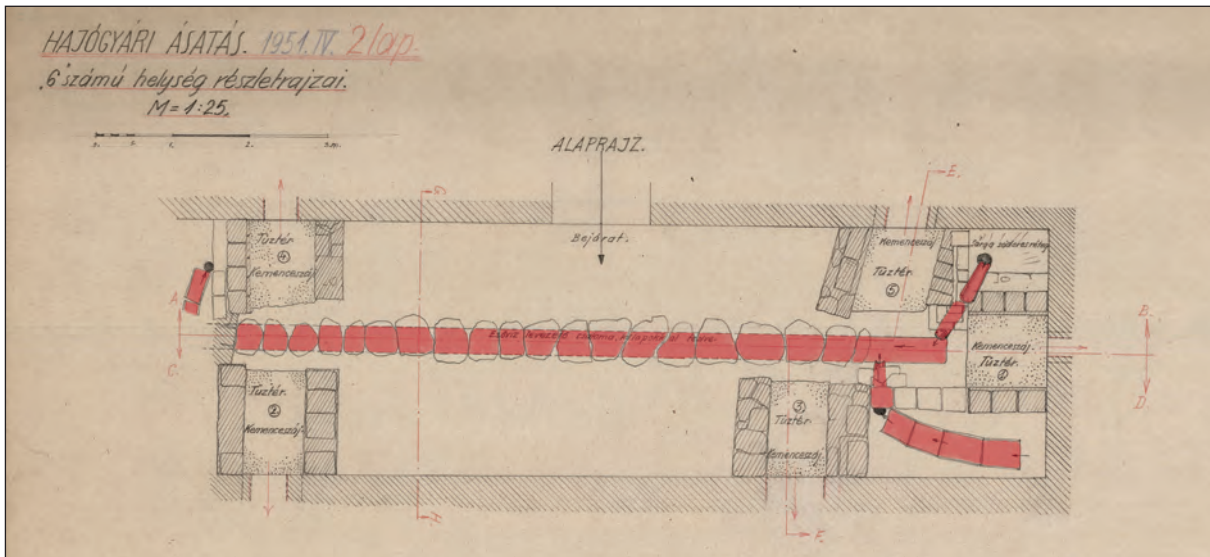


Fig. 9. Floorplan of room No 12 on the 1951. Excavation layout with the draining system indicated

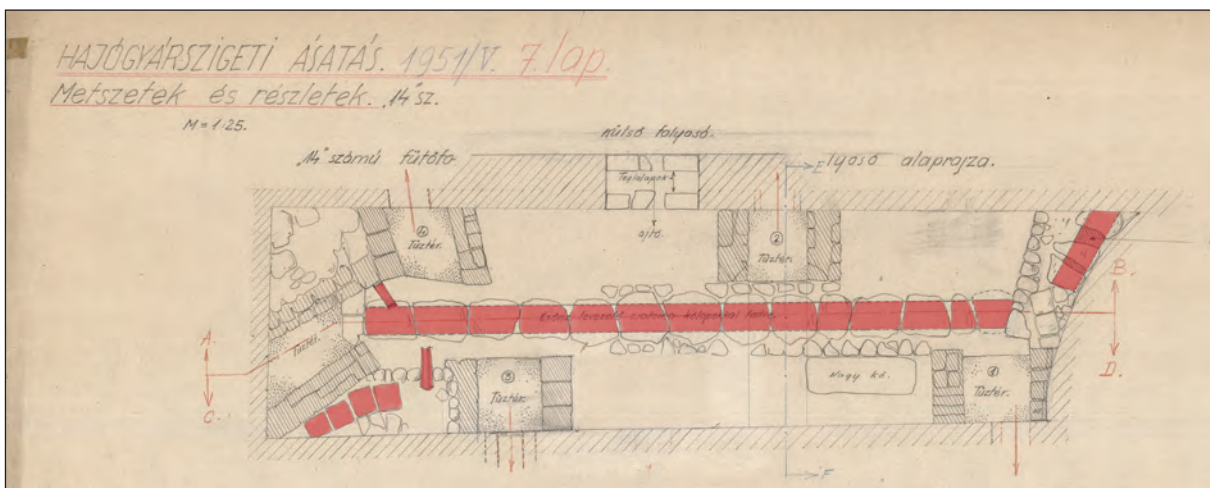


Fig.10. Floorplan of room No 14 on the 1951. Excavation layout with the draining system indicated

some kind of a fluid had to pass through concentrated and on a regular base. This fluid also had to be able to rinse the latrina of room No. 13. (Fig. 9-10)

The next question, supposing that we accept this fluid being rainwater, is why was it this concentrated at the corners. It would seem obvious to have roof flashings above these corners, this

way there would be no need for gutters or other rainwater collecting solutions. This assumption undoubtedly would cause difficulties. Following up the lines of the roof flashings, we would get a really complicated, complex roof shape, that is really hard to find more evidence to. While revising our reconstructed view, we should ask the general question, how eager Roman



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architecture in the form it existed in Aquincum and manifested in the construction of the Governor's Palace was to create simple roofs consisting of large planes. It is not hard to find parallels to other attitudes in a wider architectural context. Possible architectural aim may have been to create a roof that eloquently follows the inner spaces of the building. From this point it would not be that strange to think of some kind of complex roof, but undoubtedly we can only have clues about its partition if we assume the building to be single-story.

### 2.5. Questions of the west wing

The west wing of the palace complex is one of the broadly interpreted parts, that follow some architectural concept perceived, or believed to be perceived, projected on the reconstructed view. Typically, this part appears as a real part of the building on the Hajnóczy reconstructed view, while Felix F. Schäfer in his monography<sup>12</sup> ignores the possibility of a building standing here, and takes it evidently, that the west side of the yard is bounded by a fence just as the one on the northwest side.

This uncertainty, the baseline situation of far-reaching extremes were caused by the low level of excavations. There were hardly any chances to excavate the area of the suspected west wing, as one of the most important inner roads of the island runs through here. What make us think of the possibility of a west wing are two, only partly excavated walls running north to south, almost parallel, 10 meters apart. Basically nothing, or nothing certain is known about contemporary surfaces, the structures, the wall joints in the area between the walls, all because of the lack of excavation. Along the wall that represents the eastern boundary of the supposed wing, out of the inspection trenches following its trail, only one had a solid surface found on the west side of the wall. Another contemporary surface was found on the east side, in the area of the central yard. The area of the west continuation of corridor No. 26 was undoubtedly a room with solid flooring, heated under. To the south of the south wing, in the southern extension of the hypothetical western wing of the main building, there are further lengthy buildings oriented north-south, attached, according to the excavations of the 1990s. (Fig. 11-12)



Fig 11. West wing of the main building of the palace on the reconstructed model

As of the bordering walls that outline the layout of the west wing for us, we need to recall some details that make reconstructing uncertain. The so called coastal wall interpreted as the actual western closure that was observed and documented in the lagging riverbank of the western branch of the Danube, is basically a foundation of a wall that is reached by the northern main collector drainage of the building and is crossed by it with a built joint. Chronologically this wall belongs to the construction period II and it was still remarkably traceable in the 1950's. In my opinion it was originally built as a supporting wall in order to secure and maximize the construction site from the west. Whether there it carried an uprising wall or not, and if so, whether it was a wall of a building or not, we cannot know for sure.

The wall more to the east, the east wall of the hypothetical wing differs from the western one in width, structure, and also in chronological classification. This wall can be linked to construction period III, its remnants are obviously on a higher level, although mostly only remained as a foundation. It is remarkable, that the segments cannot be connected with a straight line, thus the line of the wall must have been broken at least one, but rather at several points.

Based on the above, more possibly, but not provably more versions can be reconstructed, that may have existed either one after another, or even in the same time but in different segments of the wing. Among the wide range of possible variants we could

<sup>12</sup> SCHÄFER 2014, 247, Abb. 259; 255-256.



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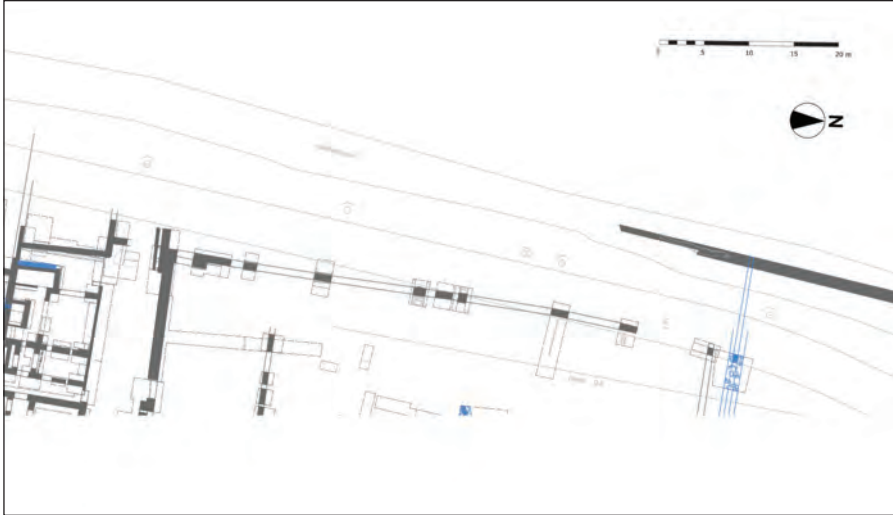


Fig. 12. Excavation layout of the west wing

mention a wide open area with a road, bounded with a retaining wall on the west along with a low parapet and a fence on the east, or we can think of an area completely roofed built up with buildings that can be open variably from both the east and west are amongst the possibly variations. I suppose, this suspected layout could have had mostly domestic functions. The width of the suspected layout should have been rather 10 meters in contrast with the 5 meters depicted on the reconstrual drawings. Compared with the proportions and the structure of the other wings these scales certainly suggest that we cannot expect a separate porticus or a corridor from the inner courtyard there.

### 2.6. Interpretation of room No. 48

The whole excavation, interpretation and reconstrual process is well described by the case of room No. 48. In every workphase there was some loss of information or misunderstandings, therefore the final result is far from what we can accept credible.

In the south-eastern part of the large central courtyard, on the northern side of the northern wall of corridor No. 26 a room having a square exterior and a round interior was excavated in two parts in 1951.<sup>13</sup> According to the cumulative floorplan its ex-

terior measurements are 5×4,4 meters, the interior consists of a circle of 3.8 meters in diameter, with a 2.1 meters wide door opening on the northern side. In its northern foreground a detail of a stair foundation emerged on a 3,5×2,3 meter area. Structurally the rest of the building consisted of a 67 cms tall podium, a terazzo floor on this risen level, and a wall rising a little (15 to 20, a maximum of 50 cms) above this terazzo floor. The exterior side of the building was also plastered and painted, a larger intact piece of the painting on the southern half of the eastern side of the wall was in situ documented during the excavation. The whole structure was built above the paving of the courtyard and above a segment of the rainwater-drainage system that was built related to the paving. Although it cannot be identified on the excavation photos, the documentation mentions a terazzo floor, that emerged right above the paving and the slabs covering the drainage. (Fig.13)

The situation concerning to the documentation is typical. Beside the cumulative floorplan there were two sectional drawings<sup>14</sup> (to be exact a section and a side view) available from the excavations of the eastern half of the building, and a quite detailed entry to the excavation log with an explanatory figure and

<sup>13</sup> Excavation log 1951/II, 35-104; 1951.06.28-07.30; Excavation log 1951/II, 291-333; 1951.11.27-12.17

<sup>14</sup> BHM Aquincum Museum Department of Ancient History Collection of drawings itn.: 324 = 278/1 and 278/3

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the colorful drawing of the painted wall.<sup>15</sup> The sectional drawings are less detailed, inaccurate and do not correlate with the information in the excavation log. Despite all this, I still find some parts a useful source. The weakness of the excavation log entry is primarily manifested in stratigraphical interpretation and periodization. The false interpretation of the situation does not play an important role in the reconstruction work and its revision.

I haven't found any drawings of the western part of the building, the standard of the only significant log entry<sup>16</sup> is far behind from the later observations of Tamás Pekáry on the eastern part. A set of photos survived, that are useful.<sup>17</sup> (Fig. 14) The photo shoot probably took place in two subsequent occasions, they capture basically the same conditions. One further sectional drawing is marked on the western half on the cumulative floorplan, but I could not identify this section in any of the drawings available.

The stratigraphic section left in the middle of the building is well visible on the photos, showing that there are not many remaining undisturbed layers, or layers not disturbed in modern times. There was only one, surely closed stratigraphic context concerning stratigraphic evaluation, containing finds, a segment of the drainage built of the stamped bricks that were used during construction.<sup>18</sup>

Out of all finds that mostly come without a closer context, stone finds stand out the most concerning interpretation. However, their primary provenance is doubted, the early reconstruction works intended to use the information they carried. That is, why it is worth to pay attention to them. According to the excavation logs, a stone block with wrought sides, a fragment of a column, and the bottom part of an altarstone emerged from the fill-in in the interior of room No. 48.<sup>19</sup>

The emergence of these three stone finds fit in well to a hardly interpretable trend, that was observed in several spots in the northern part of the courtyard. Fragments of stone monu-



Fig. 13. Excavation layout of room No. 48 and its vicinity

ments, known as artifacts belonging to the palace were found in small, closed spaces like *prae-furniums* mixed with fragments of funerary finds that are incompatible with the site as primary provenance. We know of at least five sets of stone finds like this. These rather raise doubts concerning the usefulness of the stone remains in the interpretation of the building. Without forgetting the above, it is important to mention, that an altar stone, a fragment of a column were unearthed in room No. 48 while the widely known dolphin and the profiled cylinder of a fountain was found not here, but in the northern part of the courtyard. (Western *prae-furnium* of basin No. 57, *prae-furnium* of room No. 41, room No. 43 between rooms No. 54 and 55.)

<sup>15</sup> Excavation log 1951/II., 300–303. by Tamás Pekáry

<sup>16</sup> Excavation log 1951/II., 103–104. by János Szilágyi

<sup>17</sup> BHM Aquincum Museum Department of Ancient History Photo Archives  
itn.: 682, 3997–4006

<sup>18</sup> lateres stamped COH VII BR AN

<sup>19</sup> excavation log 1951/II., 40–41; itinerary number of the altar: 64.10.293, cf. TITAO 465.

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Fig. 14. Excavation photo of room No. 48



Fig. 15. Room No. 48 interpreted as a fountain on Gyula Hajnóczy's reconstructed model

The date that would follow the completion suggested in Tili Aquenses (157–161 A.D.)<sup>20</sup> of the inscribed text of the altar stone found in room 48, also suggests that this premise could not be possibly considered as the primary place of setup.

It is edifying to go through the story of the interpretation of room No. 48, it gives us an insight on what led to the idea depicted on the reconstructional view. Neither the authors of the excavation log nor the head of the excavation team managed to recognize the chronological context of the room. They have not realized, that the quadratic drainage system underneath the courtyard is a necessity to pave the courtyard, and was built to drain the rainwater collected on the pavement. Neither they realized, that room No. 48 would only be linked functionally to this drainage system at the end of its history. At the time of its construction it was only built above a short segment of it. In the meanwhile, the small structure connected to the drainage system drew János Szilágyi's attention from the beginning on, even if

uncertainly and with a question mark, he refers to it consistently in a watery context.<sup>21</sup> He interpreted room No. 48 as a water tower, water distributing area. However, he referred to the staircase foundation unearthed in the foreground of the room, and the column fragments found not further than 5 meters west, as they might have belonged to this structure.<sup>22</sup> In 1958, Klára Póczy in her preliminary study about the wall paintings of the palace, even if in a way that is hard to follow, published information regarding the exterior wall painting of the „water tower”.<sup>23</sup> In an educational work by Gyula Hajnóczy and Klára Póczy published in 1960 they still talk about „water tower” as an interpretation.<sup>24</sup> In 1975, Gyula Hajnóczy mentions „fountain” regarding the role

<sup>20</sup> TITAO 465 ----] \ [C(aius) Iulius] \ [Geminus] \ [Capellianus] \ [leg(atu)s Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore)] \ [So]dal(is) Titi[us].

<sup>21</sup> SZILÁGYI 1951, 550; SZILÁGYI 1955, 404, 419: 92. j.p.: „Tower-like structure maybe for water disposal, well-house”; SZILÁGYI 1958, 68.: „It was definitely a tower (water supplying type)”; SZILÁGYI-HORLER 1962, 360: „supposedly a water-tower or a well-house”

<sup>22</sup> SZILÁGYI 1958, 68.

<sup>23</sup> PÓCZY 1958, 131–132, 141–142.

<sup>24</sup> PÓCZY-HAJNÓCZI 1960, 34.

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of the room.<sup>25</sup> In 1980, Klára Póczy speaks of it as a „water tower” again, and adds the description „well house”, beside she marks a point not far named as a place where the fountain was set up.<sup>26</sup> In 1986 there was a radical change on the behalf of Klára Póczy, room 48 is mentioned as a fountain, and the water tower is mysteriously replaced to the place of the large round basin of the bath wing (Room No. 66a)<sup>27</sup> This version was canonized in a way later on, and was cited referring to Klára Póczy unaltered up until recently.<sup>28</sup>

According to the above, neither excavations, nor interpretations based on them support the result that was elaborated in the reconstructual view. The facts (the rising walls of room No. 48, lack of water supply) oppose to this version. The chain of misunderstandings and partial truths have led to the development of a low podium and a dolphin fountain standing on the podium out of room No. 48. Even though this seems typically Roman, all in all it still seems strange for an otherwise definitely pretty fountain to be elevated like this. (**Fig. 15**)

In case we want to reformulate the reconstructual view of room No. 48 based on information that can be considered facts, we have to shortly summarize the important points we made so far. The representative paving of the central courtyard, and the construction of the rainwater drainage system related to it took place in the construction period III of the palace, regarding to the stamped bricks from the site. Room No. 48, well observably was built afterwards in construction period IV, above the pavement and a segment of the drainages, the way to ensure further operation of the drainage. In both wall segments that were affected, load bearing vaults were built. This can be observed on the excavation photos and on one of the drawings.<sup>29</sup> Also János Szilágyi mentions the brick vaults briefly in the excavation log.<sup>30</sup> The existence of the loadbearing vaults also refer to rising walls

here. The highest point of the vaults is above the level of the podium, this way it would not had played a loadbearing role without having a wall above.

From the interior of the room, concerning the stratigraphy that basically gives the mass of the podium there are two detailed descriptions,<sup>31</sup> a sectional drawing and a photo available. Above the stone slabs covering the drainage (a thin layer of soil?) a lower terazzo floor and an upper terazzo floor depicted. Although János Szilágyi did make the observation that the wall and the upper terazzo floor were contemporary, both him and his excavation crew started out on the assumption of the two layers meaning two different constructional period. I believe, there is no need to record two constructional periods, there is nothing that would indicate them.

The building was continuously interpreted in connection with the drainage system underneath it, but they were only connected functionally by breaking through the floors of the podium and the stone slabs covering the drainage leading the water directly in from the east, obviously as a later intervention. In the use and remains of room No. 48 there are no other phenomena that would indicate a function or context concerning water.

Approaching the remains of the building excluding contexts concerning water, we have a small quadratic building standing on a low podium with rising walls and stairs in its northern foreground, that was built on the representative, paved courtyard neighbouring a podium temple, pushed all the way back to the exterior wall of the corridor of the southern wing. Its exterior is about quadratic, its half a room size interior is round. The exterior sides just as the walls bordering the courtyard were painted. If, very carefully and with certain reservations, we want to include stone monuments from the area to our interpretation, the fragment of the column, the fragmented altar stone found in Room No. 48, and the column parts unearthed east of them deserve some attention. All of these together provide a chance to see Room No. 48 rather as a small aedicula, as this would fit this environment both functionally and in appearance. If we still insist on assuming a watery context, we may think of a structure, that is completely similar in form, but built as a nymphaeum within.

<sup>25</sup> HAJNÓCZI 1975, 51, 23. kép

<sup>26</sup> PÓCZY 1980, 67, 71, 59. ábra.

<sup>27</sup> PÓCZY 1986b, 106.

<sup>28</sup> e.g. KÉRDŐ 2008, 289, Abb. 6.

<sup>29</sup> photos: BHM Aquincum Museum Department of Ancient History Photo Archive Itn. 682, 3997–4006, drawings: BHM Aquincum Museum Department of Ancient History Drawings Archives Itn.: 324.

<sup>30</sup> Excavation log 1951/II., 103.

<sup>31</sup> Excavation log 1951/II., 103–104, 300–303.



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However, if so, the interior lacks the evidence expected, like for instance the entry point of the water, limescale deposits, water-borne interior plaster or drains. (Fig. 16)

### 2.7. Functional and physical separation of the two sides of the yard

Another characteristic feature of the reconstruction of Hajnóczy is the “clean and clear” picture of the inner courtyard. This was obviously necessary having wanted to implement the unfolding original concept of the building and the possibility of a peristyle yard. In order to do this, beside taking the existence of the west wing as a fact, it was necessary to deviate from the conditions shown in the excavation plan in two directions: the yard’s layout had to be cleaned of tangled, organic, incomplete and obviously later structures, and the yard had to be depicted clear and organized within the limits of correctness, neither denying nor emphasizing its economical and operational functions.

Factors that have a negative effect on the picture being organized and tidy can be pointed out concerning construction periods No. III and IV. We cannot overlook these features if we want to reconstruct the realistic use of the building, following the rough approach of the former reconstructional view.

Concerning the constructional period III, there is a fact that has to be indicated on the reconstructional view, is that the representative yard-like paving was completed only on the eastern half of the courtyard, bordered by room No. 77 and the line of the western back wall of the podium temple No. 50. The further borders of the representative yard are defined by the standing parts of the building in the north, east and south. Within the boundaries the yard had to be paved on the whole surface. The ornamental garden, as on the reconstructional view, cannot be proved, although disproved neither, by archaeological evidence. There was a double draining system constructed related to the pavement. A groove was gauged to stones of the pavement that served as covers of the draining system below, from which the water was led to the draining through sinkholes.

As a feature in construction period III the courtyard was also facilitated with several *praefurniums* opening to the western part, several drains, and lead water-pipes crossing the courtyard close to the surface. What we know about the interior functions of the surrounding wings seem to follow the way the border of



Fig. 16. Suggested new interpretation of room No. 48 (Zsolt Vasáros – Gábor Nagy Gábor [Narmer Architecture Studio])

the paving divides the yard in two. Room No. 25 at the eastern part of the southern wing seems to be the only exception that is hard to understand at the moment, and that was interpreted as a horreum so far. Since the interpretation of this room is not problemless, there might be other functions in question. Following the theoretical line that divides the courtyard in two, interior spaces would line up the way, that public, representative, sacral and private appartement type spaces would surround the eastern side of the courtyard, while spaces of operational function, premises belonging to the serving personnel, premises of maintenance are mostly around the western part. The bath, that requires a large operational space is also enfolded into this part of the yard. (Fig. 17)

In period IV. in spite of a number of functional changes during the period, and despite the partial change of the whole

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Fig. 17. Roofed and open spaces in construction period III of the main building of the governor's palace



Fig. 18. Roofed and open spaces in construction period IV of the main building of the governor's palace

concept, it seems that we can see a more consistent continuation of the functional division of the yard rather than a change in the seemingly random installation of structures. We have already seen, that room No. 48 in case being an aedicula and not a water tower, fits perfectly into the previously developed functionality of its environment. Also the two large baking ovens attached to the western edge of the bath from the outside seem to fit into the previously formed division. (premises No. 90, and No. 84–85)

It is not as easy to see, how premises surrounding basin No. 57 from the east and the south, and phisically devided the two parts eventually, fit into the original concept. The irregular and in some places incomplete layout of these rooms are disturbing. Looking more closely at these structures, it may be striking that the last operational areas (southern *praefurniums* of premises

No. 41, 43, 57) were separated from the paved courtyard, which means that the remaining, undoubtedly more irregular and smaller space became that of a purely representative character. So, the idea that these structures were partly designed as a scenery, should not be discarded, but, of course, inside they could serve the needs of the nearby heating areas (e.g as storages). Finally, it should be pointed out that, on the basis of the currently known floor plan, there are structures, that did not reach premises No. 41, 43 and 57, were not accessible from the outside, so they could have been built leaving some free space (1.3–2.3 m) between them and the earlier structures. There are real wall connections only at the two ends of the chain, at the northern edge of the podium No. 50 and at the southern extention of the wall between premises No. 43–46. This puts a further emphasis on the separating role of this line of premises. (Fig. 18)

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Fig. 19. The so called building II on Gyula Hajnóczy's reconstructed model

### 2.8 Possible dimensions and spacial structure of so called building No. 2.

In the case of the partially excavated building attached to the main building of the governor's palace from the south, inaccuracy of the reconstructive view is obviously due to a lack of information. The southern extension or limit of the building was researched in 1951 with one narrow investigatory trench, while the other trenches, opened a little bit further west in 1953, did not reveal further wall segments that could be linked to the palace. The southern, approximately 23 meters long section of the 1951 investigation trench was never presented, depicted on the cumulative floorplans. (Fig. 19)

Other wall sections, less interpretable without their context, were excavated in the 19th century also belong to this building. Although inserting them into the map cannot be done accurately, they still indicate the southern dimensions of the building and the complexity of its layout.

Adding all this to the well known reconstructed layout, results in a much larger, square, or maybe rectangular floorplan with its longer side running south-north. In the case of a squared version, we can assume a larger building connected to the southwest, which may not have the same orientation as Building No.2, but its main axis is north-southish. Regarding the main mass of

the building, instead of the axial symmetry of the reconstructed view, we should consider centered symmetry, a central layout, that can be inferred by the observations on scaling and the direction system of the excavated parts. (Fig. 20)

The available data certainly does not allow the precise reconstruction of the second building, but a rough mass of the building can be determined. From a reconstructive point of view, it is relevant that there are many heated, representatively designed rooms in this building.

Further detailing and refinements of the reconstruction seem more likely possible by surveying analogies. Parallels somewhat distant in time, and hardly traceable in their details can be found mostly in late Roman palace and villa architecture. The approximate delineation of the functions of the building can also be attempted according to these analogies.

An element recurring regularly of late Roman palaces or Roman villas having a representative hall with an apse closure or aula-like hall, is a group of premises, that are attached to the aula as a separate building and consist of smaller rooms grouped surrounding a larger central room. The 2nd building of Aquincum Governor's Palace, as seen above, is most likely a small, independent unit, connected to the main building with a corridor, apparently centrally arranged, consisting of smaller premises with

## REVISION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AQUINCUM GOVERNOR'S PALACE

varying floorplans. Although the aula of the Aquincum palace is not yet known, the dimensions, location, and details learned of the building No. 2 allow me to find it reasonable to use characteristic buildings mentioned earlier as analogies.

Patrick Marko in relation to the relevant parts of the Löffelbach villa has already gathered and analyzed some of the other buildings that can be paralleled.<sup>32</sup> Of course, the collection can be further expanded. It is surprising how building parts, analogue at the first glance, vary concerning image, interior layout, scaling and planning. The variability, interestingly striking effects may have been a part of the customer's expectations. The uncertainty surrounding the functions of parallel buildings is also apparent. In some cases, we can definitely identify these buildings as baths. In other cases this function can be excluded, and certain modes of representation (feast location, reception for a smaller group of guests or clients), as well as private spaces of the palace or villa owner may be possible ways of interpretation.

#### Individual parallels:

*Savaria*: the paralleled structure is located on the left side of the aula. Considering that decisive evidence is missing from recent excavation results as well,<sup>33</sup> and there is another unit interpreted as a bath to the right of the aula, we can suppose, this building may not have been a bath. In terms of structure, there is an octagonal central space, that smaller square spaces open from, from which hexagonal rooms open from.

*St. Pölten*: The building consisting of a circular central space, rooms with apses opening from it, with a rounded exterior. The building in this case is located adjacent to the aula, to the right of it, but two premises are connected to each other with a corridor in such a way that the corridor leads to the left side of the aula. According to excavation observations, it can be clearly defined as a bath.<sup>34</sup>

*Löffelbach*: The unit is accessible through an u-shaped porticus or corridor on the right side of the hall. Certainly not to be interpreted as a bath, as another, undoubtedly identifiable bath

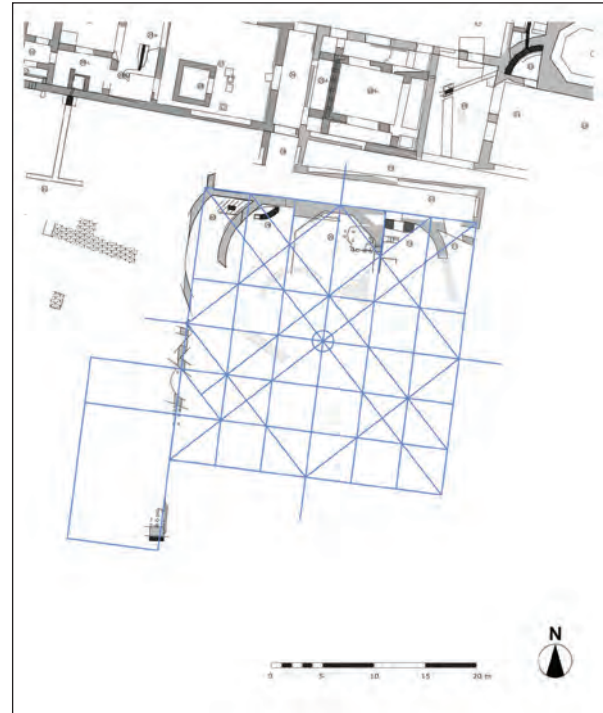


Fig. 20. Cumulative floorplan of so called building II with the indication of the further expectable minimal space

unit opens from the peristylum of the central courtyard, to the left of the aula. Both the paralleled building and the bath mentioned above have an octagonal central space. In the case of the unit to the right of the aula, there are two square premises opening and a premise that is quadratic with an apse. Two additional hexagonal rooms can be approached from the latter,<sup>35</sup>

*Gamizgrad*: The unit is definitely not to be considered as a bath. It can be reached on the right side of the aula, through a rectangular courtyard with only three sides having a columnar passage. Due to the limited space available, the unit is less diverse in bounding forms, consists of a total of ten circular spaces of the same size. Two separate group of rooms are available from

<sup>32</sup> MARKO 2011

<sup>33</sup> <http://archeologia.hu/content/archeologia/90/kiss-p-nyerges-a-a-szombathe-lyi-romkert3.pdf>

<sup>34</sup> RISY 2016

<sup>35</sup> MARKO 2011



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one central premise, one consists of three additional rooms opening from a central room, and the other consists of four additional rooms opening from a central room.<sup>36</sup>

*Piazza Armerina*: Marko puts the cold water tract of the bath, a unit arranged around a central octagonal room, in parallel here.<sup>37</sup> This formally analogue bath is in this case farther away from the aula, but in my opinion, the residential suite on the right side of the aula also deserves some attention. The other rooms open from a semi-circular, atrium-like space here, forming three branches parallel this time. In the middle there is a larger room with an apse closure, two groups of premises consisting of two rooms adjoining open on each side. The unit just described has its pair on the left side of the aula, modest, smaller in size, with a different, more simple layout, but also interpreted as a separate residential suite.<sup>38</sup>

*Mediana*: In some aspects, the reduced version of the situation seen in Piazza Armerina is reflected here. The bath that is arranged in-line is close to the aula but is not right next to it. On the two sides of the aula, there are two a building units that are completely different from each other, interpreted as a *stibadiums*, in which, despite their small size, the idea of a central layout and various connecting spaces is recognizable. Three square and one semi-circular extension join a hexagonal space to the right of the aula (*stibadium A*). The circular central space to the left of the aula has only two square extensions (*stibadium B*).<sup>39</sup>

Not forgetting that these parallels are all late Roman, and none of the details are in line with the Aquincum Building 2, I feel they are relevant for determining the direction of further reconstruction work. They show something about the complexity, the space organization, and the importance of this partially excavated building.

This time, the theorem seems to prove in practice that reconstruction work also has research benefits, since Building No. 2, based on the analogies raised for reconstruction purposes, seems to be much better integrated into the broader Roman palace and villa architecture. Its design and form, and even within the entire complex expands the series of palace-type elements.

At the same time, the case of building No. 2 also raises some further questions: Are we sure, that it is correct, that we put this structure to the 2nd period chronologically? (or, put it in other words, are we sure, that there are only architectural analogies of a late context?) Where would we look for the aula taking the parallels in consideration? Is the northern wing's interpretation correct as the private bath of the governor?

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<sup>36</sup> ŠPEHAR 2011, 29–30, Fig. 2–4.

<sup>37</sup> MARKO 2011, 289

<sup>38</sup> SETTIS 1975, 876, Fig 1., 879. Fig 2.

<sup>39</sup> GAVRILOVIĆ–MILOŠEVIĆ–CRNOGLAVAC 2016, 82, Fig. 1

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Budapest, 29 January 2020

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Reference No.: TKF/4/1 (2020)

Subject: Consolidated Nomination to World Heritage List  
2019/2020

Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western  
Segment – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia) – cover letter,  
submission of the nomination material and responding to the  
ICOMOS Advisory Process and Final report regarding the World  
Heritage nomination of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire –  
The Danube Limes'

Dear Madame Director,

First, we would like to thank the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS International for the support in conducting the Advisory Mission and for the preparation of the comprehensive Mission Report. The States Parties acknowledge the intention of ICOMOS to facilitate collaboration with States Parties' representatives in the Advisory Process. We are aware that the results should be considered as institutional advice and we are grateful for the report's recommendations.

Based on Decision 43 COM 8B.23 and on behalf of the States Parties involved in the nomination process of the property 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes', Hungary has the official mandate to submit the additional information as requested by the World Heritage committee. The partner States Parties confirm their indorsement by way of a support letter.

I therefore present the answer to the „ICOMOS Advisory Process 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes' Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia - Final Report, 17 January 2020" and submit the reviewed and consolidated nomination documents (corrigenda and annexes).

We believe that with our present letter and its annexes we can appropriately clarify the issues raised during the Advisory Mission and that the measures taken with regard to component part 1608-133 (DL 70a) are adequate to consolidate the nomination in accordance with the recommendations stated in the ICOMOS report.



We therefore hope that with the present additional information and adaptations the nomination of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)” will be ready for examination by the World Heritage Committee in its 44<sup>th</sup> session. We are happy to help in any further clarification at present and in the future.

On behalf of the States Parties of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia,

Yours sincerely,



Dr. István György

Minister of State

Prime Minister's Office

**Annexes:**

Annex 1 – Corrigenda (List of corrections in Volume I-III, in Supplement volumes and on the DVDs)

Annex 2 – Revised ID files of cluster 70, including the component parts of 70a, 70b and 70c

Annex 3 – Letter of Support by the Austrian State Party

Annex 4 – Letter of Support by the German State Party

Annex 5 – Letter of Support by the Slovakian State Party

**Copy to**

- ICOMOS International, Secretariat
- ICOMOS International, Evaluation Unit
- Austrian Federal Chancellery - Section II (Art and Culture)
- Federal Monuments Authority Austria (Bundesdenkmalamt)
- Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO
- Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany - World Heritage Coordination Office
- Bavarian State Ministry of Science and the Arts
- Bavarian State Office for the Preservation of Monuments (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege)
- Permanent Delegation of Germany to UNESCO
- Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky)  
Permanent Delegation of Slovakia to UNESCO
- Hungarian Prime Minister's Office - Department of World Heritage
- Buda Castle Property Development and Management Non-profit Co. - World Heritage Trust-Limes Management Body (Várkapitányság NZrt.)
- Permanent Delegation of Hungary to UNESCO

## COVER LETTER TO THE CONSOLIDATED NOMINATION

The Advisory Mission took place, and following a coordinated cooperation, the experts and representatives of the four nominating States Parties – Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia – have reviewed and discussed the advisory-mission-based evaluation report and have formulated the response with the requested relevant additional information and prepared the necessary corrections of the nomination. We attach the following accompanying letter to this information and to the nomination “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)”.

### PART A – INTRODUCTION

#### Major facts and antecedents

The four States Parties submitted the nomination dossier of the ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)’ in January 2018. Based on the supportive ICOMOS evaluation the UNESCO World Heritage Centre formulated in the document WHC/19/43.COM/8B (Paris, 20 May 2019) a Draft Decision (43 COM 8B.23), according to which the World Heritage Committee could inscribe the nominated property (C 1608) on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv) during its forty-third session in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, 30 June - 10 July 2019.

The Hungarian Government made a late decision (in May 2019) about withdrawing one element of the Component part 70a (Budapest III. District Florian Square and surroundings, Óbudai Island and Bay - Aquincum Legionary fortress, Canabae, Fort, Governor's Palace); namely, to withdraw the Governor's Palace from the nomination. After the letters of the Hungarian minister, in which he informed the World Heritage Centre about the modified approach of Hungary and attached the related Government Decision No. 1288/2019, the Secretariat of the UNESCO Director-General for Culture informed the World Heritage Committee that in consequence there is no valid ICOMOS evaluation referring to the nominated property (Component part 70a, ICOMOS ref.no. 1608).<sup>1</sup>

The World Heritage Committee made the decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 - Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July 2019 and referred the nomination ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)’ back to the States Parties in order to allow them to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (previous component part 70a) [WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60]. The decision also included recommendations for the States Parties to invite an Advisory Body (ICOMOS) to Hungary to review the situation with an advisory mission (before the end of 2019). Based on paragraph 159 of the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, in the case

<sup>1</sup> The original system of numbering the component parts was based on so-called identification numbers (ID No). The ICOMOS evaluation of the nomination introduced a new sequence of numbering, the so-called serial identification numbers (Serial ID). The matching of the relevant component parts according to the numbering of both are as follows:

ID No (component part)	Serial ID No
70	1608
70a	1608-133
70b	1608-134
70c	1608-135

of the World Heritage Committee refers a nomination back to the State Party, additional information may be resubmitted to the following Committee session for examination.

### **Advisory Mission**

Based on the UNESCO WHC decision, Hungary, following a coordinated consultation with the related States Parties, also on behalf of Austria, Germany and Slovakia, invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in October 2019. The mission took place in Budapest, 11-12 November 2019. The participants represented experts and official representatives from the four States Parties and one ICOMOS expert. Also, Hungarian representatives of the Prime Minister's Office, the World Heritage Trust-Limes Management Body of the Buda Castle Property Development and Management Non-profit Co., the responsible Aquincum Museum, the Óbuda-Békásmegyer Urban Development Non-profit Ltd. and the Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS were present. After two official presentations on the current situation and the Aquincum site ensemble, the ICOMOS expert and the participants visited the Óbuda Island (in Hungarian Óbudai-sziget, also called as Hajógyári-sziget) with the territory of the governor's palace (where the remains are not visible, but were reburied after earlier partial excavations, while the whole area was filled up with a few meters thick soil covering), the sites of component part 70a (ICOMOS Serial No 1608-133) and the Aquincum Museum & Archaeological Park. The presentations and the site visits were followed by discussions.

The representatives of the Hungarian State Party confirmed their determination to make the necessary correction of the submitted nomination based on the mission and the evaluation of the ICOMOS and to submit the corrections and the additional information to UNESCO World Heritage Centre by the 31<sup>st</sup> of January in co-operation with the other States Parties. The ministerial representatives of Hungary also affirmed that the decision of the Hungarian government about the withdrawal took place during the nomination process but before the decision of the World Heritage Committee, and that this governmental decision could not be questioned and will not be withdrawn. The representatives of the States Parties summarised their arguments which underline the integrity and authenticity of the nominated Danube Limes property in the aftermath of the withdrawal of one element (a palace site complex) of the component part 70a (ICOMOS Serial ID 1608-133) as follows:

- 1) **Only one element of one component part has been withdrawn.** The withdrawal applies only to Óbuda Island within the large Aquincum component part. Although the governor's palace is an important site, the impact of its withdrawal on the remaining component part 70a, the other four component parts within the two Aquincum clusters (69 and 70), and the whole nomination (175 component parts all together) is limited. Without questioning its significance as a special Roman site, the remaining heritage elements of Aquincum make up a complex archaeological topographical unit within the Limes system alone.
- 2) **The modification does not compromise the contribution to the OUV of the involved component part, the cluster, the country and the OUV of the whole limes segment (the western segment of the Danube Limes).** The 174 full and the 1 partially reduced component part as a system sufficiently meet the requirements towards the OUV. This reduced component part is a complex set of primarily military installations, and as such, missing just one, primarily civilian element cannot fundamentally change the whole. The modified coverage contains all the elements necessary to express its contribution towards the OUV, is of appropriate size and all features and structures to convey its significance are present.

- 3) **The withdrawal has no effect on the protected status of the governor's palace.** The site is part of the Aquincum Roman Age topographical setting. The archaeological site has enhanced state protection (is listed as a highly protected area in the official database due to special governmental regulations), while the surroundings of the governor's palace on the Óbuda Island also include several listed national monuments. These state protections fully ensure that the governor's palace will be handled in a sensitive manner, expressing its position within the Aquincum setting despite of being part of a World Heritage area or not.
  
- 4) **As a result of the withdrawal, the manageability of the nominated Limes segment as a whole will not be undermined by a problematic site, because there are several factors which make this site ensemble problematic.** No currently valid development concepts of the Óbuda Island are available except that for flood prevention. Without the full realisation of the flood prevention measures the exploration or excavation of the Roman ensemble on Óbuda Island cannot be continued. The remains of the palace complex are currently inaccessible to scientific research, while potential interventions are not calculable. Despite of several concepts and ideas in the past about the development options and potentials of the island (also including various concepts for the conservation or reconstruction of the governor's palace), it turned out in 2019 that not even the fundamental questions are clarified. For the moment, the only settled intention is to protect its current state of conservation during the realization of flood prevention measures at the highest level. However, due to the uncertain conditions of its accessibility, development options and investigation potential, the element "governor's palace" currently does not have the fundamentals for any developments or management concepts; therefore, this site could not be a full part of any World Heritage management plan.
  
- 5) **The research strategy will consider options for enlarging/reconsidering the World Heritage property in the future** (e.g. in the case of a new discovery, a major scientific result etc.). There are several Roman remains in Aquincum, which are not part of the nomination; for example, elements of the civil settlement, parts of the cemeteries, a number of villas to the west of the Aquincum clusters etc. Their exclusion from the nomination has been decided within the frame of the selection process. All these sites (including the governor's palace) can be target for a future reconsideration to become part of the World Heritage property or its buffer zone in the future in case of the inscription of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)' will be successful.

ICOMOS also formulated some recommendations on site. The States Parties will be encouraged to link the involved sites even closer to the Danube and to further elaborate a common research strategy in addition to a reconstruction and interpretation strategy. ICOMOS finally referred to the UNESCO recommendations in the Draft Decision (43 COM 8B.23 based on the original ICOMOS evaluation /WHC-19/43.COM/INF.8B1/) advocating that progress should be made in these themes. The final title of the nomination is to be decided about as well as the structure of the nominations of the whole Danube Limes.

### **Format of the nomination**

There was an agreement on the form of the correction and the consolidated nomination. The States Parties, ICOMOS and UNESCO agreed to prepare a Corrigenda (factual corrections) of the nomination dossier (the original three Volumes), the Supplement volumes and the DVD-s (including the SOUV

recommended by UNESCO, based on the ICOMOS report and the new territorial data), and to rewrite the factsheet of the cluster 70 (1608) with the new maps, including all its component parts, 70a, 70b and 70c. These are due before 31 January 2020. The consolidated nomination dossier including the Volumes I-II-III, incorporating the Supplement volumes and the current Corrigenda, will be prepared as a complete digital version including the revised final texts presented here and will be submitted electronically in February 2020.

## **PART B – EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **The subject of the withdrawal within the nomination**

Due to some inconsequent usage of the terminology and classification, the subject of the withdrawal may need some clarification.

The Roman remains of Aquincum, the former capital of the province Pannonia Inferior, represent a very complex set of sites covered by the present-day capital of Hungary. The Aquincum site ensemble has been classified into two clusters: the municipium and associated elements (cluster 69 with two component parts) and the legionary fortress and canabae with associated elements (cluster 70 with three component parts). The withdrawal refers to only one element of the component part 70a: the governor's palace with its connected harbour.

The component part 70a (1608-133) is a very complex site ensemble in itself, containing significant elements of the Roman fortification system located at Aquincum. This component part includes: ala fort, legionary fortress (walls, gates, towers, section of barracks and the military bath, i.e. the late Roman palace, the house of the *tribunus laticlavus* with an inner Mithras sanctuary), Late Roman fortress and military town (canabae - with densely built-up insular system, where residential buildings were richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics). The governor's palace was part of this military site complex.

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value in the UNESCO Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.22 – which is incorporated into the current, final version of the nomination – has very limited reference to the governor's palace. In the Brief synthesis, there is no special mention of the palace. In the detailed analysis of the criteria ii, iii and iv, there is reference to the governor's palace as an example of the accoutrements of Roman culture in criterion iii. With the proposed minor correction (see the details in Part D and Annex 1, pages 1, 11 and 24 and onwards) we intended to preserve the rich variety of the enumerated elements. Moreover, taking into consideration the relevant principle of the World Heritage Convention (i.e. each nominated component contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value



of the nominated property), none of the five Aquincum component parts has been prioritized. The descriptions of the modified cluster 70 illustrate that the component parts 70a, 70b and 70c encompass the relevant content to display the Aquincum legionary fortress and canabae with their associated elements.

The 175 nominated component parts in the four countries of the States Parties representing the Roman Limes along the Danube inevitably involve certain civil structures and functions as well. The governor's offices and accommodations are only one, albeit significant representatives of such civic institutions and constructions. Considering this aspect, it has relevance that both in Carnuntum and Aquincum the governor's locations are referred to in the original nomination. In the case of Carnuntum, it is in Volume II of the nomination dossier on page 412: "From the time of the reign of Emperor Trajan (AD 98–117), Carnuntum was the capital of the province of Pannonia Superior and seat of a consular governor, whose palace has been recently archaeologically verified." In the case of Aquincum, the nomination dossier contained two such locations: the governor's palace built by Hadrian on the Hajógyári Island, while he was governor of Pannonia Inferior in AD 107, and the palace of the dux in the Late Roman period, serving for government purposes on the territory of the legionary fortress. See in Volume II, page 864: "The governor's palace - that is currently underground - was surrounded by a wall, the complex included the residence of the imperial governor, official halls, agricultural structures, storehouses and remains of the dock" and "The building complex of the former *thermae maiores* became the palace of the dux, serving government purposes." The withdrawal refers to the palace on the Hajógyári (Óbuda) Island, the remaining two locations can sufficiently stand for this building and function type. The legionary fortress, canabae and municipium of Aquincum along with their associated cemeteries and other elements still represent a complex archaeological topographical unit of the Danube limes, fully corresponding to the OUV criteria.

We do not dispute that the withdrawal of the palace ensemble has an effect on the property, but, after a thorough revision, we are also fully convinced that the property in its current form still meets the requirement of the Outstanding Universal Value. We also would like to emphasize that the governor's palace was and is part of the whole Aquincum setting and it should be protected and managed for its own intrinsic importance.

Considering all these aspects above, the governor's palace, although a significant archaeological site in itself, is only one of the enumerated sites. Its withdrawal – although having effect on it – does not compromise the integrity and the authenticity of the property as well as it has minimal measurable effect on the management and protection of the property.

### **Protective status of the nominated and not nominated sites in Hungary**

As it was declared in the nomination dossier, all component parts have protective status on national level in Hungary. The Hungarian archaeological sites have special archaeological protection, which may have three levels: general protection by the force of law, enhanced protected status and highly protected status. Some of the sites also have protected (listed) monument status. The current modification (in 2019) of the Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage declared that also sites having general protection by the force of law can be selected for nomination for World Heritage (and tentative) sites. Nonetheless, in the case of the Hungarian sites of the Limes nomination, this modification has no relevance as all the archaeological sites (belonging to the different component parts) have already enhanced or highly protected status. However, due to some minor amendments of the buffer zones of certain component parts done according to the recommendations formulated in the previous ICOMOS Interim Report, some additional protection procedures have been launched

recently (a total of 67 parcel numbers involved due to the enlargement of the buffer zone of 7 component parts).

The Thematic Study contained the list of sites representing the Roman frontiers of Europe from nine States Parties. This list contained 320 sites in Hungary before the first selection. When the Hungarian tentative nomination was submitted in 2009, there were 189 sites on the list of Ripa Pannonica in Hungary. The first Hungarian preliminary nomination dossier (prepared in 2011) contained 121 sites. The current common Danube Limes nomination of the four States Parties finally contains only 98 Hungarian component parts. The numbers confirm a thorough selection procedure, while there are many protected sites, which were finally not included in the official nomination. Consequently, the same protective measures concern to the selected and the not selected archaeological sites. Therefore, the same applies to the governor's palace site. The Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage declares in Section 13 (1): "Activities that may result in – even partial - deterioration of the site's condition shall not be pursued on protected archaeological sites." The World Heritage status or its lacking does not affect in any way the legislative protection of the archaeological sites in Hungary.

### **The withdrawal Governmental Resolution and the current state of the Óbuda Island**

The withdrawal of the Óbuda Island is based on the Government Resolution 1288/2019 (V.17.) of the Hungarian government issued in May 2019. It declared that the government approves and maintains the previous decision 1520/2016 on the nomination of the Hungarian section of the Danube Limes with the provision that the Óbuda Island in Budapest shall not form part of the site to be nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List.

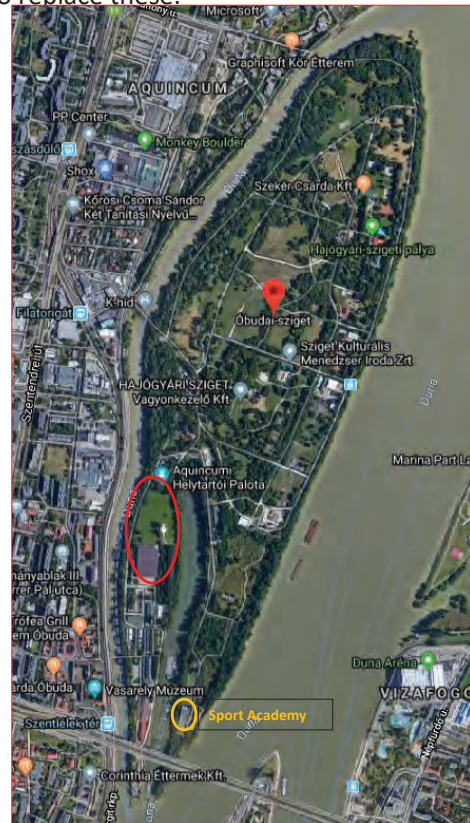
The southern edge of the Óbuda Island, where the governor's palace is located, was first disturbed by "modern" building activity during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (the ICOMOS final report contains some factual errors in this regard). The Óbuda Shipyard Factory had been launched in 1835, partly covering the area of the archaeological site as well. The factory ceased to operate in 1999. Its surviving industrial buildings are also listed monuments today. There were several concepts for the development of the Óbuda Island in the last two decades. Some have considered the whole of the island, others focused more on its southern parts. Some were focused on business, others on public interests. Perhaps the most complex community utilization concept has been elaborated in the recent years for the whole of the island. The first step of the process was the clarification of the different functions, also taking into consideration the excavated but reburied ruins of the governor's palace building complex (which is in state property). The second step was the preparation of a preliminary flood prevention concept in 2017, because the area is highly threatened by Danube floods. The Governmental Resolution 1171/2017. (IV. 3.) confirmed, that the government agreed with the preliminary concept on development serving the utilization of the areas of Óbuda Island in state ownership for primarily public purposes prepared on the basis of point 1 of Governmental Resolution 1604/2014. (XI. 4.) on the community and cultural development conception for Hajógyári (Óbuda) Island. However, in order to have a well-based development concept for the future, the elaboration of a detailed, complex flood prevention concept for Óbuda Island has been decided about. Based on the completed (flood prevention) concept in 2019, the government initiated the development of a complex flood prevention plan before any further intervention or planning. Only after the completion of a long-term planning procedure the impact of the possible interventions on the two-meter-deep lying Roman age remains can be determined. The further flood prevention investigations may provide guidance on the extent to which Roman constructions – which are currently protected in their

underground environment – can be re-excavated or safely presented. Consequently, currently there is no valid development plan for the island as a thematic programme. The previous ideas have been dismissed and no new ones have been formulated so far to replace these.

There are, however, some regularly appearing ideas targeting minor development areas. Currently, the development of some water sport facilities is foreseen on the other side of the island, but even these plans are constantly changing, and their locations are not affecting the archaeological site. The flood prevention activities for the Katalin Kovács Kayak-Canoe Sport Academy have been mentioned in the Governmental Resolution 1302/2019. (V. 27.) in point 7 on the provision of the necessary funds for the preparations to implement the flood prevention system for Óbudai (Hajógyári) Island. This Resolution was sent to ICOMOS on the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2019. The planned sport facility – after the necessary flood prevention interventions – will be located on the so-called big island part of the Óbuda Island while the palace ensemble can be found on the so-called small island part.

Nevertheless, no currently valid regulation framework or officially adopted concept is available for the island's future development with the exception of that for flood prevention. Due to the flood and groundwater vulnerability, the remains of the governor's palace complex are currently inaccessible to scientific research, because without flood prevention intervention, exploration or excavation cannot be performed. The flood prevention measures are, however, currently not fully clear and their effects on the archaeological sites are also unforeseeable. However, the full protection, unavoidable partial excavation or necessary conservation of any elements of the governor's palace complex due to such flood prevention works are regulated by the Hungarian legislation as a consequence of the site's legally protected status. The process is not bound to the World Heritage status in any way.

While the ICOMOS report suggests to automatically involve the whole of Óbuda Island into the processes of the World Heritage property – “If the series is inscribed, any plans for the Palace or for the wider island would need to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by ICOMOS, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines” – Hungary has its national legislation system for managing cultural heritage sites and issues on the highest professional level and in accordance with the international law and conventions. Any developments and changes with potential impact on such elements, including the governor's palace in Aquincum, will be preceded by the adequate procedural process. The involvement of ICOMOS through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre will follow the relevant paragraphs of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Therefore, among others, any future plans for flood protection or development of the Palace site or its setting will be presented to UNESCO if having the appropriate relevance.



### **Significance of the governor's palace**

In agreement with the opinion of the ICOMOS report, the States Parties hereby declare that the significance of the governor's palace ensemble, its historical role in the life of Pannonia province and its connection to the Aquincum

We are also familiar with the principle that component sites should not simply be selected as representatives of building types. The intention was only to demonstrate that after the withdrawal of the governor's palace there are still other building complexes with similar functions.

The investigations are also insufficient to clearly decide about certain scientific issues. For example, we agree with the part of the ICOMOS report that currently there is no archaeological evidence regarding the upper floor of the palace; nevertheless, according to architectural arguments, the middle part of the building was most likely elevated. Due to these limits in knowledge, there is no fully adequate and approved reconstruction for the palace.

We also agree that it is crucial to understand how the structural elements of the Limes interacted with the river. In our view, the nominated bridgeheads and river ports improve our understanding of this system. However, the statement of the report about the harbour of the fortress of Aquincum is not sufficiently justified by clear evidence. The wooden remains of harbour constructions nearby the palace site is not complete enough to decide about its size and proper function as military port or just an element of the palace ensemble.

### **Reconstruction of the governor's palace**

The ICOMOS report also focuses on the problem of the governor's palace reconstruction. Although there is an unfortunate letter of the former Ministerial Commissioner, in which he in person asked resolution from a head of the advisory body which was otherwise involved in the same ongoing procedure anyway, neither the government of Hungary nor any other stakeholder has made any decision about the reconstruction of the governor's palace. (Please note, this letter was not a registered official document of the Ministry, but a private one from one of its official representatives; therefore, it was unknown to all the States Parties until it turned up in the ICOMOS report as an annex.) The letter, perhaps using incorrect language wording, refers to opportunities which de facto arose, but not to an actual and final situation. In the last 70 years, many reconstructions have been proposed (e.g. the previous plan of the Dream Island (Álomsziget) has been rejected in 2010), but there has never been an approved version. Therefore, we can repeat only that there are no officially

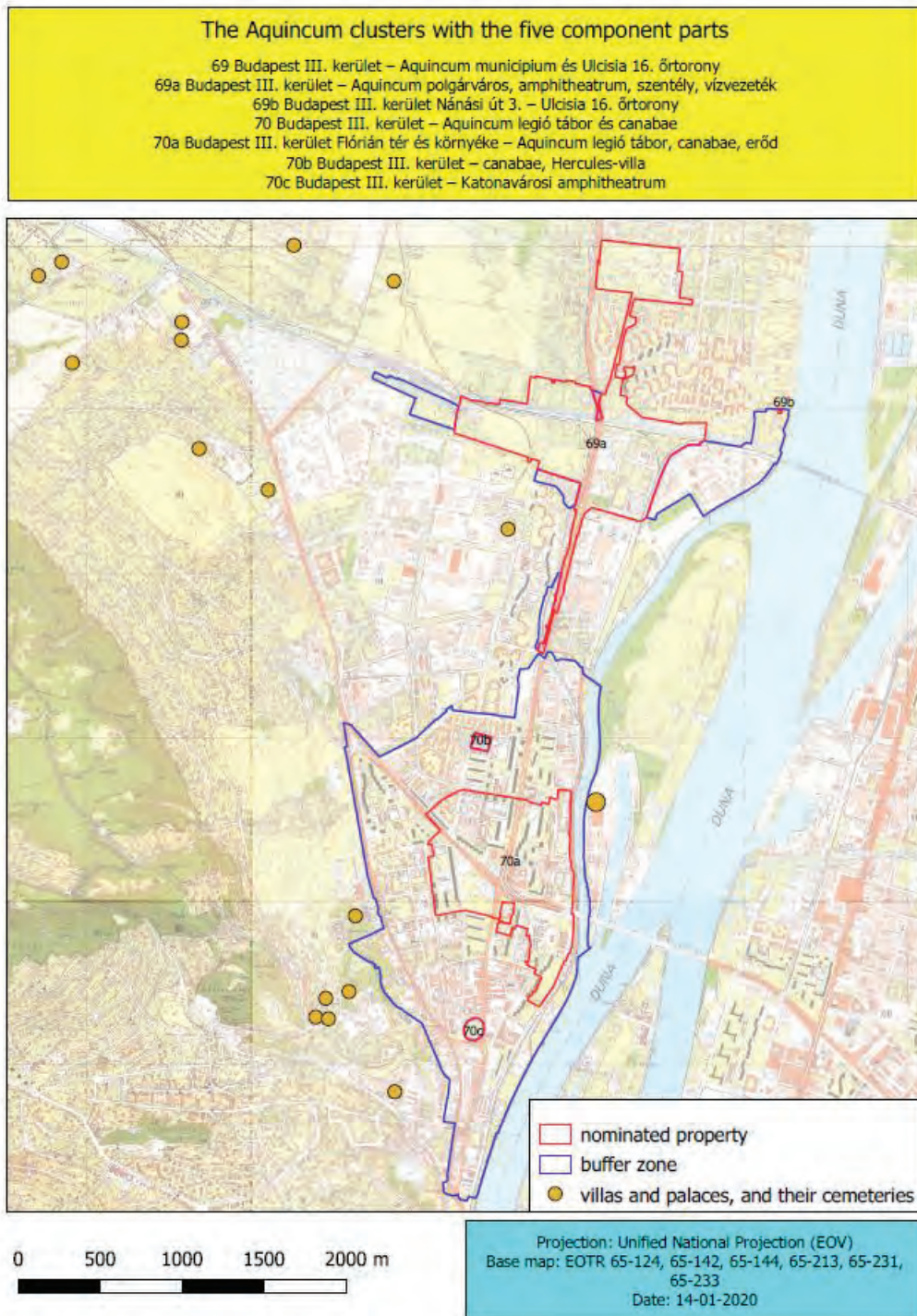
accepted plans for the Óbuda Island or for the theoretical or even physical reconstruction of the governor's palace.

Although the ICOMOS report states that there was no mention of possible reconstruction in the nomination, this is not entirely correct. The nomination dossier refers to the preliminary concept of a cultural, sport and recreation development, which enrich the site with a visitor centre and museum functions. The references can be followed in Volume I pages 409, 459, 581, 595, in Supplement Volume p 548 and in the Management Plan ENG pages 68-71, 74-75 and 91. See it also in the Corrigenda.

#### **Future extension**

The nomination does not include the whole of the Roman age Aquincum as a topographical unit. Several sites, particularly civilian settlement elements in Aquincum are not part of the nomination, such as most parts of the cemeteries or the majority of the Roman villas west of the Aquincum clusters (some of them have been excavated, but none of them are currently visible). The governor's palace is also considered as part of these elements. All these sites are targets for an optional reconsideration to become part of the World Heritage property in the future. A very high number of new investigations and preventive excavations have been conducted or are being planned for the Aquincum area. Such research could have the potential to identify other elements that may in due course be considered as possible minor additions to the overall series. In the case of new discoveries or major scientific results, decision should be taken whether or not to add a site to the currently nominated (in the future hopefully existing) World Heritage property. The location and remains of a collection of large villas to the west of the Aquincum fortress were discussed during the Advisory Mission in this context (see the figure bellow, which contains the two Aquincum clusters and the other locations). The overall research and conservation strategies of the States Parties will be the major tools which should point the way forward in such cases. We fully agree with this approach.





### PART C - MODIFIED ID FILES (FACTSHEETS) OF CLUSTER 70 AND COMPONENT PART 70A

The component part 70a (1608-133) is part of the cluster 70 with the title “Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum legió tábor és canabae” consisting of three component parts (70a, 70b and 70c). Since the Óbuda Island (Hajógyári-sziget) is mentioned and displayed both in the description and the mapping of both the cluster and the component parts, not only the given component part (70a) but also the interrelated two other component parts (70b,c) and the cluster itself have to be modified and corrected – see Annex 2. The new, modified ID files are provided with the revised text and maps, while the modifications can be followed in the Corrigenda.

## PART D - DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSOLIDATION PROCESS AND THE FACTUAL CORRECTIONS

The State Parties prepared a consolidated nomination based on the advice and suggestions made by the ICOMOS Advisory mission. They accepted the reformulated and complete Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV), which has been published in the Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B.). The accepted SOUV appears as corrected text in the original Volume I in the Executive Summary and in the Chapter 3 on Justification for Inscription and in Supplement Volume I in the Executive Summary part with the only essential content change modification as follows:

in a) Brief synthesis

„First defined in the Flavian dynasty (69-96 AD) and later further developed, the fortifications consisted of a continuous chain of military installations almost all along the **southern right** banks of the river. The backbone of the defence system was a string of six legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to 6,000 **citizens soldiers**.“

in Criterion (iii): “(...) at the largest settlements **of Aquincum and Carnuntum**, amphitheatres and **governor’s** palaces, decorated with frescoes and sculptures.”

in Criterion (iv): „The materials and substance of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography – **particularly considering the Danube river** – and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire.“

in c) Statement of Integrity

The series of component sites as a whole reflects all the elements which once constituted the frontier system– that is the continuous chain of military installations along the **southern right** banks of the river consisting of six legionary fortresses, the backbone of the system, around which forts, fortlets, **and** watchtowers are laid out at varying distances, **also including Limes-roads** – as well as the civilian settlements.

in d) Statement of Authenticity

As the Danube **in places** has shifted its course **in some** sections considerably since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified.

in d) Statement of Authenticity

There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction **and interpretation** across the whole series.

Due to the withdrawal of the Óbuda Island we corrected the data of the total area of the property in Chapter 1f in Supplement Volume I. We also managed the necessary changes in the management plan both in Volume III and on the DVDs.

The corrections follow the sequence of the original three volumes of the nomination dossier and the Supplement Volumes, and they are summarised in a Corrigenda document – see Annex 1.

The form of the corrections is the following. In column one we indicate the page number and the lines of the printed volumes. The title of the chapter/subchapter/table can be found in the second

column. We have copied the text to be modified to the third column, the part for deletions or replacements are highlighted with yellow. The fourth column contains the new, final text after the modification.

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
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The data of the modified total area (due to the Óbuda Island changes) has not been corrected in Volume I, because the original nominated property has been changed in the Supplement Volumes due to some adjustment in Carnuntum and other areas. Consequently, correcting it also in Volume I would be a mismanagement of the original data. Therefore, the revised data of the current total area of the nominated component parts and the buffer zones have been modified only in Supplement Volume 1 (in Chapter 1.f. Area of nominated property /ha/ and proposed buffer zone /ha/).

Additionally, the total area (including the core zones and the buffer zones together) is now smaller by 12.6 ha, which was the nominated territory of the Óbuda Island. Although the core zone has been further decreased by 6.7 ha, but this area of the Danube became part of the buffer zone instead.

We have reviewed the original three Volumes of the nomination dossier and the Supplement Volumes and the submitted DVDs. With the currently proposed corrections (i.e. the Corrigenda and the other annexes) we consider this previously submitted nomination material valid and complete.

All the changes will be edited in a consolidated, final form, but this will not be printed, instead produced only electronically, particularly, to be placed on the website of the UNESCO. This complete material (electronic version of the full consolidated nomination dossier) is under construction and will be sent to UNESCO World Heritage Centre in February 2020.

## **PART E – THE NAME OF THE PROPERTY AND THE FUTURE DANUBE LIMES NOMINATION(S)**

The Danube Limes definition was elaborated in the Thematic Study initiated by ICOMOS along with the new nomination strategy. The UNESCO World Heritage Committee evaluated the Thematic Study in 2017 as a positive step forward. During the consultations of the eight Danube Limes States Parties it became apparent that the preparatory works in Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia were more advanced. Therefore, the nomination of the Danube Limes was decided to happen in two phases: first, a submission by the mentioned four States Parties and then – as a later extension – by the remaining Danube Limes States Parties, Croatia, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria. Following the direction declared in the Thematic Study, recently, another European Limes section nomination has been submitted: The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes (January 2020).

During the ICOMOS Advisory Process ICOMOS raised the issue of reconsidering both the name of the property and the method of submitting the second phase of the Danube Limes for well justified reasons.

On the one hand, different possible name alternatives emerged during the Advisory Mission to clearly identify the targeted Limes section and to clearly differentiate it from the others. The Upper Danube-Limes (as opposed to the Lower Danube-Limes; also, not to be confused with the Upper-Danube



Limes wording) seemed the most promising, but there was no full support. Therefore, the States Parties, having in mind that after appropriate justification, in the frame of minor modification, it could be altered, suggest to keep the official name of the property as it is submitted now in the nomination: **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia.**

On the other hand, the system of the serial nomination is perhaps more interesting. According to the mission report, the States Parties should reconsider their approach for the Eastern Segment of the Danube and consider nominating it as a separate nomination with an individual separate Outstanding Universal Value. The States Parties consider as an important contribution the reasoning of the ICOMOS Final Report in point 6 (Other issues). It has been pointed out that “the extension would be a major boundary modification, ... that means that the whole combined series would in effect become a new nomination” with the requirement to propose a justification for Outstanding Universal Value for the combined Western and Eastern Segments together. The other remark was that “the Eastern segment flourished for almost two centuries longer than the Western Segment and that the profile of its fortification has significant differences from those in the west, as does its social and economic context...”. At the same time, the Report confirmed that separate nominations do not preclude close cooperation between the Danube Limes countries, given its many benefits.

In view of what has been proposed in the frame of the Advisory Process, the Danube Limes States Parties, and in particular the four other States Parties preparing their further nomination, should carefully examine this overriding argumentation and, as a result, decide how to proceed with the further nomination.

#### **PART F - REACTIONS ON THE PREVIOUS UNESCO RECOMMENDATIONS (FORMULATED IN THE DRAFT DECISION 43 COM 8B.23 - WHC/19/43.COM/8B PP 38-39) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUGGESTION OF THE ADVISORY MISSION**

##### *a) Completing the legal protection for the component site of Carnuntum (ID31)*

The legal protection for the area of the component site of Carnuntum (ID31) which was not protected by law has been completed. These parts are now protected by §§ 1 and 3 National Monuments Act with the notification file number BDA-54458.obj/0223-RECHT/2019 from 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2019. So, the whole component site of Carnuntum (ID31) is protected by the Austrian National Monuments Act.

##### *b) Completing the management plans for the component sites in Hungary*

The management plan for the component sites in Hungary has already been completed in 2018 (submitted in Volume III a summary in English and on the DVD I and III the full version in Hungarian), but was further complemented by the Summary Conservation Statement in February 2019 (on the Supplement Volume DVD, as part of the full version of the management plan in English).

However, the implementing order (Governmental Decree 335/2019. (XII. 23.) on the domestic procedures for nomination as a World Heritage Site, the content and preparation requirements for World Heritage Management Plans, the Management Body, and the state's pre-emptive right on World Heritage Site of the Hungarian world heritage law (Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage) has been recently reformulated. As the regulation has been changed with the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2020, and now it contains slightly different requirements if compared to the previous

situation, it is reasonable to wait for the decision of the World Heritage Committee summer 2020 with revising the management plan. In the meanwhile, the Management Body has begun to implement the measures set forth in the Summary Conservation Statement.

The ICOMOS report in 2020 additionally suggested that the Management Plan for the World Heritage property should include measures for supporting the significance of the governor's palace (p.12). On the one hand, the direct involvement of an area beyond the inscribed property in the management plan can be problematic if not having effect on the property. On the other hand, the problem with the Óbuda Island planning and development is the lack of a clear and final concept. In the lack of such a concept, the management plan cannot be reasonably developed. Although there is again a current intention to formulate a new functional concept for the whole island, there is no guarantee that this procedure will have a successful ending in the near future, even if the actual decisions and the necessary financial backing seems to be ensured. Once this historic opportunity to further develop the island will be really completed by October of 2020, the management opportunities and the planning and development impacts can be reasonably surveyed and finally formulated. Nonetheless, understanding the point of the ICOMOS advice, all the related elements of the complete Aquincum topographical site outside of the World Heritage area will be referred to in the revised Management Plan during the summer of 2020, and measures will be developed for supporting the significance of such elements as suggested.

- c) *Providing buffer zones for the small number of component sites without them and submit these as minor boundary modifications*

States Parties have agreed to prepare an agenda for the future as the ones targeted up to now have been already addressed in the Supplement volumes. Hungary has done the necessary preparatory work to provide legal protection for the extended buffer zones as an archaeological protective zone.

- d) *Continuing research and documentation on the Roman course(s) of the River Danube, and encouraging where possible connections between relevant component sites and the original river course to which they were related*

In most parts of the proposed World Heritage Site the Danube meandered and to a certain degree keeps meandering. Therefore, the question of the Roman river course(s) is an extremely important one to understand the positioning of the proposed Component Parts. Envisioned projects to deal with this need to be multidisciplinary and shall be part of the future research. The States Parties therefore declare that the development of the overall research strategy recommended by the Advisory Mission will consider this additional, prominent aspect of the original river course to which the component parts were once related.

However, this problem has already been addressed in the previous answer given by the States Parties; therefore, the first steps have been launched. The past research activities have been collected and the available sonar and LIDAR surveys are under collection. Moreover, there are also certain developments recently, such as visual linking of certain component sites further away from the current Danube line, creating better view (by partly cutting off the current vegetation) and preparing publications (e.g. a study concerning the western end of the proposed WHS around Bad Gögging/Pförring).

conducted by its own team. In 12-13 December 2019, the CLIR Research Centre hosted a workshop with Hungarian colleagues who conducted fieldwork on Limes sites in the last years. Among the 14 presentations, which reflect recent developments on the Ripa Pannonica, the speakers presented the results of the recent geophysical prospection, underwater exploration, fieldwalks and small-scale excavations on various Danube Limes sites, which could help for a better understanding of the relationship between the Danube and the Roman defence system. These recent developments are mostly unpublished, but CLIR Research Centre has already taken measures to publish these findings in a printed volume in 2020.

- e) *When limited reconstruction is needed for purposes of consolidation, conservation or presentation, developing a clear and consistent approach for all components in order to ensure that reconstruction above original materials is avoided as a general rule and is adequately justified; that reconstruction should not dominate any of the components; and that differences between original and reconstructed material should be distinguished in a consistent manner; this approach should be submitted to ICOMOS for review; any further reconstruction work at Carnuntum (ID31) should be halted until this agreed approach is in place*

Elements in the German Management plan (Volume III 3.b) addressed this issue in its Part B - Guidelines for the conservation, restoration, reconstruction, rebuilding and conservational covering of the archaeological monuments of The Danube Limes in Bavaria.

In Carnuntum (ID31) the last reconstruction (House of the Oil traders), which was under construction during the ICOMOS evaluation in September 2018, has been finished. For the time being no further reconstructions above original materials are planned.

Moreover, a new Austrian working group has been set up in the meantime, where the other States Parties have also been invited to. An overall common reconstruction and interpretation strategy is expected to be developed by this initiative in accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Mission.

The Hungarian partners studied the Danube Limes Interpretation Framework for Austria and Bavaria and the Management Body analysed the situation during the preparation of the Summary Conservation Statement. The first interventions have been done during the planning of bilingual information boards, which will be placed at all component parts' locations. In the case of the already launched touristic development programs the Management Bodies of the relevant sites are also working together with the municipalities for an authentic and up-to-date interpretation.

- f) *Developing and approving a long-term strategy to allow all components and their buffer zones to be taken out of ploughing*

States Parties are working on this issue. Preparations for systematically reducing the ploughing of the involved archaeological areas have been launched according to the interim report of ICOMOS 2018. The actions and plans are already part of the Hungarian Summary Conservation Statement and will form part of the recently formulating official Hungarian Archaeology Strategy as well.

- g) *Strengthening coordinated management with the appropriate water and river authorities to develop flood prevention or flood management measures (such as water retention zones) as well as active measures to control the flow of the Danube (dredging etc.) to prevent the flooding of component sites*

States Parties are working on this very complex, complicated and time-consuming procedure. In the last 15 years, the level of the Danube was above the highest ever seen floodwater peak 3 times in Budapest alone. Just for comparison, in the previous 50 years before that happened

only once. The rate in which the river rises can be 2m/day and this rate will most likely further increase in the future. The Buda side is part of the protected zones of the capital as some of its area is also part of the floodplain. There is the intention to protect the areas, but the surveying of its effects is ongoing. In this procedure, all the relevant authorities and professional bodies are involved, including the local museum and the management organisation of the limes in Hungary. The coordinated management will be fully operational, once the flood prevention and protection action plans for all the sites will be accepted by the government.

h) *Continuing the on-going work on the development of a common database as well as a comprehensive research framework*

The State Parties are committed to continue the series of the international scientific workshops with the title "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes. Research Framework". The 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting was held in Carnuntum.

The XXIV<sup>th</sup> Limes Congress held in September 2018 dedicated several sessions to the recent Limes research. There were complete sessions examining the particularity of the Danubian frontier; 19 presentations were devoted to some aspects of the topic. As the congress was organised in Viminacium (Serbia), it was a great opportunity for the researchers of the Danube Limes countries to compare their results so far and to design further joint research programs.

As part of the overall research strategy for this particular aspect, CLIR Research Centre is the research framework itself, as it is working with gradually transferring data from both the States Parties of this nomination and the lower (eastern) Danube-limes segment to an archaeological database specialized for research of the Roman limes. CLIR database targets all data related to the Roman Limes, including elements beyond the World Heritage property (also in Aquincum). This means, the formulating common database will incorporate sites in the setting of the property as well as sites proposed for inscription. The database already contains for example the archaeological sites belonging to the 5 Component parts of the Aquincum clusters. Besides the existing files, additional civil settlement sites can be added to the database. Clearly, the Aquincum Palace and its immediate surroundings will also be part of this research framework.

CLIR also plans to collaborate with the ArchaeoDatabase of the Hungarian National Museum, using the same international ARIADNEplus framework. The structure of the database has been laid and it has been presented to the international academic community in Viminacium, in October 3-4, 2019. The database was also presented to Hungarian colleagues conducting field research, in Pécs in December 12-13, 2019, during the Danube Limes workshop organized by CLIR Research Centre. The database was discussed, and its features and functions have been altered to accommodate the reflections of researchers expected to utilize it. The database is currently under development and testing and will be finalized and brought online in March 2020.

i) *Surveying and documenting the entire ensemble of temporary camps as an archaeological landscape*

States Parties are working on it. New archaeological and geophysical surveys and investigations were executed, but their comprehensive evaluation is still going on. A coordinated research and developing a common research strategy at all for these sites could be finally formulated following the full considerations of the surveying results.

Eining-Weinberg (ID 2) is situated in nutrient-poor semi-arid limestone grasslands with thermophilic shrubbery that is – besides its heritage protection – legally protected as a highly valued ecosystem. The setting of the Roman sanctuary in a near-natural traditionally cultivated

landscape rich in flora and fauna enhances the visitor's experience substantially. Therefore, interventions into the ecosystem and the archaeological substance could only be justified in form of keyhole soundings carried out in the context of a large-scale research program on Roman military sanctuaries.

At St. Peter's church at Straubing (ID 7b), Ground Penetrating Radar surveys have been carried out recently that detected remains of several stone walls in the small areas accessible. Further analyses are planned whenever possible.

- k) *Ensuring that when wind turbines in the setting of Carnuntum (ID31) come to the end of their useful life, that they are not replaced; and introducing regulations to ensure that the landscape settings of other components are not compromised by new wind farms or other infrastructure projects*

In the current spatial planning for Carnuntum, the zone for wind farms is designated. This zone does not interfere with the component site of Carnuntum (ID31). For the future, no new wind farms are planned nearby the property. Currently there are considerations of other alternative environmentally friendly energy generation.

- l) *Expanding the current site-based community engagement to more component sites*

States Parties are working on this issue. Common events are planned after the inscription to the World Heritage list, addressing predominantly the non-professional audiences. Further on, the websites of the limes for each country is under construction, and there is also a common website plan for the whole Danube Limes. Additionally, the systematic signage of the component parts has been developed, also including information boards.

## **Part G – REACTIONS TO THE ICOMOS FINAL REPORT 17 JANUARY 2020 (REPORT) ON THE ICOMOS ADVISORY PROCESS “FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES” AUSTRIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA**

### **The removal of the Aquincum Palace site from the component part 1608-133 (70a) and its effect on the Outstanding Universal Value of the proposed series**

The States Parties have compiled arguments and made every effort to explain the reasons for the withdrawal. While accepting that the removal of a site/element has certain impact on the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, we also acknowledge the ICOMOS conclusion that withdrawal did not substantially compromise the integrity and the authenticity of the property and does not negate the overall justification for Outstanding Universal Value of the proposed series.

### **The value of the withdrawn component**

The States Parties agree that imperial patronage in towns founded along the borders of the Roman Empire may have special significance and is part of the value of the withdrawn palace site as well. However, it should be noted that the case of Aquincum as a site is not unique in this respect; other examples of imperial patronage are also known from other locations of the property (in Carnuntum or Brigetio, for example). Notwithstanding, the States Parties agree that all the elements of the Aquincum setting can be supportive to the proposed property and its OUV.

**The overall interpretation of the property**

In the case of the overall interpretation of the property the governor's palace is needed and has relevance, its inclusion is unavoidable. This procedure already has ongoing examples, such as the touristic development plans of the Aquincum Museum to promote the World Heritage nomination (see also in the Management Plan). New exhibitions on the nominated sites and the Aquincum setting will also include the palace ensemble.

**Reconstruction and research strategies**

The States Parties understand and acknowledge the need for a commonly elaborated reconstruction approach for all sites and the need for the continuation of the research strategy. The initial steps have been undertaken to develop such strategies as indicated particularly in part F under points d) and e).

**Collaboration between States Parties**

The States Parties believe that the cooperation worked very well during the four years of preparation for this nomination and are convinced that this collaboration will continue in the future as it is also clearly revealed by the current common work. The common research, reconstruction and interpretation strategies, the currently formulating common database and the further work to have new nomination of the other Danube limes segment are strong justifications for the commitment of all the partners. It has been also decided to further strengthen the communication and collaboration among the States Parties.





DR. CLAUDIA REINPRECHT, MBA  
AMBASSADOR

Paris, 24 January 2020

Mechtild Rössler  
Director  
UNESCO Culture Sector  
World Heritage Centre

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia) - Nomination submission and response to „ICOMOS Advisory Process ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes’ Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia - Final Report, 17 January 2020“**

Dear Madam,

The UNESCO decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 - Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 referred the nomination ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)’ back to the States Parties. Based on the decision, Hungary on behalf of the related States Parties (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in order to allow suggestion for the states to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a.

By letter dated 17 January 2020, ICOMOS has sent its final report as part of the ICOMOS Advisory Process to the States Parties concerning the changes in the transnational serial nomination of “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes”.

The States Parties have commonly taken the proposed measures with regard to component part 1608-133 and reviewed and consolidated the nomination accordingly.

We therefore confirm that we agree with the current version of the nomination material and the answer prepared to ICOMOS International and the World Heritage Centre. The nomination material and the answer with its appendices have been commonly prepared.

A copy of the answer and the appendices will also be forwarded to Ms. Gwenaëlle Bourdin, the Director of ICOMOS Evaluation Unit.

with my best regards,

Dr. Claudia REINPRECHT, MBA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO

Austrian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO  
1, Rue Miollis, 75015 PARIS, dl.austria@unesco-delegations.org, T: +33 (0)145673546



Permanent Delegation  
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Ms. Mechtild Rössler  
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7, Place de Fontenoy  
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**Ambassador Dr. Peter Reuss**

Permanent Delegate of  
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E-Mail: L-unes@pari.diplo.de

Paris, 22.01.2020

**World Heritage List 2019, 2020**

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia)**

**Nomination submission and response to „ICOMOS Advisory Process 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes' Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia - Final Report, 17 January 2020”**

Dear Ms. Rössler,

The UNESCO decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 - Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 referred the nomination 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)' back to the States Parties. Based on the decision, Hungary on behalf of the related States Parties (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in order to allow suggestion for the states to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a.

By letter dated 17 January 2020, ICOMOS has sent its final report as part of the ICOMOS Advisory Process to the States Parties concerning the changes in the transnational serial nomination of "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes".

The States Parties have commonly taken the proposed measures with regard to component part 1608-133 and reviewed and consolidated the nomination accordingly.



We therefore confirm that we agree with the current version of the nomination material and the answer prepared to ICOMOS International and UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The nomination material and the answer with its appendices have been commonly prepared.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Reuss', written in a cursive style.

Ambassador Peter Reuss

A copy of the answer and the appendices will also be forwarded to Ms. Gwenaëlle Bourdin, the Director of ICOMOS Evaluation Unit.



*Stála delegácia Slovenskej republiky pri UNESCO*  
*Délégation permanente de la République slovaque auprès de l'UNESCO*  
*Permanent Delegation of the Slovak Republic to UNESCO*

Ref.: U-104/2020  
26 January 2020

**Subject: World Heritage List 2019, 2020**

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia)  
Nomination submission and response to „ICOMOS Advisory Process ‘Frontiers of the Roman  
Empire – The Danube Limes’ (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) – Final Report, 17 January  
2020”**

Dear Director,

the UNESCO World Heritage Committee’s decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 – Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 referred the nomination ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes’ back to the States Parties. Based on the decision, Hungary on behalf of the involved States Parties (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in order to allow suggestion for the states to take the appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a.

By the letter dated 17 January 2020, ICOMOS has sent its final report as part of the ICOMOS Advisory Process to the States Parties concerning the changes in the transnational serial nomination of ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes’.

The States Parties have jointly taken the proposed measures with regard to component part 1608-133 and reviewed and consolidated the nomination accordingly.

On behalf of the State Party of Slovakia, I therefore confirm that we agree with the current version of the nomination and the answer prepared for ICOMOS International and UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The nomination dossier and the answer with its appendices have been prepared in common collaboration of the involved Stated Parties.

A copy of the answer and the nomination appendices will also be forwarded to Ms. Gwenaëlle Bourdin, the Director of ICOMOS Evaluation Unit.

Most respectfully,

Igor Grexa  
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate

**Mrs Metchild Rössler  
Director  
World Heritage Centre  
UNESCO**

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## 9.4. Letters in connection with the withdrawal of Hungary

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

DEPUTY STATE SECRETARY FOR ARCHITECTURE, CONSTRUCTION AND HERITAGE PROTECTION

Budapest, 31<sup>th</sup> of May 2021


### Official Position of Hungary Regarding the Nomination Strategy for Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Danube Limes

Being conscious of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Danube Limes and being committed to preserve and transmit this exceptional archeological structure to future generations, after getting acquainted with the issues recently surfaced in line with the Nomination Strategy laid in the Thematic Study but queried by ICOMOS, WHC, Germany, Austria and Slovakia, Hungary defines it's official position as follows.

- As it is stated in the Thematic Study the Danube frontier which runs for 2400 km along the river Danube and is located within the territories of Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Hungary is one single property, which distinctiveness stand out most prominently when viewed as a whole. (Thematic Study 8.3.2, 8.4.2)
- As it is defined in the Thematic Study, as a whole, the Danube frontier outstandingly demonstrates the evolution of the Roman military responses to external pressure resulting from unremitting migration. The remains of the various military installations, which in many cases survived astonishingly well to the present day, are the most impressive testimonies of a large-scale external war and the longest surviving river frontier section. (Thematic Study 8.3.2, 8.4.2)
- The Thematic Study set forth that the property as a whole will be able to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value. The additional attributes of the eastern segment are contributory rather than sufficient for nominations as a separate property. (Thematic Study 8.6.3)
- The question of an individual nomination of the eastern segment raised by the Final Report of ICOMOS from 17<sup>th</sup> of January 2020, and supported by the WHC and the States Parties Austria, Germany and Slovakia at the virtual meeting of the eight countries on the 1<sup>st</sup> April of 2021 is contrary to the referred statements of the Thematic Study resulting an indeterminate future for the Danube frontier.
- Based on the above, Serbia's official position on the Nomination Strategy supported by Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania strengthen Hungary's concerns for both the chances of the eastern countries and the integrity and authenticity of the whole Danube frontier.

- In the light of the joint declaration of the States Parties attached to the Thematic Study and also in accordance with the Operational Guidelines, the States Parties must agree unanimously in any proposal for extension to WHS Frontier of the Roman Empire before a nomination is formally submitted to UNESCO. (Thematic Study 5.2.1)
- In absence of a Nomination Strategy supported and followed by all of the eight countries affected by the Danube frontier it is not allowable to go on with the nomination process of the western segment of the WHS.
- Hungary suggests to continue and strengthen collaboration in order to find the Nomination Strategy which may ensure the inscription of all the Danube frontiers sites of all eight States Parties.



 **Bundesministerium**  
Kunst, Kultur,  
öffentlicher Dienst und Sport

bmkoes.gv.at

**Mag. Andrea Mayer**  
Staatssekretärin für Kunst und Kultur

Concordiaplatz 2, 1010 Wien, Österreich

**Dr. Gergely Gulyás**  
Minister of the Prime Minister's Office  
Kossuth Lajos tér 2-4  
1055 Budapest  
Hungary

Ref.No.: 2021-0.380.466

Vienna, 1 June 2021

Dear Minister,

I am writing to express my cordial respects and sincere congratulations on receiving the ICOMOS recommendation for inscription of the Danube Limes in the prestigious World Heritage list.

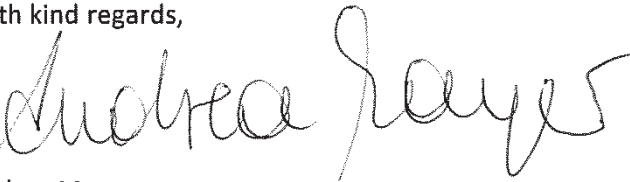
Additionally, I want to communicate my appreciation for your esteemed support during the joint venture in 2019, which led to this joyous result. The prospect of sharing a common World Heritage property is not only the highest global award for cultural sites in our countries, but furthermore an essential foundation of continuous successful economic development, for instance in the realm of sustainable tourism.

Therefore, it is of importance to prepare the last formal steps towards a successful inscription of the property carefully and as soon as possible. Hence, the Austrian National Coordination for UNESCO World Heritage kindly asked the colleagues representing Hungary in its capacity as leading State Party of our common World Heritage application to arrange a videoconference as soon as possible. The objective is to prepare the necessary information jointly for official submission by Hungary in due time.

Alas, we have not yet received a response from the Hungarian colleagues to this important inquiry. We hope the hesitation on the Hungarian side is merely due to a misunderstanding and we look forward to receiving a response soon.

Furthermore, I wish to emphasize the aspiration that the experts of our countries will be able to continue their excellent work on this common project, which bears multiple beneficial aspects far beyond the distinction of an inscription in the World Heritage list. Hungary has been a significant and esteemed partner throughout the process of nomination and we are convinced that this will lead to a continuous cooperation and mutual support by managing our common new World Heritage property.

With kind regards,



Andrea Mayer



Berlin; 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2021

### **Official Position of Germany regarding the Nomination of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube-Limes**

On 10<sup>th</sup> of May, the World Heritage Centre submitted the ICOMOS evaluation concerning the nomination of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes Western Segment to the State Parties concerned. The evaluation recommends the inscription of the property and concludes:

*“This trans-boundary serial nomination is the first stage of implementation of a Nomination Strategy set out in the Thematic Study of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire collectively provided by the involved States Parties of Europe in 2016. This strategy effectively justified major differences between the frontiers in Africa, the Middle East and Europe and, within Europe, between the linear fortifications and those along rivers. It thus allowed a segmental approach to nominations that was notified to the World Heritage Committee in 2017.*


*The current nomination is for the middle part of the River Danube frontiers, nominated as the Danube Limes (Western Segment). In the nomination dossier, it is stated that, if inscribed it would be the intention to submit a future nomination to encompass the lower reaches of the Danube in the Roman province of Moesia, as the Eastern Segment. It is indicated that nominations of further segments in Europe will follow in the near future, as these are already being worked on, while there is also considerable interest in nominating segments in countries bordering the eastern and southern Mediterranean, once appropriate circumstances prevail.*

*This nomination is thus setting the scene for what participating States Parties hope will be many future nominations of segments of the overall Roman Frontiers, which could in the long-term ensure that all major aspects of the frontiers are represented on the World Heritage List as separate properties, linked by the concept of an overall unified frontier.*

*That being the case, ICOMOS considers that this current nomination needs to demonstrate an exemplary approach that others can follow.”*

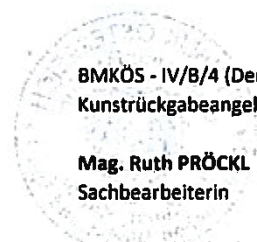
The recognition of the Danube-Limes as a World Heritage site is a necessary first step in order to address the framework outlined by ICOMOS for further extensions of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire. Encouraged by ICOMOS evaluation, Germany is committed to multilateral cooperation and to supporting the nomination of further component parts of the Limes along the Danube as much as possible.

Dr. Birgitta Ringbeck, Head of UNESCO World Heritage coordinating body

 **Federal Ministry**  
**Republic of Austria**  
Arts, Culture,  
Civil Service and Sport

Focal Points and Experts  
Danube Limes Western Segment

[bmkoes.gv.at](http://bmkoes.gv.at)



BMKÖS - IV/B/4 (Denkmalschutz, Baukultur und  
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Please indicate the reference number in your  
email and send them to the following email  
address: [post@bmoeds.gv.at](mailto:post@bmoeds.gv.at).

Our Ref: 2021-0.394.480

**UNESCO World Heritage Nomination**  
**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Danube Limes**  
**Nomination Strategy - Official Position of Austria**

Dear Colleagues!

With reference to the results of our online meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, please find enclosed the position of Austria concerning the Nomination Strategy for the Danube Limes with due regard to the results of the Thematic Study 2017 and the ICOMOS Evaluation 2021 concerning the nomination "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes Western Segment".

ICOMOS recommends the inscription of the property again. Therefore, I kindly ask the colleagues of Hungary in their capacity as leading State Party of the nomination to arrange a meeting as soon as possible to enable the preparation of the last formal steps with view to the World Heritage Committee session.

Allow me to congratulate Hungary for the successful conduct of the proceeding of the nomination since 2019. Many thanks and congratulation to everybody working since many years on this enormous project and thus contributing to the final, most enjoyable and successful result. This being also an encouraging signal for the ones to follow!



With kind regards,



Vienna, 4. June 2021

On behalf of the Federal Minister:

Mag. Ruth PRÖCKL

Enclosure: Annex Danube Limes\_Nomination\_Austrian Position

## **Official Position of Austria regarding the Nomination Strategy for Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes**

With reference to the Official Position of Hungary regarding the Nomination Strategy for Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes, allow me to note in general that the content refers to a status that has already been superseded by the ICOMOS evaluation concerning the nomination of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes Western Segment”. On 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2021, the World Heritage Centre submitted the latter to the State Parties concerned. The evaluation recommends the inscription of the property. With regard to the Nomination Strategy outlined in the Thematic Study and presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2017 the evaluation concludes:

***“This trans-boundary serial nomination is the first stage of implementation of a Nomination Strategy set out in the Thematic Study of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire collectively provided by the involved States Parties of Europe in 2016. This strategy effectively justified major differences between the frontiers in Africa, the Middle East and Europe and, within Europe, between the linear fortifications and those along rivers. It thus allowed a segmental approach to nominations that was notified to the World Heritage Committee in 2017.***

*The current nomination is for the middle part of the River Danube frontiers, nominated as the Danube Limes (Western Segment). In the nomination dossier, it is stated that, if inscribed it would be the intention to submit a future nomination to encompass the lower reaches of the Danube in the Roman province of Moesia, as the Eastern Segment. It is indicated that nominations of further segments in Europe will follow in the near future, as these are already being worked on, while there is also considerable interest in nominating segments in countries bordering the eastern and southern Mediterranean, once appropriate circumstances prevail.*

***This nomination is thus setting the scene for what participating States Parties hope will be many future nominations of segments of the overall Roman Frontiers, which could in the long-term ensure that all major aspects of the frontiers are represented on the World Heritage List as separate properties, linked by the concept of an overall unified frontier.***

***That being the case, ICOMOS considers that this current nomination needs to demonstrate an exemplary approach that others can follow.” (Page 247 resp. 14 ICOMOS Evaluation No 1608rev).***

This conclusion does not only show very clearly that the European “Limes-State Parties” were highly successful with their joint approach for the nomination of the European sections of the FRE. It also distinctly demonstrates the relevance of this inscription for any further nominations respectively for any way forward including possible extensions.

As already stated by the representatives of the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS International during the informal meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> April, the Thematic Study provided a successful way forward, but by itself has no legal binding effect. This would only apply to Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee. This becomes evident in para 4 and 5 of Decision 41 COM 8.B.50, reading that the World Heritage Committee:

- Takes note of the nomination strategy process for the remainder of the serial transnational property Frontiers of the Roman Empire presented in Document WHC/17/41.COM/8B.Add;
- Emphasizes that, if and when, it takes note of a nomination strategy, this is not prejudicial and does not imply that the complex serial transnational nominations proposed would necessarily lead to an inscription on the World Heritage List.

It was the State Parties by jointly elaborating the Thematic Study and the resulting Nomination Strategy who claimed, “the property as a whole will be able to demonstrate Outstanding Universal

Value". The Committee only took note of this statement but did not adopt it and thus did not endorse this claim.

Therefore, the Thematic Study will remain not more and not less than an important guideline for any future nominations or extensions. Legally binding conclusions on further inscriptions can only be drawn by the respective World Heritage Committee decisions.

Regarding para 4 of the official position of Hungary, kindly allow me to clarify, that the mentioned meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> April was an informal exchange of ideas. Thus, one hardly can deduce any official support of the discussed proposals and options. On the contrary, I expressed my personal strong sympathy for a future common World Heritage property including all eight State Parties. One should not be afraid of putting forward this option to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS and discuss it frankly *subsequently* to the inscription of the Danube Limes (Western Segment). However, one also has to stay pragmatic. In case the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS strongly oppose to this approach by putting forward conceivable reasons, one should follow their advice and aim for a separate nomination of the Eastern Segment.

This brings me to para 6 of the Hungarian position, quoting para 5.2.1 of Annex B of the Thematic Study as follows: "In accordance with the Operational Guidelines, the State Parties must agree unanimously on any proposal for extension to WHS FRE before the nomination is formally submitted to UNESCO." By transcribing this quotation from the Thematic Study, a small error has crept in that makes a great difference in the meaning. It is not the State Parties as such who agree with an extension. The correct quotation reads, that it is the "member State Parties of the IGC" (NB the Intergovernmental Committee representing the inscribed property) who have to agree unanimously to an extension, as it is their sole right and duty to do so. In addition, as one easily can discern by the reference to an extension, the latter is only possible by an inscription prior to it.

Concerning para 7, I kindly ask to clarify, where Hungary detected the "absence of a Nomination Strategy supported and followed by all of the eight countries [...]". The whole Thematic Study exercise, carried out jointly by these states in 2016/17, resulted in an anonymously adopted Nomination Strategy. After more than 15 years of repeated efforts to inscribe further parts of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, this led to a highly successful approach and to the current recommendation for inscription of "the first stage" of the serial-transboundary property.

I therefore totally agree with the suggestion to continue and strengthen collaboration. However, with reference to the afore said, certainly not by drawing the wheel back and finding another Nomination Strategy, but to do the utmost to support the partner State Parties of the Danube Limes Eastern Segment in achieving a successful nomination and inscription; either by way of extension or by nominating a separate property.

However, the current inscription is the key to success. In other words: without this inscription, no others will be able to follow.

Ruth Pröckl



Head of National Coordination for UNESCO World Heritage





Ref. No.: PUSR-2021/4418-6/46841

Bratislava, 8<sup>th</sup> June 2021

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes: official position of the Slovak Republic regarding the World Heritage Nomination Strategy**

With reference to the earlier expressed official positions of the involved States Parties regarding the Nomination Strategy for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes,

and pursuant to the ICOMOS evaluation concerning the nomination of the Danube Limes for inscription on the World Heritage List (received on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2021),

we hereby confirm the long lasting commitment of the Slovak Republic to continue in the well-established transnational cooperation aiming for the World Heritage listing of the entire Danube Limes as originally envisaged in the 2016 Nomination Strategy and to strengthen this cooperation towards further research and preservation of this outstanding part of our shared cultural heritage.

The currently assessed World Heritage nomination of the Danube Limes (western segment) is the outcome of many years of efforts that have evolved from the original separate national nominations into the exemplary international cooperation, resulting not only in this serial nomination but also in the Thematic Study and Strategy for future nominations of segments of the overall Roman Frontiers. The strategy was prepared in a consistent manner based on the latest state of scientific knowledge, in dialogue with ICOMOS and the States Parties concerned, and as such has been noted and commended by the World Heritage Committee in 2017 as a solution for a feasible nomination process.

Although not legally binding, the approach for future Roman Frontiers nominations set out in the Nomination Strategy, has received wide professional acknowledgement and has since guided the States Parties of the Roman Frontiers in preparing their World Heritage nominations. For this reason, we consider it important to respect the principle of procedural certainty and to continue the nomination process in accordance with the Nomination Strategy.

Questions concerning the Danube Limes nomination identified by ICOMOS in its December 2020 report, and those raised at the Danube Limes (western and eastern segment) meeting on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, are a natural part of the continuously evolving nomination process and an important notice of the challenges ahead. They certainly need to be addressed in an open discussion which would take into consideration the interest and expertise of the nominating States Parties just as well as the advice of the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS aimed at the sustainable long-term protection of the Danube Limes sites. However, unless there is a strong scientific justification and the clear consensus of the States Parties involved they do not pose the necessity to change the agreed strategy.

Recalling the conclusions of the afore-mentioned ICOMOS evaluation report which acknowledges that *“the Danube Limes nomination is the first stage of implementation of a Nomination Strategy set out in the Thematic Study (...) in 2016”* and that *“this nomination is thus setting the scene for what participating States Parties hope will be many future nominations of segments of the overall Roman Frontiers”*, the Slovak Republic supports the position of Austria and Germany and considers the inscription of the Danube Limes (western segment) to be the crucial step for the success of any further additions to the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage framework.

Bearing in mind the responsibility of the Danube Limes (western segment) States Parties for achieving of this objective, we strongly support and welcome all future activities focused on continuation and strengthening of international cooperation among the eight Danube Limes countries and within the Roman Frontiers Cluster as a whole.

With kind regards,



PhDr. Radoslav Ragač, PhD.  
director general  
National Focal Point for World Cultural Heritage





PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

MINISTER

**Mrs. Mechtild Rössler**  
**Director**  
**World Heritage Centre**  
**Secretary, World Heritage Convention**  
**UNESCO**

Budapest, 8<sup>th</sup> of June 2021

7, place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris CEDEX 07  
France

**Dear Madame Director Rössler,**

With reference to the Consolidated Nomination to World Heritage List of the „Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Western Segment)“ submitted by Hungary on behalf of the States Parties Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia on the 29<sup>th</sup> of January, 2020 (hereafter: Nomination), particularly to the section „Part E - The Name of the Property and the Future Danube Limes Nominations“ of the Cover Letter to the Consolidated Nomination, Hungary informs the Secretariat as follows.

First and foremost correspondingly to the Article 6 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (hereafter: Convention), whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States Parties on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage protected by the Convention is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, Hungary recognize that the protection -inclusive of identification, conservation and presentation- of our common heritage is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.

Furthermore Hungary is conscious of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes and is committed to preserve and transmit this exceptional archaeological heritage to future generations.

In the context of the preparation of extensions to the transnational, serial World Heritage property 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' and in order to provide the necessary documentation to allow the development of a World Heritage Nomination Strategy for the Roman Frontiers as a whole and in detail for Europe at the suggestion of ICOMOS the Thematic Study and Proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy regarding The Frontiers of the Roman Empire (hereafter: Thematic Study) has been prepared in 2017. As an element of the Thematic Study, a Nomination Strategy for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire has been developed, comprising an overall vision for the Frontiers, outlining how future



nominations may be presented to the World Heritage Committee, and how they might demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value. Thus the Thematic Study the past years provided solid framework for the States Parties to ensure the preparation of better quality Tentative Lists, optimize success of World Heritage nominations related to Frontiers, achieve sustainable World Heritage properties in the sense of on-going protection, conservation and management, and to agree on common management principles in order to harmonize approaches for the protection, conservation, management, interpretation and promotion of the overall Frontiers and of its individual component sites.

According to the Thematic Study the Danube frontier which runs for 2400 km along the river Danube and is located within the territories of Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Hungary is one single property, which distinctiveness stand out most prominently when viewed as a whole. (Thematic Study 8.3.2, 8.4.2) As it is defined, as a whole, the Danube frontier outstandingly demonstrates the evolution of the Roman military responses to external pressure resulting from unremitting migration. The remains of the various military installations, which in many cases survived astonishingly well to the present day, are the most impressive testimonies of a large-scale external war and the longest surviving river frontier section. (Thematic Study 8.3.2, 8.4.2) Furthermore the Thematic Study set forth that the property as a whole will be able to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value. The additional attributes of the eastern segment are contributory rather than sufficient for nominations as a separate property. (Thematic Study 8.6.3)

During the ICOMOS Advisory Process of the Nomination ICOMOS raised the issue of reconsidering both the name of the property and the method of submitting the second phase of the Danube Limes. In view of what has been proposed in the Final Report of ICOMOS from 17<sup>th</sup> of January 2020 -individual nomination of the eastern segment- the Danube Limes States Parties agreed on carefully examining this proposal and deciding how to proceed.

For this reason on the 1<sup>st</sup> April of 2021 the focal points of Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Hungary and the representatives of WHC and ICOMOS held an online meeting. The question of an individual nomination of the eastern segment raised by the Final Report of ICOMOS was supported only by the States Parties Austria, Germany and Slovakia and it created a division between the Danube Limes States Parties. Hungary and the States Parties of the eastern segment pointed out that the separate nomination is contrary to the Thematic Study resulting an indeterminate future for the Danube frontier. In order to reach unanimous consensus Hungary proposed that all eight States Parties should consider all nomination options and make an official statement by the end of May.

Serbia's official position on the nomination strategy supported by Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania and the declaration of Austria reflecting on Hungary's official position, furthermore the absence of Slovakia's and Germany's official statement strengthened Hungary's concerns for both the chances of the eastern countries' nomination and the integrity and authenticity of the whole Danube frontier.

In the light of the joint declaration of the States Parties attached to the Thematic Study and also in accordance with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (hereafter: Operational Guidelines), the States Parties must agree

unanimously in any proposal for extension to WHS Frontier of the Roman Empire before a nomination is formally submitted to UNESCO. (Thematic Study 5.2.1)

Hungary believes that in absence of a nomination strategy supported and followed by all of the eight countries affected by the Danube frontier it is not allowable to go on with the nomination process of the western segment of the Danube Limes.

For the reasons above in order to find the nomination strategy which may ensure the inscription of all the Danube frontiers sites of all eight States Parties, in accordance with article III.F 152 of the Operational Guidelines Hungary hereby withdraws its nomination.

Hungary is committed to further strengthen its cooperation with the Danube Limes States Parties and the World Heritage Centre and remains open for dialogue.

Yours sincerely,



The image shows a circular official stamp in blue ink. The text around the top inner edge of the stamp reads "Miniszterelnökséget Vezető". In the center of the stamp is the coat of arms of Hungary. At the bottom of the stamp, there is a small "I." between two asterisks. Overlaid on the stamp is a handwritten signature in blue ink. Below the stamp, the name "Gergely Gulyás" is printed in a black, sans-serif font.



 Permanent Delegation  
of Austria to  
UNESCO in Paris



Permanent Delegation  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to UNESCO



Paris, 14 June 2021

Excellency,

Distinguished member of the World Heritage Committee,

The States Parties of Austria, Germany and Slovakia would like to clarify their position on the unilateral withdrawal of the transboundary serial nomination “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)” by Hungary. Hungary took this step without any prior consultation with the States Parties concerned.

As a justification for the withdrawal, Hungary refers to a situation that has already been superseded by Draft Decision 44 COM 8B.23 recommending the inscription of the property on the basis of the ICOMOS evaluation. With regard to the Nomination Strategy outlined in the Thematic Study presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2017, the ICOMOS evaluation concludes:

***“This transboundary serial nomination is the first stage of implementation of a Nomination Strategy set out in the Thematic Study of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire collectively provided by the involved States Parties of Europe in 2016. [...] This nomination is thus setting the scene for what participating States Parties hope will be many future nominations of segments of the overall Roman Frontiers, which could in the long-term ensure that all major aspects of the frontiers are represented on the World Heritage List as separate properties, linked by the concept of an overall unified frontier. That being the case, ICOMOS considers that this current nomination needs to demonstrate an exemplary approach that others can follow.” (Page 247 resp. 14 ICOMOS Evaluation No 1608rev).***

This conclusion does not only demonstrate very clearly that the European “Limes States Parties” were highly successful with their joint approach for the nomination of the European sections of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire. It also distinctly underlines the relevance of this inscription for further nominations and for the way forward including possible extensions.

It was the ten States Parties involved in the European part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, which jointly elaborated the Thematic Study and the resulting Nomination Strategy, stating “The property as a whole will be able to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value”. The Committee took note of this statement in its 41<sup>st</sup> session in 2017. However, ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre put forward the proposal to nominate the Danube Limes as two separate sites instead of as one site to be gradually extended.

Against this backdrop, the States Parties of the Danube Limes discussed this option informally in a video conference on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021. The discussion ended without an official

conclusion being reached. The participants agreed on follow-up meetings scheduled for 19<sup>th</sup> May and 9<sup>th</sup> June 2021 to continue their deliberations.

Instead of continuing this dialogue, Hungary on 1<sup>st</sup> June submitted an “official position” which did not reflect the ongoing discussion on possible approaches for the nomination of the western and eastern segment. It claimed that there would be an “absence of a Nomination Strategy supported and followed by all of the eight countries affected by the Danube frontier” by quoting positions of States Parties which had not been shared with the whole group and thus cannot be verified.

The letter from Hungary dated 8<sup>th</sup> June 2021 constructs a concern for “both the chances of the eastern countries’ nomination and the integrity and authenticity of the whole Danube frontier” and hereby tries to justify the withdrawal of the nomination. In our view this concern is not only misplaced in view of what we have set out above, it does also not accurately represent the discussions among States Parties as explained in this letter.

We are concerned that the hard work carried out by all States Parties, regardless of whether they were working on the current nomination or the component parts to follow in the future, could be put into danger. After many years of repeated efforts to inscribe further parts of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, the Nomination Strategy had led to a highly successful approach resulting in the current recommendation for inscription of “the first stage” of the transboundary serial property. It is the ground-breaking first step for the next ones to follow.


We request that the Danube Limes nomination remains on the agenda of the 44<sup>th</sup> World Heritage Committee session as originally scheduled and that it is discussed by the members of the World Heritage Committee in order to clarify how to proceed further. Moreover, we call upon the World Heritage Committee to support the willing States Parties to proceed with the nomination of the Danube Limes on the basis of the Nomination Strategy confirmed by the World Heritage Committee in its 41<sup>st</sup> session in 2017.

We shall reaffirm our continuous commitment to our joint Danube Limes dossier and the project of the overall “Frontiers of the Roman Empire” cluster. We hope that Hungary can join the property once inscribed at a later time, when Hungary is ready to do so.

Please accept, Excellency and distinguished member of the World Heritage Committee, the assurances of our highest consideration.



**H. E. Ms Claudia  
REINPRECHT**  
Ambassador, Permanent  
Delegation of Austria to  
UNESCO



**H.E. Mr Peter REUSS**  
Ambassador, Permanent  
Delegation of Germany to  
UNESCO



**H.E. Ms Anna PLASSAT  
MURINOVA**  
Ambassador, Permanent  
Delegation of Slovakia to  
UNESCO



Minister  
Dr. Gergely Gulyás  
Prime Minister's Office  
Kossuth Lajos ter 2-4  
1055 Budapest  
Hungary


20 July 2021

Dear Minister Gulyás,

it was with great pleasure that we – Austria, Germany and Slovakia – had read the ICOMOS evaluation report at the end of May, which recommends to the World Heritage Committee to inscribe the Danube Limes on the World Heritage List. While respecting the sovereign decision of Hungary to withdraw from the joint nomination, we regret it deeply and hope that Hungary can join at a later stage.

The evaluation report underlines that the inscription of first parts of the Danube Limes is a prerequisite for the recognition of further sites of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire down the Danube. That is why we feel committed to continue the phased approach that we have jointly agreed and as outlined in the Thematic Study and its nomination strategy which aims for the inscription of the Danube Limes as one single World Heritage property step by step. In this, we are also supported by States Parties preparing the nomination of further component parts at a later stage. Many Committee members encouraged us as well. Consequently we have asked the World Heritage Committee to inscribe the western section without the Hungarian components at the upcoming 44th session taking place next week.

We very much hope that you will also accept our position and that you will not oppose a corresponding decision by the World Heritage Committee.



Andrea Mayer



Nataliá Milanová



Michelle Müntefering