

THE DANUBE LINES IN SLOVAKIA

PRINTED FINAL DOCUMENT
TO NOMINATE THE SLOVAKIAN LINES
AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE



**CENTRAL
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EUROPEAN UNION
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DEVELOPMENT FUND

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and co-financed by the ERDF

NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION
OF THE PROPERTY
ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

DANUBE LIMES IN SLOVAKIA
**- ANCIENT ROMAN MONUMENTS
ON THE MIDDLE DANUBE**

extension of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site

MONUMENTS BOARD OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

2011

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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Party: Slovak Republic

State, Province or Region:

Bratislavský samosprávny kraj (Bratislava Self-governing region)

Nitriansky samosprávny kraj (Nitra Self-governing region)

Name of Property: Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second:

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce:

N 48° 3' 21.46'', E 17° 08' 58.52''

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia":

N 47° 44' 41.68'', E 18° 11' 56.02''

Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property:

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce is situated in the north-eastern part of Rusovce, which is a borough of Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Republic. The fort is situated at the Gerulatská Street, its boundaries are defined by lots no. 114 and 115.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" is situated about 2 km south-west of the municipality of Iža on the left bank of the Danube river on the level of its 1762,6 – 1762,85 river km. The nominated site is defined by the borders of the national cultural monument – Roman Military Camp Iža – and delimited by lots no. 1696/2, 1697, 1698/1, 1699, 1701, 1702, 1704/1, 1704/2, 1704/4, 1705/1, 1705/3, 1709/1.

Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube – the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce and the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" constituted an integral part of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* at their Danube, north-Pannonian portion. Their extent, floor plans, structures and construction correspond with the principles of the Roman military architecture used in the entire empire. They demonstrate a high level of the Roman strategic and logistics planning, advanced transportation technology and architecture, as well as flexible, efficient and ingenious use of available material resources in the construction of fortifications and ensuring the long-term protection of the empire's frontier. At the same time, they are proof of the expansion of the Roman Empire, its cosmopolitan character and interaction with the native population as well as the population in neighbouring areas beyond its borders – the *Barbaricum*, which contributed to the dissemination of accomplishments of the Roman civilization in the Danube region and the incorporation of this territory of Europe in the historical context of its development in the 1st to the 4th century AD.

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce was the first in the Carnuntum – Ad Flexum line. It is a significant evidence of the highly developed and intensive settlement of Gerulata from the 1st century to the end of the 4th century.

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" is the only identified permanent military fort in the northern Pannonian portion of the *Limes Romanus*, which 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.

Criteria under which property is nominated:

Criterion (ii): The ancient Roman monuments in the Middle Danube region – the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce and the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia, as significant parts of frontier fortifications of the Roman Empire on the Danube River, represent the characteristic types of the Roman fortification architecture; they significantly affected the overall development of architecture and town planning from the 1st to the 4th century AD in this area. The entire northern portion of the Roman borderline –*Limes Romanus* – also served as the environment for the gradual and continuous exchange of civilization gains of the developed

Roman ancient world with neighbouring, predominantly German tribes and nations at the lower development level.

Criterion (iii): The ancient Roman monuments in the Middle Danube region – the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce and the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" are unique evidence of the spread of the developed Roman civilization all the way up to the Middle Danube. Despite its collapse, it was of the extraordinary significance and influence on the further cultural and civilization development in Europe and the world which continues until today.

Criterion (iv):

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" is the only identified permanent military fort on the northern-Pannonian portion of the *Limes Romanus*, which 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 northern bank of the Danube; and it is one of the most extensive Roman construction complexes in the *Barbaricum* in general. 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 the evidence of the outstanding technological, logistics and transportation abilities of the Romans.

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce was an integral part of the frontier fortifications of the northern Pannonian portion; and the first one in the Carnuntum – Ad Flexum line. Its construction-historical development distinctively reflects the entire gradual and long-term development of the Roman fortification architecture in this section of the Danube borders, from the beginning of its construction up to the building of the late-antic fortification in the post-Valetinian period around 380 AD. At the same time, it is a testimony to the intensive settlement of this space from the end of the 1st century to the end of the 4th century and the noteworthy attractiveness of the Roman works of architecture also at the periphery – frontier of the Roman Empire.

Both monuments are significant examples of characteristic types of Roman fortification architecture which distinctively illustrate significant and important periods in the historical development of the Roman Empire on its border with the surrounding world.

Name and contact information of official local institution

Organization: Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky

(Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic)

Address: Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava

Tel: +421 2 20 464 111

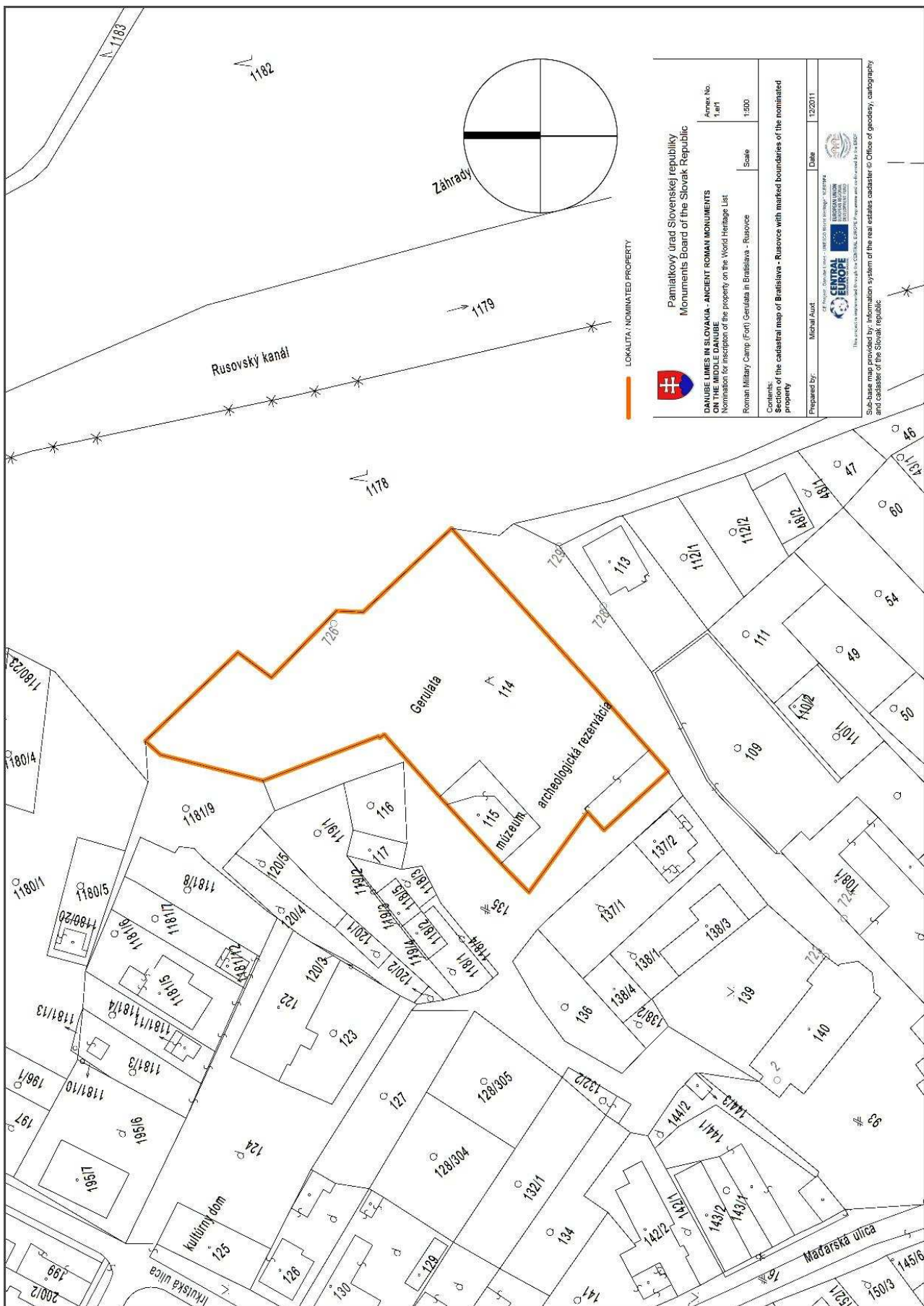
Fax: +421 2 54 775 844

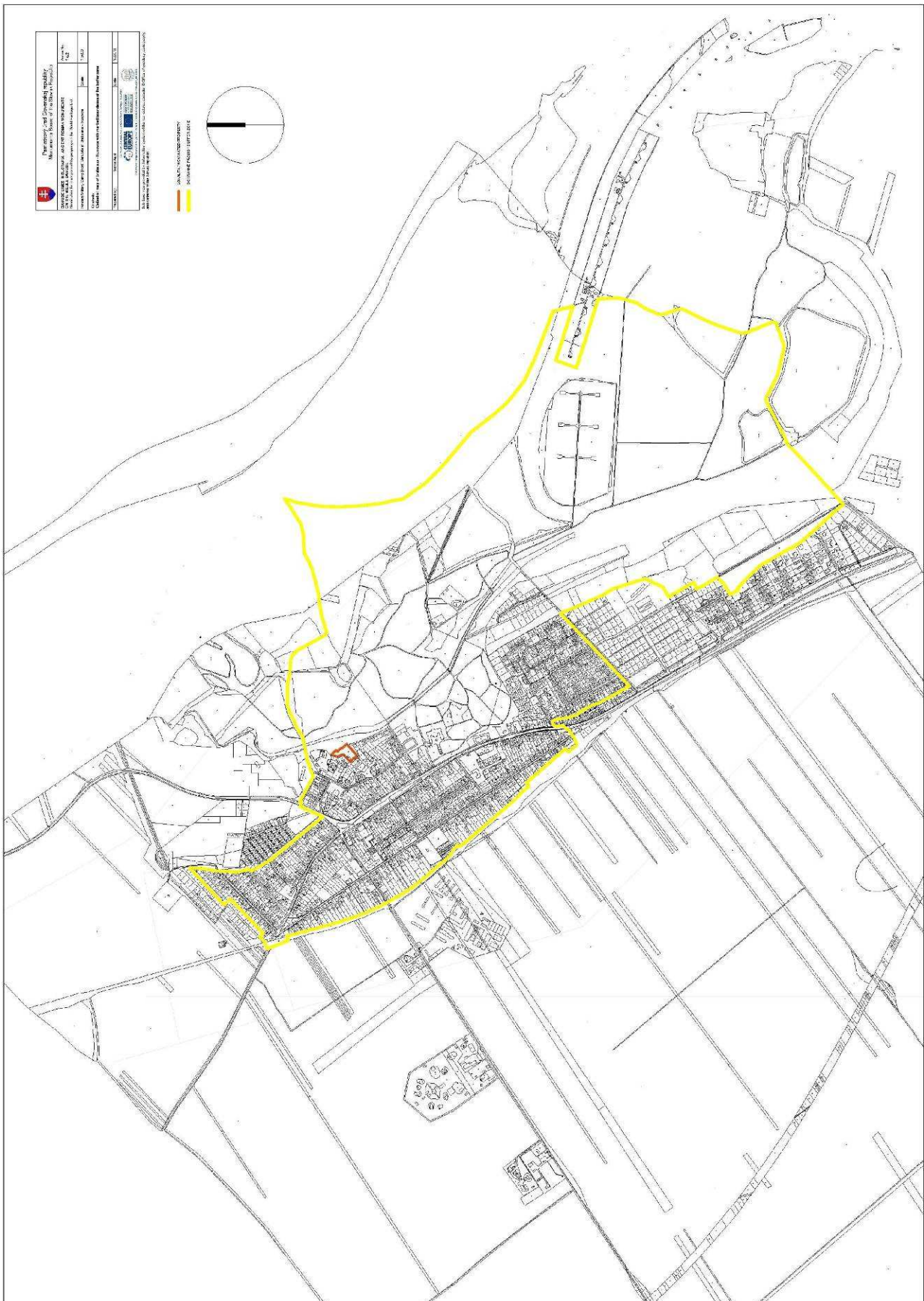
E-mail: podatelna@pamiatky.gov.sk

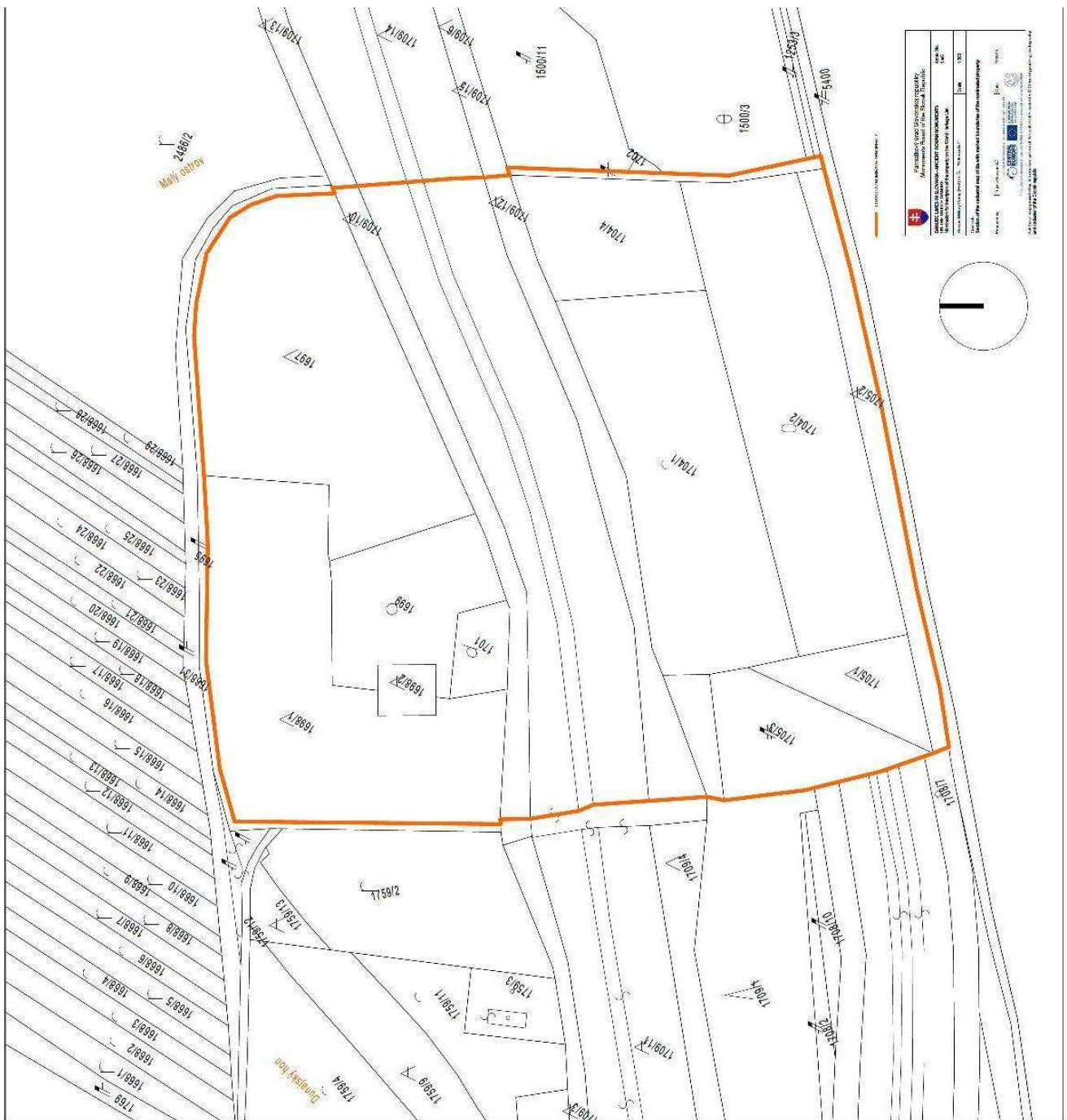
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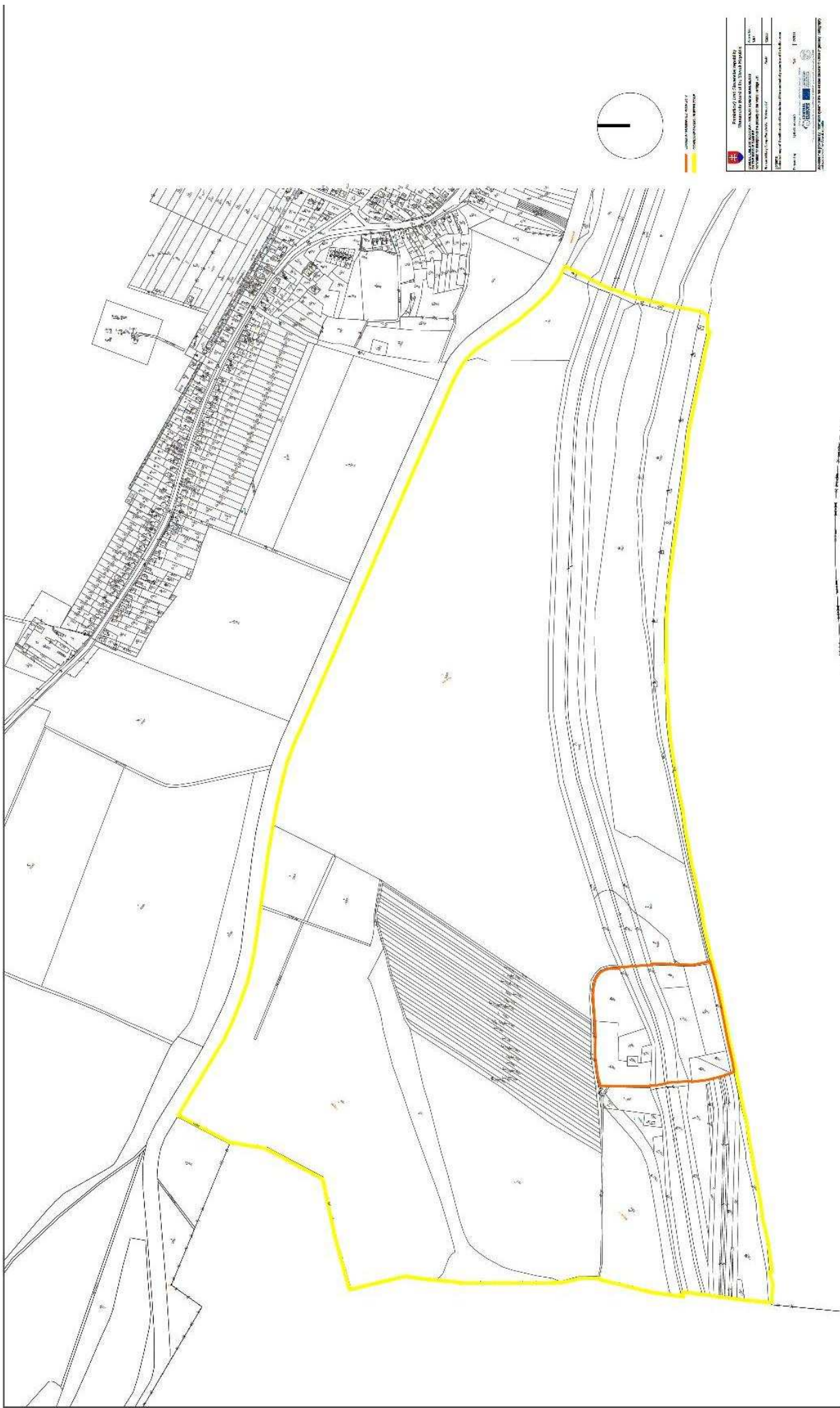
A4 size maps of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone:

1. Section of the cadastral map of Bratislava - Rusovce with marked boundaries of the nominated property
2. Cadastral map of Bratislava - Rusovce with marked boundaries of the buffer zone
3. Section of the cadastral map of Iža with marked boundaries of the nominated property
4. Cadastral map of Iža with marked boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone









4.

NOMINATION DOCUMENT

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.A COUNTRY / STATE PARTY:

Slovak Republic

1.B REGION:

Bratislava Self-governing region

Nitra Self-governing region

1.C NAME OF PROPERTY

Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube

The further extension of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* World Heritage Site including:

- Hadrian's Wall in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987,
- Upper German-Raetian Limes in Germany, inscribed on the list in 2005,
- Antonine Wall in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland inscribed in 2008.

1.D GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce:

N 48° 3' 21.46'', E 17° 08' 58.52''

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

N 47° 44' 41.68'', E 18° 11' 56.02''

1.E MAPS AND PLANS, SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE

See Annex No. 1.e

1.e/1 Section of the cadastral map of Bratislava - Rusovce with marked boundaries of the nominated property

1.e/2 Cadastral map of Bratislava - Rusovce with marked boundaries of the buffer zone

1.e/3 Archeological topography of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce – the buffer zone of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata

1.e/4 Section of the ortophotomap of Bratislava - Rusovce with marked boundaries of the nominated property

1.e/5 Ortophotomap of Bratislava - Rusovce with marked boundaries of the buffer zone

1.e/6 Section of the cadastral map of Iža with marked boundaries of the nominated property

1.e/7 Cadastral map of Iža with marked boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone

1.e/8 Section of the ortophotomap of Iža with marked boundaries of the nominated property

1.e/9 Ortophotomap of Iža with marked boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone

1.e/10 Frontiers of the Roman Empire with highlighted sites already inscribed on the World Heritage List

1.e/11 Danube portion of the frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes

1.F AREA OF NOMINATED PROPERTY AND PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

Area of nominated property: 0.4071 ha

Buffer zone: 367.1372 ha

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

Area of nominated property: 6.7768 ha

Buffer zone: 161.5428 ha

2. DESCRIPTION

2.A DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

2.a/1 Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Limes Romanus

Limes Romanus represents the border of the Roman Empire at its largest in the 2nd century AD. It stretched approximately 5,000 km from the Atlantic Ocean in the north of Britain, across Europe to the Black Sea and from there to the Red Sea and across North Africa all the way back to the Atlantic Ocean, it circled the Mediterranean Sea. Today the path of this border is predominantly constituted by archaeological findings of walls, trenches, fortifications, forts, watchtowers and civilian settlements. Some elements of the frontier line were discovered, some renewed and presented, others irretrievably destroyed. The 118 kilometre-long Hadrian's Wall (Great Britain) was built at the order of Emperor Hadrian in 122 on the northern border of the Roman province of Britannia. It is an example of the military zone organization, protective technique and geo-political strategy of ancient Rome. The Antonine Wall is a sixty-kilometre-long portion of the Roman Empire border fortification in Scotland (Great Britain); its construction was launched by the Emperor Antoninus Pius in 142 AD as protection against Barbarians from the north – it represents the northwest portion of the frontier *Limes Romanus*.

Two portions of the frontier – *Limes Romanus* in Germany stretch 550 km from the northwest of the country up to the Danube in the southeast (*see Annex No. 1.e/10*).

2.a/2 Danube Limes

The portion of the Roman Empire border along the river Danube, which stretches approximately 2,000 km from Eining, Bavaria all the way to the Black Sea through eight states in total: Germany (Bavaria), Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania (*see Annex No. 1.e/11*).

2.a/3 Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

Rusovce is a borough of Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Republic, situated in the Danubian Lowlands, on the edge of the alluvial plains of the right bank of the Danube River, in the immediate vicinity of its former site – the Rusovce river branch surrounding several islands. The adjacent territory is characterized by a mildly profiled lowland terrain with an elevation of 130 to 136 meters above sea level. The Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata is situated on the northeast edge of Rusovce (*see Annex no. 1.e/3*).

The site of the fort and its attached settlement was probably chosen at the time of its origin because of the strategic position on the trade route following the southern bank of the Danube, the possibility to use branches of the Danube as a harbour and to cross the river via a ford. From a strategic point of view, military units in Gerulata protected the east flank of the legionary headquarters at Carnuntum, which was also the capital of the province of Pannonia. The fort was part of a unique chain of fortifications on the Roman Empire frontier known as the Limes Romanus and it was built on the same principle which the Romans used throughout their empire.

The nearly square-shaped fort was protected by a stone wall, defensive ditch, ramparts and gates on each side of a right-angled plan. The streets had drains; the commander and the officers had their own building. The garrison had baths, places of worship and a hospital for people and animals; the soldiers lived in barracks.

The wood-clay fort was an integrated and complete settlement that saw intensive activity from the second half of the 1st century to the 2nd century AD. The quality of the construction of the fort is attested to by the foundations and above ground parts of buildings and other structures, painted interior plastering, epigraphic and burial monuments and of course also moveable items.

Currently, sections of the fort's bare walls are presented in situ within the framework of the exterior premises of the museum "Ancient Gerulata" in Rusovce, which is a part of the Bratislava City Museum. The remaining parts of the fort, outside the museum area, are situated underground (they are partially documented by archaeological research) 40 cm up to 2.5 m under the surface without any intervention, frequently under later building structures.

The site's contemporary presentation shows the stone watchtower, a fortified tower – late classical fortifications (29 x 30 m), parts of which have been preserved and restored for display purposes above ground (Fig. 1).

This was the final building of the fourth stage of construction and was built into the corner of the older fort. The tower had 12 massive pillars forming a courtyard. The foundations of the pillars went down to a depth of 4 m. The depth of the foundations of the pillars and the perimeter walls of the tower (3 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 (Fig. 7). On the east side of the fort an original interior floor from the fourth construction phase has survived. The floor has been conserved and a part of the original is displayed under a protective cover. The masonry has been preserved by a covering layer of concrete.

Epigraphic sources, findings of archaeological articles, fragments of artistic stone work and a number of findings of material culture from Gerulata form part of the exposition of the Gerulata Museum in Rusovce. A comprehensive information system about the fort and the ancient monuments in Rusovce and their classification within the *Limes Romanus* are also located within the museum premises (Fig. 11, 16).

Buffer zone

The already existing and lawfully declared Protected Historic Zone of Rusovce (a territory protected by the Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites – see *Annex No. 7.b/3*) serves as the buffer zone of Gerulata. It covers almost the entire Bratislava borough of Rusovce and the natural environment in the space between the built area and the Danube River. The town planning, construction activities and the architectural solution within the Protected Historic Zone of Rusovce must be in compliance with the Principles of protection (see *Annex No. 7.b/4*) which are based on respect for the preserved urban structure with its simultaneous revitalizing. In terms of historical value, the archaeological site of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata with its urban complex of civilian settlements and burial grounds represent the main focus.

The existence of the Gerulata complex and the archaeological findings are crucial for all types of construction activities in the area between the Danube branch, the western edges of the protected historic zone, Balkánska Street and the mansion park in Rusovce. The location of the Bratislava borough of Rusovce predetermines it in particular for residential purposes – with a family residential development, with structures for public administration and cultural and social infrastructure, as well as a recreational background of wider significance. Extension of the aforementioned functions in the given territory is regulated to ensure that the archaeological layer is primarily protected. Archaeological research must precede every new development in the buffer zone.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

The remains of the "Kelemantia" military fort are located east of the town of Komárno, approximately 2.2 km southwest of the centre of the municipality of Iža, in location Leányvár (Dievčí hrad, Devín) on the left bank of the Danube, at an elevation of approximately 108 – 111 meters above sea level (*see Annex No. 1.e/9*). Its area appears slightly above the surrounding flat plain terrain as a square-shaped low ridge accentuated in the western, northern and eastern part by the residues of ramparts and ditches (Fig. 30). The surface is grass covered, lined with a row of trees in the north-west; south-west and south-east are bordered with dense greenery of wildy grown bushes and trees.

In terms of historical-geographical aspects, the fort's territory at the time of its construction after 175 AD was situated on the northern periphery of the Roman Empire. It was in fact located in the *Barbaricum*, as a military base during one of the most significant military conflicts in the history of the Roman Empire, the Marcomannic Wars.

At the end of the Marcomannic Wars, the Romans built a stone fort on the site of a destroyed wood-clay camp with a permanent military garrison. This massive 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 fort buildings remain buried under the ground. All that can be seen are certain parts uncovered by archaeological research, which are found at levels below the surrounding area, at the approximate level from the time of their construction (Fig. 31). Generally, torsos of foundations of the original massive stone walls have been preserved; their overground parts have been preserved only to a rather limited extent.

South gate (Fig. 36) – Of the southern wall of the fort built at the end of the 2nd century, there survive a part of the foundations and the overground walls of the south-western corner towers, the

western and eastern middle towers, two sections of the fortification wall and the walls of the south-eastern corner tower with a curving frontal fortification wall. Overground walls survive of the west side of the rectangular west side tower of the southern two-arch gate and its central pillar. The remainder of the fortification wall is marked only by the foundation trenches filled with debris. The missing parts of the fortification wall on the south side have been replaced up to the height of the preserved parts by a reconstructed wall on shallow foundations for presentation purposes. A part of the overground walls of the southern middle tower have also survived on the west side of the fort, and these have also been partially filled in.

North gate (Fig. 39) – All that remains of the original massive stone walls of the northern fortifications are parts of the foundations; there are very limited traces of them above the ground. Of the original walls of the north gate built at the end of the 2nd century there is only a part of the south-western corner of the western guardian tower and a block of masonry from its reconstruction in the 4th century. Of the remainder there remains only the foundation ditches filled with debris. The plan of its rectangular guardian towers and their horse-shoe shaped extensions is currently marked out by quarry stones at the original level of their construction.

Baths (Fig. 43) – In the south-east corner of the southern part of the camp, a bathhouse is uncovered; this was built at the end of the 2nd century with later reconstructions. Besides the massive foundations, the majority of the above ground walls have survived without plasterwork and in some places there are fragments of the base layer of the cement floor.

South-eastern corner of the fortifications (Fig. 42) – Of the southern wall of the fort built at the end of the 2nd century, there survive a part of the foundations and the above ground walls of the south-western corner towers, the western and eastern intermediate towers, two sections of the fortification wall and the walls of the south-eastern corner tower with a curving frontal fortification wall.

The remainder of the fortification wall is marked only by the foundation trenches filled with debris. The missing parts of the fortification wall on the southern side have been replaced up to the height of the preserved parts by a reconstructed wall on shallow foundations for presentation purposes.

Well (Fig. 44) dug on the site of a demolished barrack building around the middle of the 3rd century at the time of Germanic invasions. In the 4th century the well was deepened to around 4.2 m.

Cistern (Fig. 46) – To the west of the centre of the fort, below the level of the surrounding terrain, there survive the walls of a small cistern with the original cement on a part of the walls.

The missing parts were filled in by brick walls during the first research at the beginning of the twentieth century and the upper parts of the walls were added in the 1970s. At present it is covered by an open wooden protective shelter.

South-western part of the fortifications with the southern middle tower – Of the southern wall of the fort built at the end of the 2nd century, there survive a part of the foundations and the above ground walls of the south-western corner towers, the western and eastern middle towers, two sections of the fortification wall and the walls of the south-eastern corner tower with a curving frontal fortification wall.

The remainder of the fortification wall is marked only by the foundation trenches filled with debris. The missing parts of the fortification wall on the south side have been replaced up to the height of the preserved parts by a reconstructed wall on shallow foundations for presentation purposes.

A part of the above ground walls of the southern middle tower have also survived on the west side of the fort, and these have also been partially filled in.

South-eastern part of the fortifications with a middle tower (Fig. 41) – Of the southern wall of the fort built at the end of the 2nd century, there survive a part of the foundations and the above ground walls of the south-western corner towers, the western and eastern middle towers, two sections of the fortification wall and the walls of the south-eastern corner tower with a curving frontal fortification wall.

The remainder of the fortification wall is marked only by the foundation trenches filled with debris. The missing parts of the fortification wall on the southern side have been replaced up to the height of the preserved parts by a reconstructed wall on shallow foundations for presentation purposes.

Fortifications – The camp built during the reign of Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161 – 180 AD) was defended by two v-shaped ditches and an earth embankment with a wooden palisade. This camp was destroyed by Germanic tribes around 179. As regards the fortifications of the wood-clay camp, we know a part of the story of the two defensive ditches, which have been uncovered in some sections – in the area of the north-east corner, the east side middle tower, the north gate and the north-west corner of the stone fort. They ran in an east-west direction parallel to each other at a

distance of approximately 5–6 m from each other; they had a v-shape with a width of around 5m and a depth of 2.3–2.6 m.

North-east tower (Fig. 40) – All that remains of the original massive stone walls of the northern fortifications are parts of the foundations; there are very limited traces of them above ground. Overground parts of the walls of the corner tower and the front fortification wall from the 2nd century have survived uncovered in the north east corner.

North-west tower – All that remains of the original massive stone walls of the northern fortifications are parts of the foundations; there are very limited traces of them above ground.

The foundations and parts of the overground walls of the corner tower from the end of the second century have been preserved in the north-west corner.

Of the foundations of the fortification wall forming a regular arc and the later Roman extension with a fan-shaped floor plan there remain only the foundation ditches filled with debris. These have also been marked out at the uncovered level with original quarry stone.

Barrack building (Fig. 45) – A major part of the buildings in the fort were barracks, foundations of which were built of quarry stone with walls made from wooden beams and unfired bricks. The roofs were covered with fired tiles.

The barracks from the end of the 2nd century were divided into two rooms: a front room for storing weapons, equipment and baggage, and the men's living quarters.

Of the internal buildings, there remain in the south-western quarter of the camp the uncovered outlines of barrack buildings from the end of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd centuries. The majority of their foundations of quarry stone laid on earth were removed for secondary use already in the Roman period. The original trenches of the foundations were filled with dry laid quarry stone and in this form they are presented at the uncovered level.

The area of the fort with uncovered parts of the architecture, supplemented with information panels containing texts and drawn reconstructions, is presented to the public and freely accessible for visitors.

The findings and collections are deposited in the Podunajské Museum in Komárno – in the Roman Lapidarium (Fig. 53), and in other expositions of this museum. Roman Lapidarium Exposition

located in the largest bastion, No. VI, of Komárno fortification system presents the Roman stone sculpture monuments (altars and tomb stones, sarcophagi, sculptures, architectural articles) from the 1st to 4th century AD, including stone artefacts from the site in Iža – "Kelemantia".

Some of the findings from archaeological research are deposited at the Archeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra.

Buffer zone

The area of the proposed buffer zone is designed with consideration and respect for the natural character of the territory and the visual integrity of the site with the municipality. The boundaries of the territory are formed by natural barriers such as banks of streams, northwards the banks of the Iža channel – the Little Danube (Malý Dunaj), southwards the banks of the Danube River, eastwards the concrete slab access road from the municipality of Iža to the banks of the Danube and at the same time to the site and westwards, the current administrative line of the cadastre of the municipality of Iža and a dirt road (*see Annex No. 1.e/7*).

The buffer zone is designed to ensure the preservation, protection and presentation of the values of the immovable national cultural monument of the archaeological site of the fort in Iža - Leányvár. All activities within the territory of the buffer zone are required to respect the Preservation principles (*see Annex No. 7.b/5*) defined in order to create a space for protection of the natural environment of the immovable national cultural monument and other anticipated archaeological findings and sites.

Register of lots of the buffer zone:

1698/1, 1709/17, 1696/2, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1702, 1704/1, 1704/2, 1704/4, 1705/1, 1705/3, 1709/1, 1500/2, 1898, 2486/1, 2486/3, 2486/5, 2486/6, 2486/2, 1267, 1251, 1709/2, 1252, 1253/2, 1256/2, 1256/1, 5400, 1253/3, 1709/5, 1709/2, 1709/6, 1500/3, 1500/4, 1705/2, 1709/1, 1709/4, 1709/3, 1759/4, 1759/3, 1759/2, 1767, 1668/31, 1695 1800.

2.B HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

2.b/1 Danube Limes

The northern frontier of Pannonia was constituted by the Danube River, along which Romans gradually built an extensive border fortification system – the Limes Romanus. It also incorporated the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce and the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" on the territory of Slovakia.

From the times of the Emperor Augustus up to the 6th century AD, the Danube Limes constituted the northern border of the Roman Empire. The great military force stationed here is proof of the fact that it was a significant border section of the Roman Empire. The Romans used various natural barriers such as mountain ranges, rivers and deserts for building frontiers. A chain of border fortifications was built along the Danube River. No other construction adjustments were necessary since the river itself constituted a natural barrier. The forts survived in various stages of preservation and some of them can no longer be located. They were connected by a limit road usually running along the river. Early Roman fortifications were built on the north-Pannonian border during the rule of the Emperor Claudius (41 – 54 AD) but the construction of permanent limit camps began only during the rule of the Emperor Domitian (81 – 96 AD) and intensively continued also during the rule of the Emperor Trajan (98 – 117 AD).

2.b/2 Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube

In the 1st to the 4th centuries, was the territory of today's south-western Slovakia, inhabited by the German tribes of Marcomans and Quadi, situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Empire. The expansion of the Roman Empire contributed to the incorporation of the territory of south-western Slovakia in the European context of historical events in this period. The natural northern border of the empire – its province of Pannonia, was formed by the Danube River, along which the Romans gradually built an extensive fortification system. This included also the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava – Rusovce and the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia". Both forts, as parts of the border system of the Roman Empire, constituted an inseparable part of its Danube frontier.

Fort Gerulata was situated in the territory of the Roman province *Pannonia* on the right bank of the Danube. The Roman fort in Iža was an outpost on the left bank of the Danube in the immediate bridgehead of the legionary fortress of Brigetio. It predominantly served for border control and protection of the borders and the wider territory of the bridgehead of Brigetio. Both forts prove the long-term (approximately 200 years) Roman military presence in the territory of present Slovakia.

2.b/3 Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

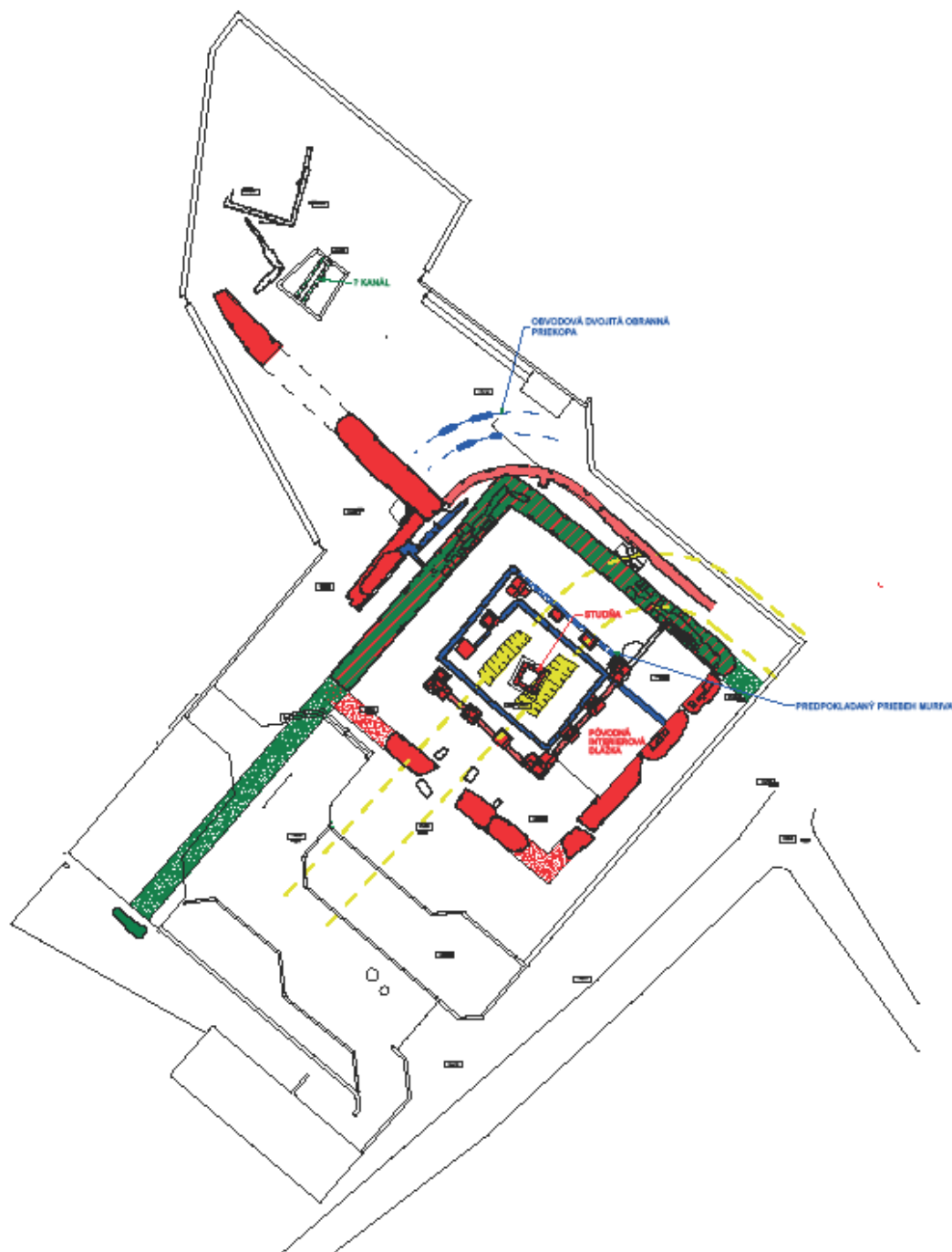
The parts of Bratislava on the southern shore of the Danube were an integral part of the Roman Empire, namely its province of *Pannonia*. In the year 15, when the Romans established the legionary headquarters of Carnuntum on the Danube, in the territory of modern-day lower Austria, the foundations were laid for the Roman *Limes* on the middle Danube. This defensive system included one of the strongpoints of the Danube frontier – the fort Gerulata in today's Rusovce, an important auxiliary fort with an attached civilian settlement and economic infrastructure. The fort had an important strategic function – to protect the east flank of the legions stationed at Carnuntum. The Romans probably took the name Gerulata from the local Celtic population.

The oldest traces of buildings uncovered by archaeological research from the multiple development stages of ancient Gerulata date from the 2nd half of the first century in the form of a gradually extended stone fort. The presence of Roman military units in Rusovce is clear from the fort's fortification system – a double v-shaped trench with an earth wall and a palisade dating from the middle of the 1st century. Around the end of the 1st century the fort at Gerulata received a permanent garrison. From this period there remain traces of walled buildings that can be assumed to be military in character. At the end of the 4th century civilian buildings made way for a 35 m wide fortified building with a well at the centre surrounded by a *portico* (Fig. 8). Three cemeteries from the Roman period have been found in Rusovce containing both cremated and skeletal remains. The oldest graves date from the middle of the 1st century, the most recent from the end of the 4th century. Epigraphic sources, finds of architectural features, stonework fragments, the remains of stone buildings and many finds related to material culture indicate that Gerulata was an integrated and complete settlement (Fig. 13, 18).

Based on results of the archaeological research, it is possible to identify four construction phases in the development of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata:

- I. a wood-clay camp preserved below ground – *second half of the 1st century – after 170*

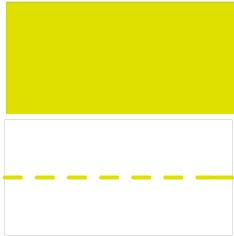
- II. a stone fort with architectural remains preserved above and below ground – *around 170 – the last third of the 3rd century* (exceeding the area of the wood-clay camp)
- III. a stone fort with architectural remains preserved above and below ground – *last third of the 3rd century to the last quarter of the 4th century* (a nearly square fort on a smaller area with strong castellated walls)
- IV. a construction of a late classical, post-Valentinian fort in the corner of the older structure – *last quarter of the 4th century (around 380) – until the fall of the Roman Empire*



LEGEND:

1. ETAPA – 1st STAGE

- The reign of Domitian (81 – 96) – 170's AD

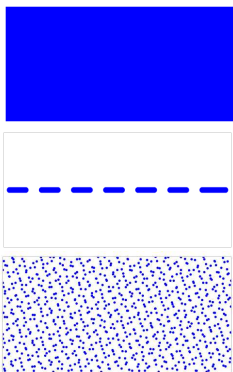


LOCATION OF DITCHES – PART OF THE NORTHERN FRONT AND THE NORTHERN CORNER

ESTIMATED COURSE OF THE DITCH

2. ETAPA – 2nd STAGE

- around 170 AD, the reign of the Antonian dynasty to Aurelian (3rd third of the 3rd century), stone *castellum*



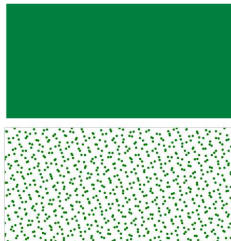
uncovered walls in the probes

estimated course of the ditch

estimated course of the walls

3. ETAPA – 3rd STAGE

- last third of the 3rd century, up to 375/380 AD, square-shaped *castellum* encircled with fortification walls

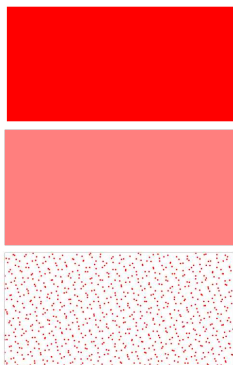


uncovered walls

estimated course of the walls

4. ETAPA – 4th STAGE

- after 375/380 AD, towerlike late-antique fortification



earlier phase of the 4th stage, uncovered walls

later phase of the 4th stage

estimated course of the walls

Early Roman fortifications on the north Pannonian frontiers were built during the reign of Claudius (41 – 54 AD) but the construction of permanent frontier camps began during the reigns of Domitian (81 – 96 AD) and Trajan (98 – 117 AD). The Limes had a linear character and the Roman guard units were concentrated along a single defensive line without a reserve line. The location and extent of the fort during **the first stage of construction** is determined by the course of its double v-shaped ditch. The south-western part of the ditch was investigated at the Bergl site during the first excavations (Dekan, 1966, 143–149; Snopko / Geržová / Ferus / Krekovič, 1986b, p. 81). It was not until the excavations during construction of the detached houses at Maďarská Street 68, 69 that it was possible to determine more precisely the area of the wood-clay camp (Schmidtová / Jezná, 2003a, p. 60–62). Here it was possible to precise 27 m of the south-western ditch and also the southern corner (Schmidtová / Jezná, 2000, p. 148–149; Schmidtová / Jezná, 2003a, p. 173–174). The northern corner of the defensive ditch was excavated in the grounds of the Museum of Ancient Gerulata in the years 2006 – 2007 (Schmidtová / Kozubová, 2007, 171–172).

It is not known which military unit established the fort at Gerulata. It is thought that the garrisons from Carnuntum and Vindobona helped to build it. This is supported by finds of the Roman roof tiles with the stamps of military units. The largest numbers of stamps are from the tenth, fourteenth and fifteenth legions.

Only a little is known about the dimensions and layout of the stone fort build during **the second stage of construction**. Traces of double ditches found at Maďarská Street 14, lot no. 114/1, very close to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, and also the ditches investigated at Bergl in 2006 – 2007 could represent part of its northern defences (Schmidtová / Weberová 2004, 178; Schmidtová / Kozubová, 2007, 171). According to the authors of complementary research, the 45 to 60 cm wide walls on the site of the quadrilateral building at Bergl belong to internal buildings from the 2nd century (Snopko / Geržová / Ferus / Krekovič, 1989, p. 81–83). Particularly notable is wall no. 3, which was found to extend nearly 25 m in a northwest–southeast direction. (Snopko / Geržová / Ferus / Krekovič, 1986, p. 6; (Snopko / Geržová / Ferus / Krekovič, 1989, p. 81–83; Varsik, 1996, p. 10). It has been dated as the oldest 2nd-century structure and the authors of the excavation report believe it to be the perimeter wall of some kind of compound. The distribution of second-century masonry does indicate that the stone fort of the second construction stage covered a larger area than the earlier wood-clay camp.

Reconstruction in the 3rd and 4th centuries was probably connected with the military reforms begun by the Emperor Gallienus (253 – 268 AD) and completed under Diocletian (284 – 305 DA). The number of army divisions and their internal strength was then changed. Both emperors created mobile units (*comitatenses*) within their armies to respond quickly to crises on their increasingly threatened frontiers (Gassner / Jilek / Ladstätter, 2002, p. 274, 302–303). Only a part of the original garrisons (*limitanei*) remained in the permanent camps. The extensive forts of the 2nd and 3rd centuries were unnecessarily large for these smaller units and therefore they reduced their areas (Gerulata, Arrabona).

Archaeological excavations have shown that extremely intensive building work took place in Gerulata at the end of the 3rd century and during the 4th century, meaning the **third stage in the construction of the fort** (Fig. 3). This version of the fort had a smaller, nearly square-shaped area and was enclosed by massive fortified stone walls. Remains have been excavated at Bergl, under the parish granary and probably in the cellar of the house on a lot no. 61 (Radnóti / Gabler, 1982, p. 50, fig. 8). This would seem to indicate that the camp covered an area of 200 x 200 m. We know the earliest date for the construction of this fort from an Aurelian coin found in a layer associated with the construction of the fort wall next to the parish granary (Varsik / Kuzmová / Schmidtová, 1996, p. 205–209; Varsik, 1996, p. 14–15). A similar, reduced fort for a military *ala* was found by the Hungarian archaeologists close to Arrabona (Győr), where a 150 x 150 m fortress was established.

The main building activity in **the fourth stage of construction** (Fig. 4) at Gerulata was the construction of a late-antique watchtower which was built in the corner of the older structure. The tower design has parallels with Post-Valentinian border fortresses on the middle Danube. A date after 380 AD is also supported by the presence of a quantity of polished-in pottery and some finds in the vicinity of Bergl (glass, a two-sided, three-layer comb). (Kraskovská, 1992, p. 70, fig. 2/13; p. 77, fig. 8/1; Varsik, 1996b, p. 30). It seems that the garrison at Gerulata abandoned the rectangular camp and moved into the fortress built in the northern corner of the original fort. Evidence supporting this comes from the simple wooden buildings with stone footing in the area behind the church of St. Mary Magdalene, and a child's grave (Kraskovská, 1977, p. 59–83).

Rusovce was not exempt from the disturbances of the Migration Period. The inhabitation of the area at later stages of history after the fall of the Roman Empire was confirmed by the excavation of a unique grave from the Migration Period at Pieskový Hon. (Schmidtová / Jezná / Weberová 2003, 129–130; Schmidtová / Ruttkay 2005, 337–359). The Gothic *foederati* used the buildings of the original fort. Their presence can be ascertained from modifications made to buildings from the side of the internal courtyard (Kraskovská, 1967, p. 44; Snopko / Geržová / Ferus / Krekovič, 1989, p. 82). Finds from older excavations – grey pottery from Bergl and the find of a settlement building at a site behind the manor park indicate the presence of Lombards.

In the years around 380 AD another major reorganisation on the Pannonian frontier took place, as a result of which a fort was built in the left corner of the *praetentura* of the original auxiliary camps (Mócsy 1977, 382). The reorganisation was connected with a regrouping of military units, which are indicated by the note “*nunc*” in the Notitia Dignitatum, where greater or lesser changes can be seen (Notitia Dign. Oc. XXXIII 26.27.44.47). The defensive system also underwent structural changes (Soproni 1983, 409). The Romans gave up the original area of their camps and built small forts in the left corner of the *praetenturae* of their auxiliary forts (Mócsy 1977, 381; Soproni 1983, 412). 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 (around 380 AD). Funerary customs and grave goods in the post-Valentinian period indicate the co-existence of a Romanised population with “barbarian soldiers” (Grünwald 1979, 79–81; Salamon/Barkóczy 1982, 147–148; Ubl 1986, 165; Groh/Gróf 2003, 94; Jilek 2009, 58). In 433 the Roman Empire concluded a treaty – *foedus* – granting Pannonia to the Huns (Soproni 1985, pp. 105-106). The borders in Noricum and Pannonia 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 6th century, when Avars and Slavs crossed the Danube into the territory of the Roman provinces of Moesia and Scythia.

2.b/4 Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – “Kelemantia”

The original ancient name of the Roman fort in Iža is unknown. It is not directly documented in any preserved written sources or inscriptions. According to the identical geographical data by Claudius Ptolemaeus about Brigetio and the site entitled *Kelemantia* (also *Celemantia*/*Kelamantia*/*Celamantia*) in his work *Geographia*, certain authors in older historical and archaeological literature identified the Roman fort in Iža with this name. However it is not in

compliance with the most recent archaeological research, according to which the first Roman fortification on the left-bank bridgehead of Brigetio was built after the death of Claudius Ptolemaeus.

The modern Hungarian name of the site – “Leányvár” (Dievčí hrad, Devín, i.e. Virgin’s castle, Mädchenburg), which is documented from the beginning of the 18th century, could have originated from folk legends.

The Roman outpost in Iža, at the bridgehead of Brigetio (Fig. 22), came into existence at the turning point of the Marcomannic wars, during which the plans of Marcus Aurelius, in reaction to German and Sarmatian invasions, to occupy their territories and establish new provinces of *Marcomannia* and *Sarmatia*, were not achieved. After his death and the end of these wars, the Roman Empire definitively withdrew from its expansive policy and opted for a defensive strategy of protecting the borders and its territory. We can distinguish two main stages in the construction-historical development of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža:

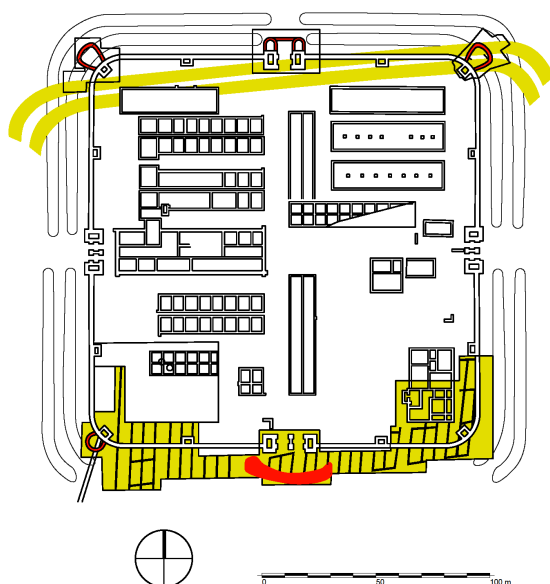
Stage 1: wood-clay fortification, 175 – 179 AD

The military events, which occurred in the Middle Danube region during the rule of Marcus Aurelius (161 – 180 AD) formed the reason for its construction around 175 – 179 AD. Its overall extent is not known (Fig. 33), but it was not a temporary, provisional fortification; it was built as a permanent camp. The Romans employed unusual construction technology and materials considering the climatic conditions of the northern frontier – massive walls without a base of raw bricks connected by mud mortar. 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 of the camp. Uncovered findings prove that the destroyed structures of the wood-clay camp after the Marcomannic Wars were intentionally evened up; the protective trenches were filled in and a stone fort was built in its place.

Stage 2: stone fort, from the end of the 2nd century up to the end of the 4th century AD with several reconstructions (construction phases) in the 3rd and 4th centuries

The construction of a stone fort was probably launched shortly after the end of the Marcomannic Wars under the rule of Commodus (180 – 192). The 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 (Fig. 32). The western, northern and eastern walls were circled by two (later even five) protective trenches which increased the defendability of the fort. The main fortification of the fort comprised of a stone wall which in the 2nd and 3rd centuries formed a direct straight line in all directions. Gates with side towers were situated in the centre of every side; their facades jutted 1.8 meters from the frontal line of the walls. Other towers were built from the internal side in the corners and between the corners and gates; thus the fort walls had 20 protective towers all together. The reason for building such uniquely massive fortification walls at the fort in Iža was probably due to its location as the outpost on the left bank of the Danube at the bridgehead of Brigetio. It was built to hold off strong attacks until reinforcements from the other side of the Danube arrived.



Legend:



Stage of the wood-clay camp of 170's AD



Fortification, inner build-up area and ditches of stone castellum from the end of 2nd and the 3rd century



Rebuildings of fortification from the 4th century

The internal structures of the fort are known mainly from the excavations and plans of J. Tóth-Kurucz (1914).

The staff building (*principia*) located in the centre of the fort was the central structure of each Roman military camp. The commander's house (*praetorium*) was also situated in its vicinity, in the central section. The barracks built according to the individual units constituted a sufficient part of the internal development of the Roman military camps. Stables (*stabuli*), baths (*thermae*), the granary (*horreum*), wells, drainage channels, bread ovens and other structures were also located here.

The fort was damaged in conflicts around the mid 3rd century and the 4th century. However, it was renovated, and thanks to several reconstructions, it stood almost until the end of the 4th century – the end of the Roman power on the north-Pannonian border. Extensive reconstructions of the fortification from the 4th 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. Even today it is not clear whether it was abandoned by its Roman garrison or plundered.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.A CRITERIA UNDER WHICH INSCRIPTION IS PROPOSED

Criterion (ii): The ancient Roman monuments in the Middle Danube region – the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce and the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia", as significant parts of frontier fortifications of the Roman Empire on the Danube River, represent the characteristic types of Roman fortification architecture and significantly affected the overall development of architecture and town planning from the 1st to the 4th century AD in this area. The entire northern portion of the Roman borderline also served as the environment for the gradual and continuous exchange of civilization gains of the developed Roman ancient world with neighbouring, predominantly German tribes and nations at the lower development level.

Criterion (iii): The ancient Roman monuments in the Middle Danube region – the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce and the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" are unique evidence of the spread of the developed Roman civilization all the way up to the Middle Danube. Despite its collapse, it was of extraordinary significance and influence on the further cultural and civilization development in Europe and the world which continues until today.

Criterion (iv):

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce 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 and noteworthy attractiveness of Roman works of architecture also at the periphery – frontier of the Roman Empire.

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" is the only identified permanent military fort in the northern Pannonian portion of the *Limes Romanus*, which 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 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 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.

Both monuments are significant examples of characteristic types of Roman fortification architecture which distinctively illustrate significant and important periods in the historical development of the Roman Empire on its border with the surrounding world.

3.B PROPOSED STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube – the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce and the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" constituted an integral part of the frontiers of the Roman Empire at their Danube, north-Pannonian portion. Their extent, floor plans, structures and construction correspond with the principles of Roman military architecture used in the entire empire. They demonstrate a high level of Roman strategic and logistics planning, advanced transportation technology and architecture, as well as flexible, efficient and ingenious use of available material resources in the construction of fortifications and ensuring the long-term protection of the empire's frontier. At the same time, they are proof of the expansion of the Roman Empire, its cosmopolitan character and interaction with the native population as well as the population in neighbouring areas beyond its borders – the *Barbaricum*, which contributed to the dissemination of accomplishments of the Roman civilization in the Danube region and the incorporation of this territory of Europe in the historical context of its development in the 1st to 4th century AD.

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce was the first in the Carnuntum – Ad Flexum line. It is a significant proof of the highly developed and intensive settlement of Gerulata from the 1st century to the end of the 4th century.

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" is the only identified permanent military fort in the northern Pannonian portion of the *Limes Romanus*, which 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.

3.C COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The nomination statement for the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* World Heritage Site (FRE) contains a comparative analysis of the whole Roman borders therefore we only focus at specific features.

The river borders employed for their particular geographical conditions are an important factor in the outstanding universal value of the border system of the entire Empire. The physical barrier of the river borders is the river itself, a natural barrier that did not need a wall. The border defense system stood for four hundred years.

The Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Central Europe extended from Bavaria, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary along the river Danube. Frontiers fortifications connected by the limes road, were situated on the right bank of the Danube. Only in the area of Žitný ostrov between contemporary Slovakia and Hungary the line was diverted, due to the swamps, to the Moson Danube in the south. The major part of Slovakia thus remained outside the territory of the Roman Empire. Only a very small part of the territory of Slovakia on the right bank of the river Danube, south-western Slovakia, had a close connection to the north pannonian frontier. Such a close neighbourhood had a significant impact on the development in this territory. Building of permanent military forts on Limes began only under the Emperor Domitian (81 – 96 AD). During this era, the frontier fort Gerulata was founded by the Romans. Its remains lie below the build-up area of Rusovce – a contemporary suburb of Bratislava. Remains of another Roman fort – Kelemantia – are situated in the village of Iža nearby city of Komárno. It originated later, during the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161 – 180 AD) and as the only fortress in this part of the frontier it was pushed forward to the left bank of the Danube.

The Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, military forts Gerulata and Kelemantia fully illustrate the building effort of the *Limes* on the frontiers of the Roman Empire, the northpannonian river frontier, at the time from the 1st to the 4th century.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

(extract, for the whole text see Annex No. 7.b/1)

Monuments have been selected for analysis and comparison from the territory of the modern states of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania. No comparable site is found in those parts

of the frontier that have already been added to the World Heritage List – the Hadrian's Wall, the Upper German-Raetian Limes, Antonine Wall.

The criteria were an exceptional strategic location and demonstrability in the field. The forts for comparison were selected from the large number of military installations on this section of the Danube Limes based on the following criteria: the last large building works before the end of the military defence of the Limes. No details of earlier settlement are given for parallels.

In present-day Germany, in the province of **Raetia** there is the fort of **Abusina** – (Eining 1). In Austria, in the province of **Noricum**, there are the forts **Ioviacum** (Schlößen 4), **Adiuvense** (Wallsee 3) and **Cannabiaca** (Zeiselmauer 2). From the province of **Pannonia Superior** there is the fort at **Gerulata** (Bratislava – Rusovce 5) in modern-day Slovakia and in Hungary **Odiavum** – Azaum (Almásfüzitő 6), **Cirpi** (Dunabogdány 7) and **Pone Navata** (Visegrád 8). No fort was chosen for comparison from the province of Pannonia Inferior. The fort at Capidava (Capidava 9) in present-day Romania, the province of **Moesia**, was also included.

The fort **Gerulata** in **Rusovce** lies on the right bank of the Danube. Nearly all of Gerulata is buried under the medieval and modern buildings in the village of Rusovce and only the northern corner of the fort, where a post-Valentinian fortress was built, has been excavated and presented to the public. The military unit *ala I Cannanefatum* was based here strategically to guard the northern end of a relatively extensive area in which the main body of the river spreads out into an inland delta with many branches and islands with riparian forests. For the whole stretch from the Bratislava Gates (Porta Hungarica) to Komárno the border of the Roman Empire was highly vulnerable, especially in the autumn when the Danube was at a very low level. The provincial capital at Carnuntum, a legionary base, lies at the crossroads of the most important ancient trade routes. The route along the Danube crosses the Amber Road. Another legion was stationed a relatively short distance upstream on the Danube at Vindobona. Vindobona was also the home port of the Danube fleet, which was extremely important for the rapid movement and supply of the army. The fleet is known to have played a role in the Marcomannic Wars from 166–175 and 177–80 C.E. during the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

We know the name of one commander of the Danube fleet who was active in the territory of present-day Slovakia. When war broke out with the Marcomanni after the end of the war in the east against the Parthian Empire, Marcus Valerius Maximianus, a cavalry officer, was appointed head of a special force made up of detachments from the Ravenna, Misenum and Britannia fleets, as well as African and Mauretanian cavalry and was entrusted by Marcus Aurelius with the task of ensuring

the supply of grain to the armies in Pannonia on the Danube. (Böhme 1977). In 179/180 M Valerius Maximianus, promoted to legate, lead a vexillation, a specially selected unit, that spent the winter at Laugaricia, now known as Trenčín. (Pflaum 1955; CIL III 13439; Kolník 1980). The next legionary headquarters was at Brigetio (present-day Komárom in Hungary) opposite the mouths of three rivers on the north side (left bank): the Small Danube, the Vah and the Žitava. Below Brigetio, the river broadens out again and flows in a relatively stable channel to the Danube Bend. The first fort was built during the reign of Domitian and excavations indicate its reconstruction in stone around 170. Gerulata was rebuilt again at the end of the third century. This version of the fort had a smaller, nearly square, plan and was enclosed by massive fortified stone walls. The fourth stage of construction is a late Classical fortress that was built in the corner of the older structure in the post-Valentinian period (the last quarter of the fourth century). It measured 28.5x28.5 m. The fortress was built around 12 massive pillars forming a courtyard. At its centre was an asymmetrically positioned well. The military garrison of the fort was a cavalry unit *Ala Prima Cannanefatum*. (Dekan, 1966, 143–149; Kraskovská 1967, 37–72; L. Snopko /J. Geržová /V. Ferus /E. Krekovič 1986, 1–18; Pichlerová 1990, 31–72; Schmidtová/Barta 2011, in preparation). Stamps of the unit *cohors prima Aelia milliaria sagittaria equitata* have been excavated from Gerulata. In addition to the evidence of the stamped bricks, there is support for the presence of the First cavalry cohort of archers at Gerulata in the fourth-century written source *Notitia Dignitatum*, which states: “The honourable commander of First Pannonia and Riparian Noricum shall have command of ... the cavalry archers at Gerulata”.

Summary

In the years following the Battle of Hadrianopolis, probably around 380, a major reorganisation of the Pannonia limes was undertaken together with a regrouping of military units, in which the camps were reduced in size, number and garrison strength and the protection of the province was increasingly handed over to a mobile army.

Excavations on the Pannonian limes have succeeded in describing a type of late Roman fortress that according to all indications is characteristic only for the Danube limes. In the *Notitia Dignitatum* they are indicated by the note “*nunc*” and here it is possible to observe rebuilding on a larger or smaller scale.

The distinguishing features of these fortresses are that they were built on the site of earlier auxiliary forts in the left corner of the *praetentura*.

The standardised plan points towards a centrally issued order and supports our hypothesis that all the small fortresses mentioned above were built at the same time.

In the post-Valentinian period, dozens of small square watchtowers were built along the frontier line north of Aquinca but according to archaeological evidence they were in use for only a few years.

Funerary customs and grave goods in the post-Valentinian period at the end of the fourth century C.E. indicate the co-existence of a Romanised population with “barbarian soldiers”.

Gerulata is a typical fort on the Danube limes. As in the case of other fortified points on the northern border, the construction of the camp took place in a number of distinguishable phases. The same applies to the siting and layout of the camp, settlements and burial grounds. Nevertheless, it has a number of features that stand out.

Gerulata is one of the forts with the longest history and continuous inhabitation throughout the existence of the limes. It provides evidence of the technical perfection and maturity of Roman building techniques including the construction of well-built masonry buildings, architectonic stonework features, the use of hypocausts to heat rooms, interior and exterior walls decorated with polychromatic coatings.

The first written mentions of ancient Gerulata date from Roman times and can be found in the “*Itinerari Antonini*” and the “*Notitia Dignitatum*” The location of the fort is also shown on the medieval copy of a third century C.E. Roman map, the “*Tabula Peutingeriana*”. The works of other Classical authors – Tacitus, Paterculus and Pliny – provide only indirect information about Gerulata through references to the Cannanefates, a Germanic tribe on the lower Rhine that provided the garrison for Gerulata.

Gerulata has produced a relatively large number of unique monumental inscriptions and stone works of art for the small area of a minor auxiliary camp. A wide variety of ranks are mentioned in the inscriptions from Gerulata, including the prefect – commander. The inscriptions also provide a wealth of information on religious cults. Some of the inscriptions include personal names indicating a Pannonian or eastern origin. The nearly 40 inscriptions from Gerulata are testimony to the importance of the fort and its garrison in relation to the legionary base at the nearby provincial

capital of Pannonia Superior, Carnuntum, and provide a valuable information establishing closer links between our territory and the wider scheme of events taking place in the Roman Empire as a whole during the period. Unique finds include the first and only brick with the stamp of the Cananefatian cavalry, a milestone for the route Carnuntum–Gerulata and the find of a legionary denarius bearing the stamp of the XIX legion, which was destroyed at the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest.

Gerulata occupied a unique position guarding the Carnuntum – the capital of the province of Pannonia – and the eastern flank of the legion stationed at Carnuntum. The west flank was protected by an auxiliary camp in present-day Petronell. The military unit *Ala I Cannanefatum* was based here strategically to guard the north end of a relatively extensive area in which the main body of the river spreads out into an inland delta with many branches and islands with riparian forests in the full length of the Bratislava Gates (the Porta Hungarica).

In general funerary practices are divided into cremation and interment, with cremation being more common in the earlier Roman period and interment of the body being more common in the later Roman period. In Gerulata both customs have been observed – i.e. cremation and interment of the body in the older Roman period, this is unusual.

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

(extract, for the whole text see Annex No. 7.b/2)

The Roman fort in Iža, a fortified outpost on the left bank of the Danube directly opposite the legionary fortress at Brigetio, was a permanent part of the north Pannonian section of the frontier defences of the Roman Empire. Throughout its life its function was primarily to monitor and protect the frontier, and also the wider territory facing Brigetio.

Outposts on the far side of frontier fortifications (Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall in Britain, the Upper German–Raetian Limes) and fortified bridgeheads at river crossings on the Rhine and Danube were built at strategically important locations, either during the expansion of the Roman Empire in the first and second centuries or as defence measures against enemy invasions in the fourth century.

On the Pannonian frontier it is thought that besides the fort at Iža opposite Brigetio there was a bridgehead opposite Carnuntum and two forts have been found on the left bank of the Danube opposite Aquincum. It was still possible to see the walls and cornerstones of the fortifications on the banks of the Danube at Sopfenreuth opposite Carnuntum, in the 19th century. Unfortunately, a large part of the site has since been washed away by the Danube and the remaining walls are now below the waterline. This makes its dating and interpretation uncertain (*Genser 1986, 661–663*). Opposite Aquincum, on the left (Pest) bank of the Danube, close to the mouth of the stream Rákös, traces of a small fortress were found in the 19th century. This fort was connected to the legionary base by a wooden bridge. Based on information from the *Notitia Dignitatum* it has been identified as Transaquincum and dated to the 4th century. Based on certain finds and also parallels with Brigetio, it is thought that an older bridgehead may have been built on the site during the reign of Commodus (*Alföldi/Nagy/László 1942, 748–749, fig. 31*) The second bridgehead, Contra Aquincum, was probably also established in the second half of the 2nd century close to the left-bank end of the present day Elizabeth Bridge over the Danube. It was rebuilt as a fortified outpost at the end of the 3rd century or in 4th century (*Németh 2003*). During the reign of Valentinian I in the 370s the Romans began construction of a large outpost beyond the Pannonian (then Valerian) borders at Göd, 3 km east of the Danube, but never completed it. Its identification with the name Contra Constantiam is uncertain (*Soproni 1978, 123–124, 171–172; Mráv 2003*).

The Roman outpost at Iža opposite Brigetio was established at the historic turning point of the Marcomannic wars, which Marcus Aurelius launched in response to invasions by Germanic and Sarmatian tribes, with the aim, never fulfilled, of occupying their lands and establishing new provinces of *Marcomannia* and *Sarmatia*. After his death and the cessation of the wars, the Roman Empire turned its back on expansionary policies and adopted a defensive strategy of protecting its borders and its territory. The stages in the development of the Roman fort at Iža provide a unique reflection of these historic events.

The Romans used a building technique and material that was rather unusual given the climatic conditions on the northern borders of the empire – solid walls without footing made from unbaked bricks joined with mud mortar. The main reason for this was the clear unavailability of another suitable material such as hard wood or stone and probably also the need to build the camp quickly. Unbaked bricks were a long-established building material (*Vitruvius, Kniha 2, III, 1–4*) that the Romans traditionally used in eastern and Mediterranean areas, including in military fortifications, e.g. in Hispania (*Morill Cerdán 2006, 85, fig. 5*) The earth and timber fortifications on Rome's

northern borders were usually built with wooden frames or columns; in Britannia turf and bricks were used in the construction of the walls (*Breeze 2006, 66, fig. 43; Hanson 2009*). Unbaked bricks were also used in the construction of the border fort at *Comagena* (Tulln) in *Noricum*, where they were used in the facing wall of the embankment of a 1st-century wood-clay camp. Some archaeologists believe that this building technique and material were chosen because the soldiers who built the camp came from *Commagene* in *Asia Minor*. Unbaked bricks were also used to build the walls and ramparts of the legionary camp at Brigetio and the forts at Intercisa and Annamatia in *Pannonia*. More frequently, however, evidence of their use comes from civilian settlements such as Carnuntum, Aquincum, Gorsium and Intercisa.

The use of unbaked bricks on such a large scale and the construction techniques used to build the internal buildings of the wood-clay camp at Iža are exceptional for the northern frontiers of the Roman Empire and are so far without parallel. Unbaked bricks were a sufficiently strong and durable building material that could also be quickly and easily produced. The camp buildings had thick walls and an ingenious drainage system which made them strong, stable and durable and permitted the barracks and probably also the other camp buildings to be built with large dimensions. Construction involved the use of an enormous quantity of unbaked bricks, with numbers reaching the millions (*Hajnalová/Rajtár 2009, 197*). The preserved parts of the wood-clay camp at Iža therefore provide evidence of the extremely flexible, efficient and ingenious use of the most widely available source of building material – clay – in the construction of buildings and the fortifications of a permanent border fort.

After the Marcomannic Wars a stone fort was built on the site of the destroyed wood-clay camp. Construction falls within the same period of the reign of the Emperor Commodus as the rebuilding in stone of the other forts on the Pannonian borders that had been destroyed or damaged (*Gabler 1977, 171–173*). With its external dimensions of 175 x 176 m and a fortified area of around 3 ha, the fort ranks as a medium large fort not only on the Norican-Pannonian border but also in comparison with other sections of the frontier fortifications of the Roman Empire.

The walls of the fort at Iža were considerably stronger than those of other border fortifications of the same type and size. At the time of its construction, the walls of the forts on the Upper German–Raetian frontier, as well as the Norican and Pannonian frontiers was usually in the range 1 – 1.2 m and only occasionally reached 1.4 – 1.5 m. Thicknesses greater than 1–1.2 m are not found at Ala Nova (Schwechat), the auxiliary fort at Carnuntum (Petronell), Ad Statuas (Ács-Vaspuszta), Cirpi (Dunabogdány) or Vetus Salina (Adony). Somewhat thicker walls up to 1.5 m have been found at Quadrata (Lébény-Barátföldpuszta), Ulcisia Castra (Szentendre), Albertfalve, Intercisa

(Dunaújváros) and Lussonium (Dunakömlőd). At Iža, however, the walls of the fort are 1.8 m (6 Roman feet) thick in the straight sections and as much as 2.1 – 2.3 thick at the corners. The foundations of the south wall were reinforced with wooden posts that were densely laid on the bottom to the foundation trench in order to prevent the wall from subsiding into softer layers of soil below the flood layers (*Johnson 1987, 121*). At that time the only fortifications on the Norican–Pannonian section of the limes with such thick walls were the legionary camps at Lauriacum (Enns), Vindobona (Vienna), Carnuntum (Bad Deutsch-Altenburg), Brigetio (Komárom-Szöny), Aquincum (Budapest) and the fort for auxiliary cavalry at Odiavum (Almásfüzitő). The rebuilding of the walls with rounded corners and the construction of middle towers and corner towers at Iža followed the same trend as the other stone fortresses all along the northern Roman border line in the second and third centuries.

The large scale reconstruction of the fortifications in the fourth century, in which the gate towers received bastion extensions on a horseshoe-shaped plan and the corner towers were rebuilt on a fan-shaped or circular base, are in line with the new characteristics of fortifications introduced by Constantine and Valentinian (*Pietsch 2000*). Along the Danube Limes it is possible to find a number of parallels in Raetia (Boiotro – Passau), Noricum (Favianis – Mautern, Augustianis – Traismauer, Asturis – Zwentendorf, Comagena – Tulln, Cannabiaca – Zeiselmauer), in Pannonia in particular (Quadrata - Lébény-Barátföldpuszta, Ad Statuas - Ács-Vaspuszta, Odiavum - Almásfüzitő, Tokod, Castra ad Herculem – Pilismarót, Visegrád Gizellatelep, Pone Navata? – Visegrád-Sibrindomb, Ulcisia Castra - Szentendre, Contra Aquincum, Campona – Nagytétény, Matrica – Százhalombata, Intercisa - Dunaújváros), and also in Dacia and Moesia (Drobeta – Turnu Severin, Transmarisca – Tutrakan, Capidava – Seimeni, Troesmis – Turcoaia, Dinogetia – Garvăn). The last modification to the north gate of the fort at Iža – the walling up of its gateway at the external limit of the arc of the horseshoe-shaped bastions – probably took place during the Valentinian period. The walling-up of gates has been observed at several border forts not only in Pannonia but also in Noricum and Dacia. In several cases a rectangular extension was built to the gate towers or the gate was converted into a strong tower (Asturis – Zwentendorf, Cannabiaca – Zeiselmauer, Pone Navata – Visegrád-Sibrindomb, Drobeta – Turnu Severin, Capidava – Seimeni); in other cases an extension was built on an arc or horseshoe-shaped plan (Odiavum - Almásfüzitő, Ulcisia Castra - Szentendre, Campona – Nagytétény, Intercisa - Dunaújváros). These reconstructions can be dated to the Constantinian and Valentinian periods.

Our knowledge of the structure of internal buildings in the fort at Iža is significantly more detailed than in the case of several of the forts on the Norican–Pannonian border, largely thanks to older research done at the beginning of the 20th century. As in the legionary camps and auxiliary forts of this period a large proportion of the internal buildings were barracks, stables and storehouses with the usual dimensions laid lengthwise on a system of streets running mainly east-west (*Davison 1989, 72-112; Johnson 1987, 188-204*). A similar system of barrack buildings laid out lengthwise in streets, though with a north-south orientation, has been found on the Pannonian border in the most extensively excavated auxiliary fort at Carnuntum (*Stiglitz/Jilek 1997, 37-44*).

Unlike the majority of border forts, where a large staff building (*principia*) stood in the central area, the fort at Iža has no building on this site. Administrative functions were probably performed in an extensive building on the west side near the west gate. The majority of border forts also had their bathhouses close to but outside the fortified area. In certain cases the baths were built inside the fort e.g. at Welzheim, Niederbieber (*Johnson 1987, 213*), Klosterneuburg and the auxiliary fort at Carnuntum (*Philipp 1997, 25-43*). At Iža the baths were built inside the fort close to the southeast corner. They were probably constructed in this location because of the fort's exposed position on the left bank of the Danube.

The foundations of the fortification walls and most of the internal buildings, as well as the core of the walls above ground were built using the traditional Roman method of quarried limestone covered with a good quality sand and gravel lime mortar. The walls above ground were faced with horizontal rows of roughly hewn, matched, aligned and jointed stone blocks, mainly limestone.

3.D INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

Integrity

Both Roman forts lie on the Danube. While the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce was 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 Rusovce, which creates the site's buffer zone, is supposed to have the Roman archeological layer. Part of the fort nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List has been preserved under the layer of earth 40 cm to 2 m deep. There are many medieval and modern buildings here, which partly lie over or disturb the Roman remains, but have also led to their investigation.

The territory of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" is presented as an in-situ, open air archaeological site where a section of the bare walls of structures and fortifications are visible and where a predominant part of the findings continues to lie underground without uncovering. 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, which remained unburied after the excavations in the area of the staff building, is a cistern with a large section of preserved original Roman walls and plaster, but with no conservation. It remained uncovered up to the original bottom under the level of the current terrain, and after several temporary solutions, it is now covered by a stable wooden tiled shelter.

In relation to its integrity a strict review of the research has separated the elements and both Roman military forts have been fully verified and documented. Many excavations and other types of fieldwork have been performed on the both military sites all of which are able to contribute a great deal to the integrity of the property.

Authenticity

Through geophysical archaeology and field surveys the forts have been identified. Every element in the nominated 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. They are authentic and are preserved in good condition, with the exception of parts of sites lost under more recent constructions. Some of reconstructed elements will be placed in the buffer zone. Roman military forts in Bratislava - Rusovce and Iža represent a high level of authenticity in the military design conception. In relation to construction materials, there are surviving marks that show evidence of wooden construction and the remains of stone structures have been excavated or are able to be excavated. The former construction techniques, numerous carvings, stone inscriptions and other findings that have been authentically preserved bear witness to the standard of architecture, the significance of the border defenses, the ethnic, religious and cultural life of the time and the intermingling and interaction of peoples and nations. These findings are also important chronological reference points for the authenticity. The findings that show the integrity and authenticity of the Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, along with the important documentation, are conserved, safeguarded and publicly presented in the museums.

4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4.A PRESENT STATE OF CONSERVATION

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

The researched sections of the fort Gerulata proposed for entry in the World Heritage List are presented as monuments. It pertains to the fragments of architecture from building phases 2 to 4, which are currently situated on land belonging to the “Ancient Gerulata” museum within the framework of the civil development of the municipality of Rusovce. The land is currently used for museum and presentation purposes.

The following are situated in the fenced museum area:

- open air presentation of archaeological findings – open for the general public within the framework of the in-situ museum exposition;
- construction – the structure of the museum with a presentation of archaeological findings in the form of a museum exposition in the interior, which is visually interconnected with the exterior through a glass wall;
- archaeological station – workplace for archaeologists and the deposit of findings in the interior and exterior under shelter;
- technical area, public facilities (for general public and staff);
- separate section where archaeological excavations are ongoing.

Structures not related to the site are not located in the museum area. In the exterior presentation, copies are frequently used and the originals are protected from the effects of climate and weather. Even despite the recent strengthening of the walls (2007) they again show local surface damage caused by the loosening of mortar which should have sealed the wall copings and thus prevented the penetration of water. Part of walls is damaged by growing vegetation. This problem is being solved.

The museum’s interior and exterior collection storage areas are insufficient.

The structure of the museum exposition reveals the poor thermo-technological qualities of the peripheral glass construction, the steel dividing elements are damaged (by water and rust). The floors in the building also require reconstruction (sinking, cracks).

Other structures of the museum require repairs due to detrition (the research station) and the poor quality of construction work (cracks in the peripheral walls of fencing).

The external storage shelter for large findings, situated on a different piece of land, is also in poor condition. This problem is being solved.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

The territory of the fort is presented as an in-situ, open air archaeological site where a section of the bare walls of structures and fortification are visible and where a predominant part of the findings continues to lie underground without uncovering.

Access to the site is free and unrestricted, it is not fenced and without fixed visiting hours. No building structures are situated in the area, there is only a light wooden shelter for the findings and a shelter for visitors.

Since 1957, the land on which the fort is situated has been exempt from the agricultural land fund and since then no agricultural activities are carried out there.

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 and which remained unburied from the excavations in the space of the staff building, is a cistern with a large section of preserved original Roman walls and plaster, but with no conservation. It remained uncovered up to the original bottom under the level of the current terrain, and after several temporary solutions, it is now covered by a stable wooden tiled shelter.

Other structures with preserved fragments of architecture in sections researched from the second half of the 20th century remained uncovered in excavation areas opposite the surrounding terrain at the approximate from the period of the fort's construction at the end of the 2nd century. Only fragments of the fortification wall, both corner towers and the middle towers as well as the walls of the western tower and central pillar of the south gate remained from the original southern fortification. Missing sections of the fortification wall were supplemented by indicative

reconstruction, which did not intervene in the background or cover the original walls to a larger extent. The walls of the southern side of the fort wall were also partially supplemented.

The researched section of the barracks in the southwest section of the fort was outlined by quarry stone collected from the destroyed layers in its original base ditches and the ring of the uncovered well was walled with the same quarry stone up to the height of 1.2 m above the terrain level.

Preserved fragments of the walls of the researched section of the baths were conserved. The original walls were covered up to the preserved level by dirt.

Uncovered fragments of the walls of the northwest corner tower, north gate and northeast corner tower have not been conserved. The missing parts of the floor plan of the north gate towers with additional u-shape structures and the floor plan of the fan-shaped additional structure in the northwest corner were only temporarily, two-dimensionally marked at the level of the uncovered terrain outlined by quarry stones.

The original sections of the uncovered findings as well as reconstructions of the walls require a regular maintenance system focusing on problems of waterlogging and prevention of damage caused by vegetation.

The archaeological findings are deposited and protected in deposits and presented at the museum expositions of the Podunajské Museum in Komárno (for example in the building of the bastion of the 4th fortification in Komárno). Until the time of the processing of the research outcomes, they are protected by the Archaeological Institute of the SAS in Nitra – the research implementer.

4.B FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

(i) Development Pressures (e.g. encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

The development pressures are under official state supervision in Slovakia.

A separate law regulates the rights and obligations related to historic and archaeological sites.

Following pressures were identified:

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce – buffer zone:

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

The existence of the Gerulata fort and the archaeological findings are crucial for all types of construction activities in the area between the Danube branches, the western edges of the protected historic zone delimited by the Balkánska Street and the park of the manor-house of Rusovce. Due to its location, the CB Rusovce is in particular predetermined for residential purposes – with family houses, structures for public administration and cultural and social infrastructure, it is also relevant as a recreational destination of wider significance. Extension of the aforementioned functions in the given territory is regulated to ensure that the primary protection of the archaeological layer. Requirements exists for a building up of free areas behind houses, which serve as gardens, for the building up of the moat, for the realisation of high-area new buildings of trading chains directly in the territory of the protected historic zone.

Archaeological research must precede every new development in the buffer zone. Housing development and land-use pressures in the surroundings, as well as the impacts of the preservation on the everyday life (various limitations of ownership relations) create a conflict between the interests of the owners and the requirements of the area's preservation.

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.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"– buffer zone:

- intension to use the area north of Iža fort for sport activities which might threaten its natural scenery (golf playground)
- intension to build a new traffic bypass around Iža, this needs to be visually eliminated
- part of the territory of Iža buffer zone is intensively used for agriculture and water-management
- a hunters' association shooting range (Lot No.1500/3) 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 Buffer Zone for National Cultural Monument Iža – "Kelemantia" is a basic instrument for prevention of threats.

Constructing work involving excavation that affects core zone and buffer zone must obtain a permit from the RMB (Bratislava and Nitra), or in certain cases must allow a preventive excavation or archaeological monitoring during the works.

Responsible for preventive measures: within the framework of valid legislation (MG Limes - identification of problems)

(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification)

Danger due to the effect of surface water resulting in waterlogging exists in the case of the castle in Iža.

The susceptibility of the territory to waterlogging is related to surface and subterranean superficial 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.

Flooding

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 Dunube River (Iža, Rusovce).

Seismic activity

The site is situated in an area with the possibility of macro-seismic activity of an intensity of 8 ° M.S.K. – 64 (Atlas krajiny SR, 2002 (The SR Land Atlas)).

State of air

Acid rain has had an unfavourable effect on the preserved bare findings of walls in the site.

Contamination of the soil by chemical and oil leaks due to pipe accidents or transportation as well as agricultural activities in the surroundings (Iža).

Defects in linear utility pipes – (gas, water, sewage) due to the fort's location in the residential section of the municipality.

Surface water – draining of sudden rain water and preventing water logging of the terrain connected with freezing in the winter.

Frost - 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 (RMB).

Responsible for preventive measures: within the framework of valid legislation (MG Limes – identification of problems)

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

State of the Air

The effect of acid rains on preserved findings on the site.

Air protection is carried out pursuant to Act No. 478/2002 Coll.; Categorizing of the Air Pollution Sources is in compliance with Regulation No. 410/2003 Coll. which supplements Regulation No. 706/2002 Coll.

The Integrated Programme for Air Quality Improvement for the air quality management area of Bratislava pertains to Rusovce.

Protection from Breaching of Embankments and Flooding of the Site

The liability is regulated by: Act No.364/2004 Coll. of 13 May 2004 on Water and on amendments to Act No. 372/1990 (Digest) 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 Q 100 are built along the Danube River near both sites and high water is restrained in inundation areas between the embankments.

Elimination of 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,
- **terrorism**

are resolved within the framework of the **Integrated Emergency System of the SR**. Its competence is regulated by Act No. 129/2002 Coll. on the Integrated Emergency System.

Its components include the following:

Fire protection, which stems of the following Acts:

- 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
- 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 closest Fire and Rescue Stations: Komárno, Bratislava.

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

Civil Defence 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 the SR for the Preservation of National Cultural Monuments in Crisis Situations (2008) No. MK - 3010/2008-10/11546.

Surface water – draining of sudden rain water and prevention of waterlogging of the terrain is necessary; in relation to freezing during winter.

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:

- adhering to the valid legislation and liability arising from it 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

Responsible: within the framework of valid legislation, MG Limes – identification of problems as well as finding of solutions.

(iv) Visitor/tourism pressures

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

The area of Rusovce 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.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

The district of Komárno, part of which is Iža, 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, Radvan nad Dunajom).

The future reserves are represented by:

- Danube cyclist route
- Trans-boundary connection with neighbouring Hungarian municipality of Almásfüzitő
- Planned building of the Roman and ethnographic museum Kelemantia.

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.

Responsible for preventive measures: within the framework of valid legislation MG Limes – identification of problems as well as finding of solutions.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Bratislava - Rusovce

Estimated population located within

Area of nominated property: 0

Buffer zone: 2559

Total: 2559

Year: 2009

Iža

Estimated population located within

Area of nominated property as well as the area of its buffer zone is situated outside of inhabited territories.

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5.A OWNERSHIP

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

- owner of the nominated property is the City of Bratislava, its administrator is the Museum of the City of Bratislava
- the area of buffer zone has many different (mostly private) owners

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

- owners of the nominated property are:
 - o Nitra Self-governing region, its part administrator is the Danube Museum in Komárno
 - o Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik, š.p. (Slovak Water-management Authority)
 - o and unknown owners – administrator of this part is Slovenský pozemkový fond (Slovak allotments fund)
- the area of buffer zone has many different (mostly private) owners

Local self-administration:

- Rusovce – Borough of Bratislava, Vývojová 8, 851 10 Bratislava -Rusovce
- Municipal Office Iža, Ďatelinová 674, 946 39 Iža

5.B PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION

Both parts

of the property are protected as national cultural monuments (NCM) – this category represents **the supreme level of monuments preservation in the SR.**

The Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce has also been part of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce since 1992.

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 fund preservation (see Annex No. 7.b/3).

The measures related to **nature protection** (RÚSES, NATURA) are projected in the SP for the territory of the City of Bratislava and the territory of the Iža Municipality.

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

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 and on amendments to Slovak National Council Act No. 372/1990 (Digest) on Administrative Infractions as amended. 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.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

- It is inscribed on the Central Register of the Monuments Fund as a national cultural monument with Reg. No. 344/0.

- The buffer zone of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata

It 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 SR 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 Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

- It is entered in the Central List of the Monumentd as a cultural monument with Reg. No. 289/1.

- The buffer zone of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – “Kelemantia” was defined by the District Office in Komárno in 1991, but the extent of the protection of the site proposed for the WH List appeared to be insufficient.

On 8 August 2011 the administrative proceedings began with the aim to define the terms and conditions for activities within the designated territory in order to sufficiently protect the Roman military fort and its surroundings in its natural environment. As a result of this proces, a new proposal for declaration of the buffer zone was elaborated in September 2011 (see *Annex No. 7.b/5*).

The proposed buffer zone for NCM Iža – "Kelemantia" is also situated in the territory of the buffer zone of the Danube River basin – the branch office Komárno and in the interest territory of the Gabčíkovo waterworks. The terms and conditions for the protection of waterworks do not allow for any other development here and have no impact on the preservation of the NCM.

5.C MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Nominated Roman military camps (forts) are protected as the National Cultural Monuments (“NCM”) by course of law of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of the Monuments and Historic Sites (hereinafter referred to as only the ”Monuments Act” - see Annex No. 7.b/3). The camps have imposed protective buffer zone or at the present time are undergoing legal proceedings processes for their promulgation by which is assured protection of immediate vicinity of the object in question and its regulated development. Results of the regular monitoring, but also different actual difficulties and requirements connecting with monuments protection and development are according to actual need are being solved by appropriate RMB as a first stage body of protection of the monuments fund or by means of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, eventually directly through Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic and its Monuments Inspection.

At the national level, the preservation of both nominated sections is carried out by:

In general – for the entire monuments fund:

- The Government of the SR – through the implementation and control of the SR Government Resolution No. 706/B3 – control of implementation of the valid international agreement¹
- Ministry of Culture of the SR (hereinafter referred to as the “MC SR”)²
- Monuments Board of the SR³

Particularly – for all WCH sites – national level:

Commission for the Coordination of the Tasks of the World Cultural Heritage Protection – this 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 SR as an inter-ministerial, advisory, initiative, counselling and coordination body to the Minister of Culture of the SR for key tasks of the preservation of SR 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 ministry 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 SR 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 the SR and territorially pertinent regional monuments boards or other scientific institutions from the area of monuments fund preservation are always invited to its sessions.

¹ Convention on Preservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Notification No. 159/1991 (Digest))

² pursuant to Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monument and Historic Sites Collection as amended, §4

³ pursuant to Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monument and Historic Sites Collection as amended, §10

To perform duties of the specialized state administration body in the field of preservation of the monuments fund has been established, according to above mentioned law, the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava and in two RMB Bratislava and Nitra.

Monuments Board of the SR – legal entity domiciled at Bratislava is budgetary state owned organisation linked with its financial relations to budget of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic. RMB exercises state administration in its territorial district, which is territorial district of region and is the first-stage body in the field of preservation of the monuments fund. Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic 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 the Slovak Republic 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,
- share to international projects on preservation and restoration of the cultural monuments and monument territories and cooperates with international organisations and partners institutions abroad.

Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic 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. Government of the Slovak Republic submits conceptual proposals and recommendations how to solve the principal issues of protection, restoration, utilization and presentation of the monuments fund. Directs activities of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, manages and inspects performance of the state administration in the entire sector of preservation of the monuments fund. Furthermore, performs powers of the central state surveillance body in the field of monuments fund protection. Considers resolutions issued by the Monuments Board in the course of administrative procedure. Afford 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 the Slovak Republic, in the sphere of tourist trade with Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, in the field of urban planning and building order with Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, in the area of regional development with Ministry of Building and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, and in the sphere of education with Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic.

The Monuments Inspection of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic 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 the Slovak Republic, RMB, 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.

Beside the Monuments Act, monuments protection, as well as its surroundings is assured also with tools of the urban planning, that from the long-term development of the communities and territories determine obligatory modus operandi of the territory in question, where in case of national cultural monuments, in terms of the Act 237/2000, by which is changed and amended Act 50/1976 Coll. on Urban Planning and Building Order as mended by posterior regulations (so called „Building Act“), fully respect the need to protect, including monuments environs. This Act administers directly the Building Authorities in the individual cities and towns.

In case of appearance of protected parts of the countryside and territory, to property is also relating the Act 543/2002 Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape, in the sense of which is professionally competent body for state protection of nature, which represents the Landscape Protected Area Administration.

Site management at the regional level:

- Self-governing regions of Bratislava and Nitra (BSR, NSR)
- Regional Monuments Board Bratislava – for the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce
- Regional Monuments Board Nitra – for the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

Self-governing regions of Bratislava and Nitra

Each self-governing region shall ensure suitable conditions within its territory 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 sites¹³⁾ in the conservation, renovation and use of cultural heritage monuments and historic sites.

Regional Monuments Board 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 a financial fines that can increase, in the localities of the world cultural heritage, up to 100%.

RMB in the following:

- 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 shortages.

Site Management at the local level – current management of the site Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube:

- The owners and authorized administrators of both parts of the site (both NCM)
- Self-government of the Bratislava City borough of Rusovce and the Municipality of Iža
- Management Group Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube (more in part 5. E)

International cooperation with other sections of the WCH Site “Frontiers of the Roman Empire”

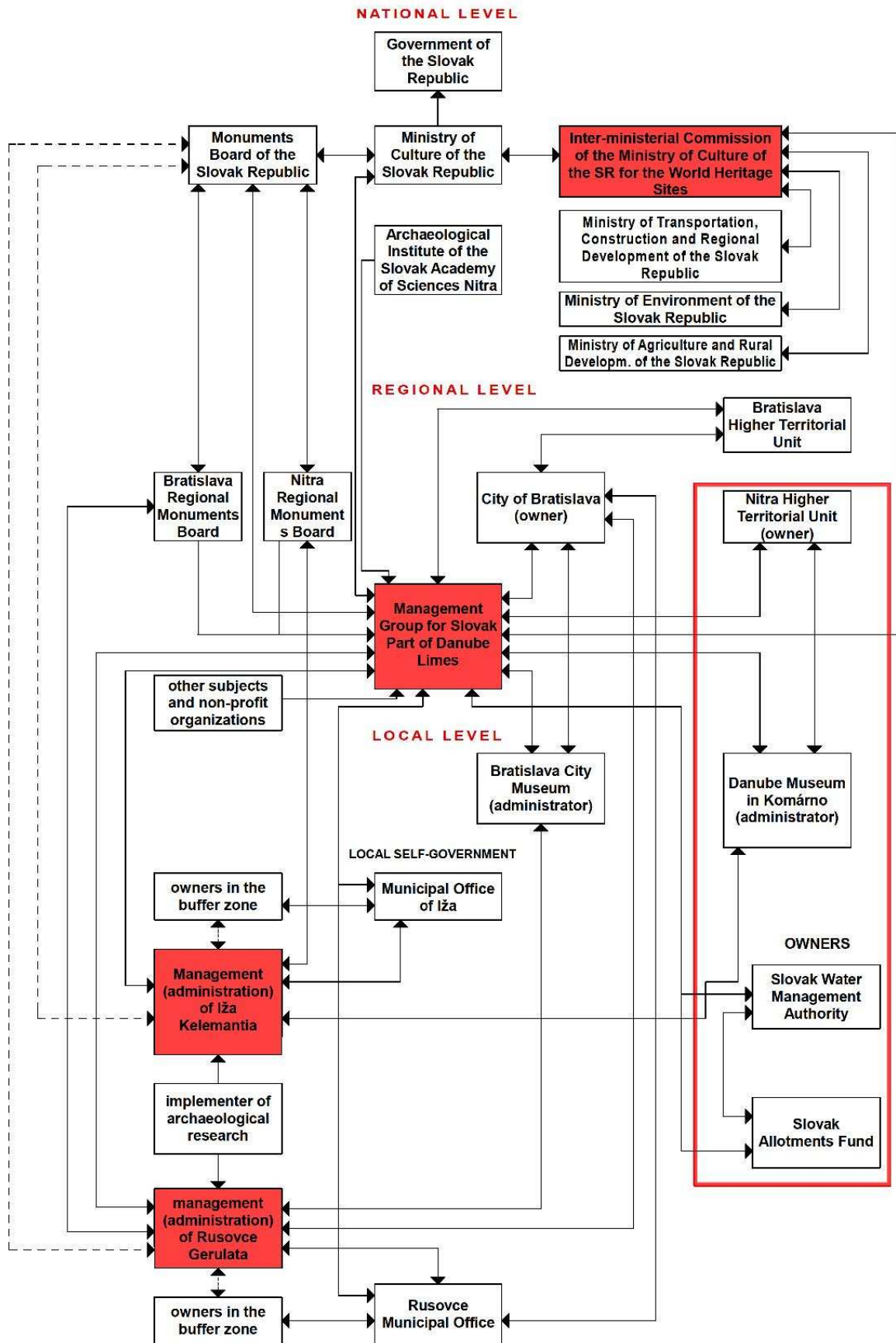
The Bratislava Group⁴ was created in 2003, with the representation of delegates, predominantly archaeologists, from Germany, United Kingdom, Croatia, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary. It operates as an advisor in assessing the archaeological and scientific aspects of the frontiers of the Roman Empire. This group supported the nomination project of the SR at its session in Bratislava on 17 November 2010.

⁴ Jilek Sonja, Breeze J. David, Thiel Andreas : Fronties of the Roman Empire, Grenzen des Römischen Reiches, Hranice Rímskej ríše, Harmadyová Katarína, Rajtár Ján, Schmidtová Jaroslava: Slovensko, Nitra, 2008, p .21

The Frontiers of the Roman Empire Inter-governmental Committee serves as the coordinating body among individual parts of Frontiers of the Roman Empire. We have been in contact with this body during the nomination process. After inscription the deputy of MG Limes will be a member of this committee.

Within the framework of the project Danube Limes, all of the participating parties (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and United Kingdom) have cooperated intensively since 2008.

MANAGEMENT SCHEME



5.D EXISTING PLANS RELATED TO MUNICIPALITY AND REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTY IS LOCATED (E.G., REGIONAL OR LOCAL PLAN, CONSERVATION PLAN, TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN)

Several national concepts, plans and instruments exist which are related to Iža and Rusovce and their development. They ensure the preservation and rectified development of the site but only address partial issues to which they are designated as priority.

The principal and conceptual materials regulating the preservation of the site proposed for the WH List in the field of care of monuments and monuments territories are sufficient, there are:

The Concept of Protection of the Monuments Fund 2011 – 2021 ⁵

- Basic conceptional material, which prioritize the protection and conservation of World Heritage Sites in Slovakia in all areas, including funding.

The Danube Strategy – the European Union Strategy Related to the Danube Region ⁶

- The EU Danube Region Strategy (DRS) is the macro-regional development strategy and action plan for the regions and countries located in the catchment area of the Danube River. 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). Danube Limes in Slovakia is connected with the priorities of the Danube Strategy. The Danube Strategy is a strategic development recommendation of the European Commission. The Danube River and its catchment basin lie within 14 countries, most of which are now EU members. The Danube Region plays a fundamental role in the life of Europe. Property lies within the Danube Region, and is the nearly 2,000 year-old foundation for the common history, traditions, culture and art of the Danube Region that still has an impact today. The EU Danube Strategy highlights the fact that the Danube Region has

⁵ <http://www.rokovanie.sk/Rokovanie.aspx/BodRokovaniaDetail?idMaterial=20286>

⁶ <http://www.eu2011.hu/danube-region-strategy-drs>

cultural, ethnic and natural assets in unmatched abundance. There is, however, a need for modern tourist attractions and infrastructure, so that both the visitors and the hosts can benefit.

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 a 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.

- **Preservation Principles of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce** (see *Annex No.7.b/4*)
 - o Elaborated by the Regional Monuments Board, Bratislava 2011
 - o Competent elaborators: Viktor Ferus, co-authors: Elena Bukovčanová, Karel Prášek, Natália Režná-Foltinovičová

There are actualization of the Principles for Monument Preservation of Part of the Rusovce MZ , author P. Baxa, D. Ferusová, RMB Bratislava, MB SR, Regional Monuments Board Bratislava and Bratislava City Museum, Bratislava, August 2002 – designating the preservation principles in the territory of the Rusovce MZ, including its archaeological layer. New preservation principles were updated in 2011; this document is the new expert material for the territorial preservation projection as the fundamental document for the preservation of the monument values in the buffer zone.

MC SR has provided financial sources for the year 2012 designated for preparation of the Spatial plan of zone Bratislava - Rusovce – centre, which is going to implement these principles.

- **Preservation Principles for Buffer Zone for National Cultural Monument Iža – "Kelemantia"** (see *Annex No. 7.b/5*)

- Elaborated by the Monuments Board of the Slovak republic, Bratislava 2011
- Competent elaborators: Renáta Glaser-Opitzová and col.
- Conditions concerning the preservation for National Cultural Monument - Roman Military Camp (Fort) Iža – "Kelemantia" within the area of proposed buffer zone the follow the requirement to protect and restore protected parts of monuments fund and their environment in accordance with the Act on Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites, as amended, and the Edict of Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic No 16/2002 Coll. effecting the Act on Protection of Monuments.

Everybody is obliged to act so as to set up the favourable conditions for preservation of the heritage values within this area and not to endanger or damage them with his activity. The activity within this area should take into account the spatial planning context of environment and to be in maximum possible harmony with the achieved stage of historical development, to respect this stage and develop it in adequate extent.

- **Architectonic-urbanistic study NCM of the Roman military fort in Iža** (see *Annex No. 7.b/6*)

- Elaborated by the G + G project, Conservation of Monuments, Bratislava, 12.11. 2011
- Competent elaborators: Jana Gregorová, co-author: Silvia Petrášová

- It is a basic concept for renovation and presentation of the Roman military fort in Iža – "Kelemantia"

However, their territorial projection in the spatial plans, which are legally binding materials for regulated spatial development⁷, is necessary. It has been planned in the Management plan.

The converse is also true; currently prepared conceptual plans for the regulated development of the territory of the BSR⁸ must reflect the concept for the administration of the site and the tasks established for its implementation.

Next plans:

- Economic and Social Development Programme of Bratislava, the Capital of the SR for the Period 2010 – 2020
- Strategic Vision for Bratislava⁹

The following plans are currently in the process of elaboration:

- Action Plan for Sustainable Development in the Slovak Republic
- Spatial plan of zone Bratislava - Rusovce – centre

The *management tools* scheme shows the position of the management plan in already existing plans.

They are arranged from conceptual solutions (general plans, regional plans and strategies) up to the tools directly working in both parts of the site.

⁷ Spatial plan of Bratislava, Capital of the SR (2007), author: Department of territorial planning and the department of the technical infrastructure development; plan approved on 31 May 2007 through resolution No. 123/2007 of the City Council of Bratislava, Capital of the SR and its binding section was declared via generally binding regulation No. 4/2007 of Bratislava, Capital of the SR.

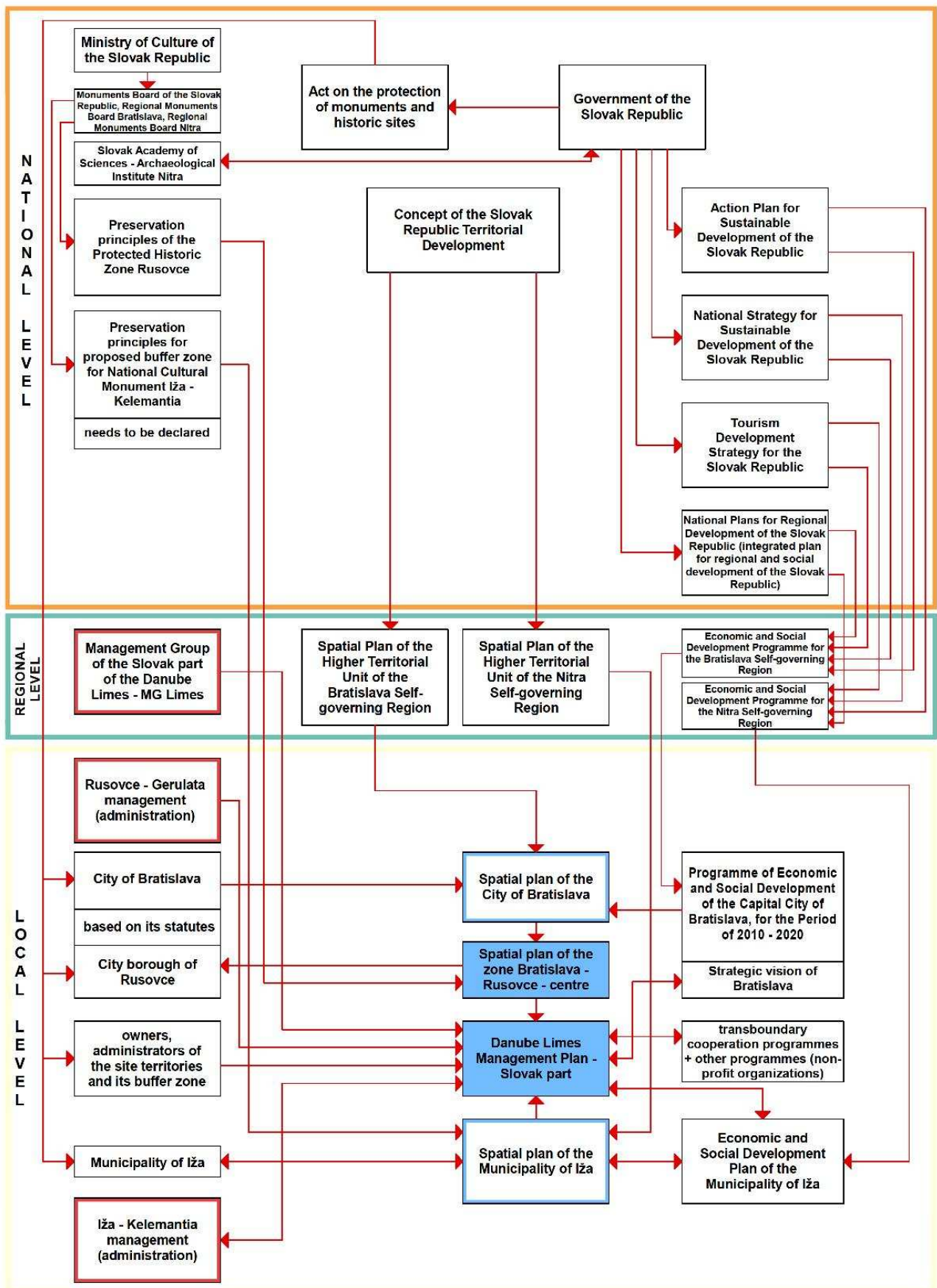
Spatial plan of the HTU of Nitra Region (1998), as amended and supplemented (2004, 2007), author: AUREX, s.r.o., Bratislava

Spatial plan of the Municipality of Iža, August 2008, author: Ing. arch. Peter Varga, authorized SKA architect, Lenardová 2, 851 01 – Bratislava. The spatial plan was approved by the Municipality of Iža in resolution No. 74/08 of 27 August 2008.

⁸ The analytical section of the territorial plan of the region – BSR – is complete and approved, author – Aurex, s.r.o., Bratislava

⁹ the public presentation of which was held in January 2010

Management Tools



5.E PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN OR OTHER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The management plan¹⁰ is attached to the nomination documentation as an *Annex No.7.b/7*.

The Management plan 2011 – 2021 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 the site Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube in the time of its inscription and for its improvement in the future (the vision, urgent tasks, the short-term, medium-term and long-term plans). The management system establishes the method, tools and time frame for ensuring the protection of the site and its cultural 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 basis for preparing a management plan of a cultural site was an understanding of its cultural values for which this site is proposed for inscription on the WH List, together with the understanding of needs and interests of various owners and interest groups, while respecting, preserving and improving the state of the nominated the site.

Management carried out by the existing management and protection system at all management levels. Management plan is an open document which can be operatively modified, provided maintaining the aim of the best possible preservation of the unique parts of the border of the Roman Empire on our territory.

Management at the local level is ensured by the owners of the nominated parts. In the near future we anticipate the strengthening of management for the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia", because steps are underway to simplify the ownership relations in favour of the NSR, which would make management much more efficient. However the management scheme will remain unchanged.

Basic management body:

Management Group Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monumnets on the Middle Danube (MG Limes) will remain the basic management body. However, 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.

¹⁰ Pinčíková, Ľ., Janovská, M.: Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Management Plan 2011 – 2021, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava 2011

MG – Limes, which was officially created at the beginning of the year 2011, but began its work earlier, actively cooperated on preparation of this management plan.

MG – Limes is an independent managing body that brings together all parties interested in site management (of both parts) 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.

Members of the MG – Limes (*Scheme of MG Limes – see below*):

Chair:

Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky (Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic), Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, LubicaPincikova@pamiatky.gov.sk

Deputy Chairs:

- Hlavné mesto SR Bratislava, Oddelenie správy nehnuteľností (City of Bratislava, Capital of the SR, Department of Real Estate Administration), Mgr. Soňa Beláková, Primaciálne nám. 1, 814 09 Bratislava, belakova@bratislava.sk

- Nitriansky samosprávny kraj, Odbor školstva, mládeže, športu a kultúry (Nitra Self-governing Region, Department of Education, Youth, Sports and Culture), PhDr. Katarína Ťurgeová, Štefánikova tr. 69, 949 01 Nitra, katarina.urgeova@unsk.sk

Members:

- Ministerstvo kultúry SR, Sekcia kultúrneho dedičstva (Ministry of Culture of the SR, Section of Cultural Heritage), Námestie SNP 33, 813 31 Bratislava, Pavol.Izvolt@culture.gov.sk

- Krajský pamiatkový úrad Nitra (Regional Monuments Board Nitra), Nám. Jána Pavla II. 8, 949 01 Nitra, Pavel.Paterka@pamiatky.gov.sk

- Krajský pamiatkový úrad Bratislava (Regional Monuments Board Bratislava), Leškova 17, 811 04 Bratislava, Viktor.Ferus@pamiatky.gov.sk

- Obec Iža, Obecný úrad (Municipality of Iža, Municipal Office), István Domin, Ďatelinová 674, 946 39 Iža, obeciza@iza.sk domin@iza.sk

- Mestská časť Bratislava – Rusovce, Miestny úrad (Bratislava City borough of Rusovce – Municipal Office), PhDr. Oľga Gáfriková, Vývojová 8, 851 01 Bratislava 59, gafrikova@bratislava-rusovce.sk

- Múzeum Mesta Bratislavy (Bratislava City Museum), PhDr. Jaroslava Schmidtová, Radničná 1, 815 18 Bratislava, j_schmidtova@hotmail.com
- Mesto Komárno, Mestský úrad (Town of Komárno, Municipal Office), Mgr. Ľudovít Grafel, Nám. generála Klapku 1, 945 01 Komárno, grafel@komarno.sk
- Archeologický ústav SAV (Archaeological Institute of the SAS), PhDr. Ján Rajtár, Akademická 2, 949 21 Nitra, jan.rajtár@savba.sk
- Podunajské múzeum v Komárne (Danube Museum in Komárno), Ing. Jozef Csütörtöky, Palatínova ul. 13, 945 05 Komárno, muzeumkomarno@gmail.com
- Slovenský vodohospodársky podnik, š.p., Odštepny závod Bratislava (Slovak Water Management Authority, Bratislava branch enterprise), Ing. Boris Kováč, Karloveská 2, 842 17 Bratislava, boris.kovac@syp.sk
- Slovenský pozemkový fond (Slovak Allotments Fund), Mgr. Elena Puškášová, Búdková 36, 817 15 Bratislava, puskasova@pozfond.sk

Invited Members:

- Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR (Ministry of Environment of the SR), RNDr. Ladislav Ambróš, Nám. Ľ. Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava, ambros.ladislav@enviro.gov.sk
- Ministerstvo dopravy, výstavby a regionálneho rozvoja SR, Sekcia cestovného ruchu (Ministry of Transportation, Construction and Regional Development, Section of Tourism), PhDr. Marián Mrva, Nám. slobody 6, P.O. Box 100, 810 05 Bratislava, marian.mrva@mindop.sk
- Mestský ústav ochrany pamiatok (City Institute of Monuments Preservation), PhDr. Margaréta Musilová, Uršulínska 9, 814 00 Bratislava, margareta.musilova07@gmail.com
- Ing. arch. M. Janovská, Nám. Majstra Pavla 38/A, 054 01 Levoča janovska@stonline.sk

However, 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.

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 components in order to ensure a joint course of action in addressing all tasks arising from the commitments of the state, the specialized state administration, upper-tier 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 SR and submits proposals for addressing the problems at ministerial level.

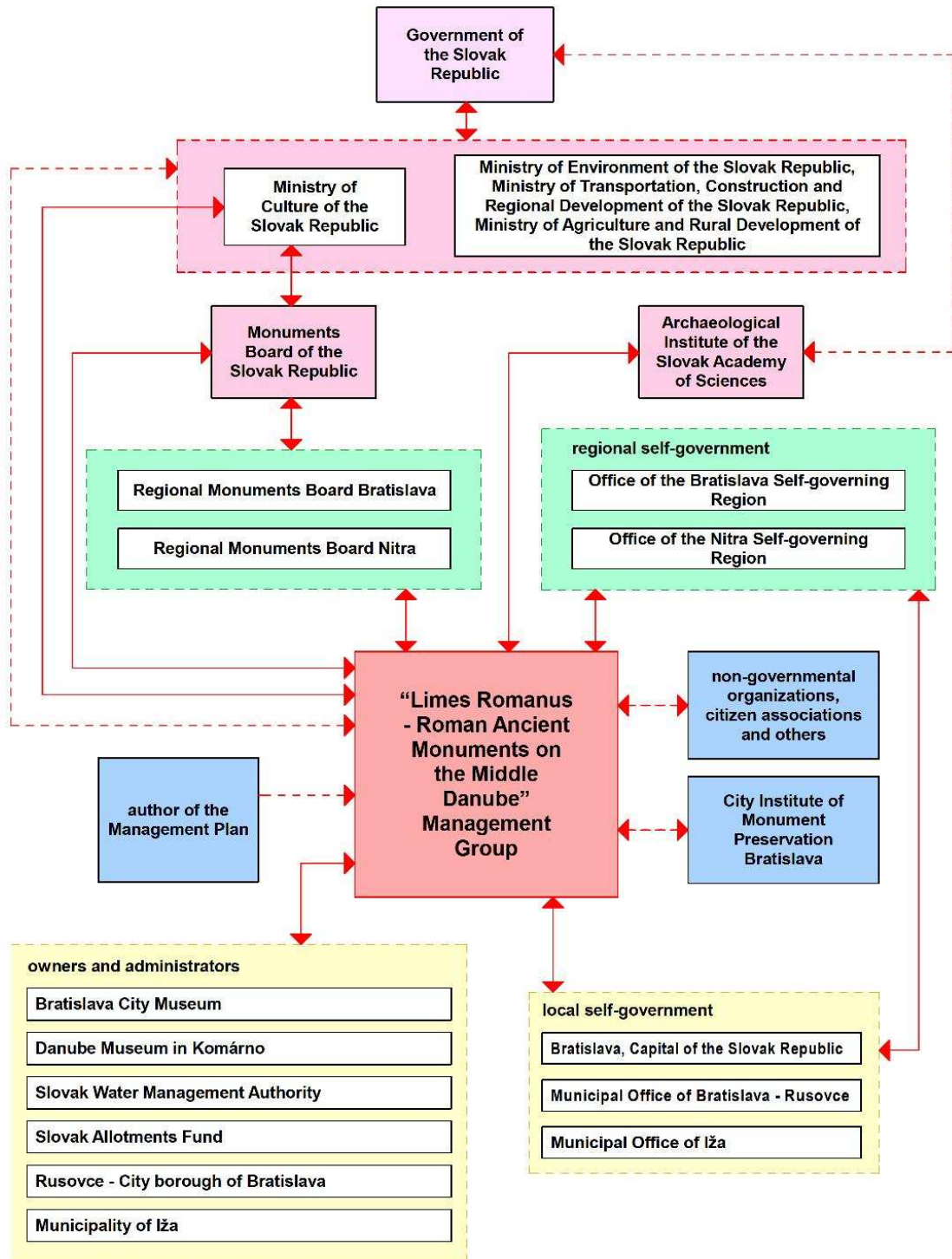
Management and implementation of tasks at regional level is ensured by the direct representation of the relevant organizations in the MG Limes.

Commission for the coordination of WH MC SR preservation tasks

- ensures implementation of the management plan tasks at the national level;
- addresses key tasks regarding the preservation of the world heritage sites in the SR entered in the WH List;
- adopts recommendations in the interest of the preservation, renovation, use and presentation of the world heritage; and
- the MC SR 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.

Scheme of MG Limes – next page:

**Limes Romanus - Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube
Management Group - Organization Scheme**



5.F SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE

The common method of multi-resource financing of the renovation of monuments in the Slovak Republic is through its owner, whose participation, as a rule, is the condition for acquiring financial support from other subjects. 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.

The owner may request that the local self-government co-finance the renovation or request state aid from the MC SR through the grant scheme “Let’s Renovate 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 realisation 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 monument values.

The subsidy scheme of the MC SR comprises a comprehensive national programme aimed at the support of the NCM in the WH sites and the buffer zones. Financing of sites, which are planned for inscription on the WHL, is a priority. Furthermore, it enables the system support of activities of subjects involved in the preservation of monuments with the objective of increasing their expert, staffing and technical capacity, coordination and cooperation. The Section of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the SR is the programme administrator. The state, as a priority, supports the NCM prepared for inscription 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.

Foreign resources for co-financing of monuments renovation are also common, particularly from the EU structural funds, within the framework of various calls and programmes.

The renovation of the NCM Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce was financed from the European Union resources within the framework of JPD NUTS II Objective 2 and from the state budget of the SR from 2006 to 2007. Non-repayable financial contributions amounted to nearly 4.3 million SKK, of which over 2.2 million SKK was financed from the ERDF, two million was financed from the state budget and 487,000 was financed by the City of Bratislava.

For year 2012 it will be 20,000 EUR – MC SR grant scheme – support for funding of the elaboration of the Spatial plan for the zone Rusovce – centre, which will implement **Preservation Principles of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce** into the spatial development plans.

A different example is from the renovation of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"– section baths – in 2010. The financial contribution for its renovation and presentation from the state budget amounted to 27,000 EUR; co-financing by the owner was approximately 8,000 EUR. In 2011 it was be 22,000 EUR, with co-financing by the owner in the amount of 3,000 EUR.

Podunajské (Danube Region) Museum in Komárno together with MC SR prepares to support a large project of implementation of the Concept of the renovation and presentation of the Roman military fort in Iža – "Kelemantia" through the Norwegian grants system.

The financial situation depends on sources of the state budget which are limited; therefore it is necessary to look for other sources for co-financing (grants, subsidies, donations, etc.).

5.G SOURCES OF EXPERTISE AND TRAINING IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

The training of experts in the areas of preservation, renovation, presentation and promotion of the 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, Comenius University in Bratislava and Trnava University in Trnava 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.

The further education of the staff of the RMB and the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic 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 holders of the national

cultural monuments. Eventual technical problems relating to preservation and restoration of the monuments, including their environs, are tackled, where necessary, in close cooperation with experts from the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic 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 the concrete problems relating to preservation and presentation these considerably cooperate with local and regional museums and galleries.

Training relating to Convention on Preservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage has been in Slovakia generally implemented by accession of the programme World Heritage Educational KIT, translated in Slovak. In particular, alternative unofficial structures (civil associations and foundations) are aiming their activities to education in the field of the world heritage (e.g. Arbor Vitae, National Trust of Slovakia, and Foundation for Preservation of the Cultural Heritage etc.). Besides, some activities at Universities and the Secondary Schools are aimed at support of the localities of the world cultural and natural heritage UNESCO in Slovakia.

Education in the field of preservation of the cultural heritage and training of management is carried out, in particular at the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava, substantially not only by means of education of their full-time students, but also through accredited 3rd level of the doctoral education under the name “Restoration of the Architectonic Heritage”. Lecture on Management of preservation of monuments given at the 2nd level (engineering study), namely at Restoration of the Architectonic Heritage Department.

Specialized accredited training within the frame of a life-time education for the graduated people aimed at preservation of the cultural heritage from Slovakia and abroad (training in English) performed by Academia Istropolitana Nova, Svätý Jur. Objective of this 1 year inter-disciplinary programme is to educate experts acting in the field of maintenance, preservation, restoration and development of the historical objects, seats of the structures and of the cultural country. The Programme is setting an objective to make students acquainted with philosophic, cultural, legal, organizational, technical and economic aspects of care of monuments, as well as management of the cultural heritage and its development in the regional context. At the same time Academia Istropolitana Nova prepares specialized training course Education in the field of Management of the World Cultural Heritage.

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic itself organises conferences, seminars and other special and specialized undertakings aimed at tackling the specific problems of preservation of the cultural heritage. To this undertakings, according to their specialization, are invited representatives

of the self-governments, holders and administrators of the national cultural monuments, if appropriate skilled workmen, who realize concrete preservation and restoration of the monuments. Special themes from the undertakings are regularly, for more than 30 years published and made opened for public in the the collection *Monumentorum tutela* and in the *Revue kultúrneho dedičstva: Pamiatky a múzeá* (Revue of Cultural Heritage: Monuments and Museums), which is published since 50s of the 20th century through the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with Slovak National Museum.

The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and its RMB cooperate closely at education in the area of preservation of the cultural heritage, in particular with colleagues from the Czech Republic – with National Monuments Institute Prague. They are jointly preparing seminars at which are presenting concrete practices and results from works of both institutions.

Bratislava City Museum and Danube Region Museum in Komárno in close cooperation with the self-government organize educational programmes 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 actual issues of preservation, conservation and presentation with the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra and through members they are involved in the Bratislava Group etc. The Bratislava City Museum – Museum Gerulata Rusovce also cooperates at the expert level with Archäologischer Park Carnuntum in Austria.

5.H VISITOR FACILITIES AND STATISTICS

Bratislava - Rusovce

The area of Bratislava - Rusovce and its neighbourhood (Danube River, alluvial forests, Rusovské Lakes) is oriented on weekend recreation activities for inhabitants of Bratislava and also on didactic tourism for inhabitants of the region and foreign visitors.

Accommodation capacities directly in Bratislava - Rusovce

Type	Number	Number of beds
Guest house	2	22

Accommodation facilities for Rusovce are provided especially by the lodging capacities in Bratislava. In terms of restaurants and boarding facilities the contemporary surface is 108 m² in the standard level and 1694 m² in the higher category, which given the number of residents and visitors is a sufficient situation.

Transport

Two roads with a character of collection and service communications pass through the municipality. It lies on the route between Bratislava and Rajka (HU), as well as on a road and railway connection.

Rail transportation

Rusovce lies on the railway track M 132 Rusovce – Rajka (HU).

The track 127 Rusovce – Bratislava – Petržalka is operated each day by 7/7 (there/back) passenger trains and 9/9 cargo trains (figures from 2003).

Water transportation on the Danube

with a passenger port in Bratislava. There are future plans to develop passenger and recreational transport along the whole Bratislava's section of the Danube.

Combined transportation (roads and railways) is planned on the route C-E-61 Bratislava – Rusovce – Rajka.

Bicycle transportation

the most important international route, the International Danube Route from the border crossing at Berg, on the top of the Danube dam along the right bank of the river up to the border crossing at Rajka.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

- is administered by the Bratislava City Museum – Museum Gerulata Rusovce.

The area of the museum is surrounded by fence and accessible for visitors during opening hours from April to October.

Statistic of visitor numbers:

Year	Visitors number
2008	2269
2009	3978
2010	3069
2011	3083

Web-site: http://muzeum.bratislava.sk/vismo/dokumenty2.asp?id_org=700015&id=1019&p1=1015

Museum provides guides and lectures and basic facilities for tourists. In the exterior exhibition there are presented reconstructions and copies of findings, originals and smaller objects are presented and protected in the museum building. The existing visitor's regime is efficient in preservation of the remains and elimination of their physical damage by tourists.

Bratislava is situated on the important water tourist route Rhine – Mohan – Danube and after completion of a cyclist route along the Danube it is expectable that the volume of tourism with foreign relationships will grow in the future. Recently, Gerulata recorded an increase in number of visitors thanks to the common Slovak-Austrian project of Rusovce Gerulata – Petronell.

Iža

Tourism in the surroundings of Iža (District of Komárno) is aimed at water sports and cycling along 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. Besides these, Iža is ranked an additional tourist attraction of the region with naturally lower number of visitors.

In terms of accommodation and catering capacities

the community needs to pay attention to their completion. The accommodation is provided by lodging in private houses as well as in surrounding villages and especially in the district's centre city of Komárno, where is a wide range of accommodation possibilities.

Transport:

Railway transportation

The village of Iža is not directly linked to any of the European railway system, the nearest railway station is in the city of Komárno on the track no. 135 Nové Zámky – Komárno – Komárom (HU). The track no. 135 is electrified.

Water transportation

The Danube water route no. VII passes through the territory in concern (the Danube magistral water route E80 passes through the village) with ports in Komárno and Štúrovo.

Public road transportation

Integrated regional public transport system provides the organization and interconnection of major components of public road transportation in the main directions of passengers which are:

- roads to the district's centre Komárno (10 km),
- roads to the regional nod Štúrovo (46 km),
- roads to the capital city Bratislava (115 km) on the line 4045051 (Štúrovo – Komárno – Veľký Meder – Dunajská Streda – Bratislava).

Bicycle transportation

The second most valuable tourist site in the village of Iža is the Danube cyclist route, which passes through the southern edge of the village.

Airborne transportation

The closest international airport for both sites is the airport in Bratislava.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Iža – "Kelemantia"

- is not part of a fenced area, it is freely accessible throughout the whole year. Danube Region Museum in Komárno is the administrator of the site. Statistics of visitor numbers are not recorded. During the summer season a professional guide is available from the base of the Archaeological Institute directly at the fort.

Otherwise there is no system of watching or guarding the site. Most of the fort's remains are preserved under ground and thus protected from mechanical damage. Reconstructions of defence walls presented above the ground level and the spots of current archaeological research might be threatened by irresponsible visitors.

After realization of the future development plans – concept of renovation and presentation of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia", completion of the Danube cyclist route, trans-boundary connection with neighbouring Hungarian municipality of Almásfüzitő – a growth of tourists' interest could be expected. Positive role in tourism management and in prevention of related possible risks should play the new Roman and ethnographic museum "Kelemantia" which is currently under construction in Iža municipality.

Both sites are facing a shortage of tourists' facilities, their supposed construction is permissible only in buffer zones of the sites and conditioned by the monuments protection principles.

Information System

Comprehensive, functional, targeted, aesthetic and a regularly maintained information system of direction signs of the access to the site, including navigation directions from Komárno and Bratislava for all types of access to the territory of the camps (hiking paths, cyclist routes, railway, public mass transportation, car) are missing in both parts of the site.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

Information system in Bratislava - Rusovce in the territory of the nominated site is sufficient; an information office is missing. Its regular maintenance is necessary. The reconstruction of the Ancient Gerulata Museum with new expositions will probably raise the question of the re-evaluation of the already existing information system in compliance with the museum system and at the same time its completion in the intentions of today's modern information technologies.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

The information system in the territory of the Roman fort in Iža, and on the embankment, from where it is possible to observe the entire area of the NCM, is significantly damaged by age or barely readable.

The Management Plan proposes steps to improve the present state.

5.I POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES RELATED TO THE PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY

Promotion at the National and International Levels

Cultural heritage is one of the priorities of state promotion. The Ministry of Transportation, Construction and Regional development of the SR, which is also responsible for the development of tourism, through the organization Slovak Tourism Agency, pays special systematic attention to the sites entered in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the tentative list and their promotion at home and abroad (exhibitions, publications and other forms of presentation). Other sectors and organizations also pay great attention to the promotion of Danube Limes in Slovakia at the national and international levels. Museums are the most active. Currently, the exhibition "Life on Both Sides of the Border" is being held in the Archaeological Museum of the Slovak National Museum, which presents the co-existence of population of the Roman frontier and adjacent German territory in the 1st – 4th century in an interactive form.

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"¹¹.

A separate publication¹² and website <http://www.limes-slovensko.sk/>, part of which includes the film “Dunajský Limes na Slovensku” (Danube Limes in Slovakia) is also dedicated to the promotion of the Slovak portions of the border line of the Roman Empire.

Within the framework of the project Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage was elaborated multimedia presentation and promotion which focuses on the Slovak and Hungarian sites on the frontiers of the Roman Empire proposed for inscription on the WH List.¹³

Project Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage – Slovak part, including the information about the MG Limes, Danube Limes in Slovakia, Management Plan 2011 – 2021 is published on website:

<http://www.pamiatky.sk/pamiatky/pamiatkovy-urad/zoznam-svetov-ocho-kult-Orneho-dedioestva/dunajsky-limes/>

In Annex No. 7.a/2 is a short film in the Slovak and English languages – Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on Middle Danube. The film will be published through different mass media.

In Annex No. 7.a/3 is an inter-active CD with basic information system – Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage, Limes Romanus – The Antique Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Slovakia

¹¹ Frontiers of the Roman Empire: <http://www.romanfrontiers.org/>, De LIMES grens van het Romeinse Rijk: www.limes.nl, Magyar Limes Szövetség www.ripapannonica.hu, Der römische Limes in Deutschland: www.deutsche-limeskommission.de; www.limes-in-deutschland.de; www.limesfilm.de, Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße www.limesstrasse.de, Der römische Limes in Österreich: www.limes-oesterreich.at, The Antonine Wall: www.antoninewall.org, Hadrians Wall Country: www.hadrians-wall.org, Film: <http://www.youtube.com/user/romanfrontiers/>

¹² Jilek Sonja, Breeze J. David, Thiel Andreas : Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Grenzen des Römischen Reiches – Hranice Rímskej ríše, Harmadyová Katarína, Rajtár Ján, Schmidtová Jaroslava: Slovensko, Nitra, 2008

¹³ More at www.danube-limes.eu or at <http://www.pamiatky.sk>. Among the project outputs was also a publication: Jilek Sonja, Breeze J. David, Thiel Andreas: Frontiers of the Roman Empire, Grenzen des Römischen reiches: The Danube Limes a Roman River Frontier, Der Donaulimes eine Römische flussgrenze, Warsaw, 2009.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce

The City of Bratislava addressed the presentation of the Roman fort in Rusovce through its implementation of the project “Community Initiative Programme Interreg IIIA Austria – Slovak Republic – Rusovce Gerulata – Petronell Carnuntum”.

Project outputs:

- Roman military fort Gerulata Bratislava - Rusovce – promo-booklet,
- Roman military fort Gerulata Bratislava - Rusovce – tourist guide through sites of Gerulata and Carnuntum,
- 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 which continues to be used in promotional materials and accompanying events. A postage stamp¹⁴, envelope and special 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 here was also established through the cooperation of the museum with the city borough. All citizens living on a relevant street will also obtain a flyer with brief information on the origin of the name for their street and its historical context.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

The most integral collection of findings from Iža and other Roman monuments of stone sculptures from the 1st and 4th centuries are currently presented in the exposition of the Roman Lapidarium of the Danube Region Museum in Komárno; several promotional materials were published regarding this collection.

¹⁴ Ceremonial introduction of the post stamp was on 19 September 2009 during the Roman Games in Rusovce, stamp engraver: Martin Činovský

A digital visualization of the hypothetical reconstruction of the fort Iža – "Kelemantia"¹⁵ site was designed within the framework of the project of preparing a guide for the Roman monuments on the Middle Danube.

Every year, the elementary school and kindergarten in Iža prepare educational activities oriented on Roman history in cooperation with archaeologists and activists.

Both parts of the site have their own promotion and presentation plan and continually prepare and implement new products through their museums – administrators¹⁶.

The Roman monuments on the Middle Danube¹⁷ are presented through numerous publications, expert articles and lectures in expert events at home and abroad.

5.J STAFFING LEVELS (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MAINTENANCE)

Fundamental current maintenance and small repairs are usually provided by means of self-support through administrators and owners of the individual part of property. Appropriate RMB Bratislava and Nitra supervises over the professionalism of the works. In case of need of any skilled activities (e.g. large scale repairs and/or restoration works), these is carried out through certified specialists in compliance with valid regulations a laws. The RMB provide for surveillance over this activities carried out at the monuments.

The project documentation for conservation of the nominated Roman military camps (forts) - National Cultural Monuments must be drawn up by a person – specialist (architect or civil engineer) authorised for architectural and design activities in accordance with a special regulation - the Act of the Slovak National Council No.138/1992 Coll. of Laws on Authorised Architects and Authorised Civil Engineers as amended by Act No.236/2000 Coll. of Laws. The conservation may be carried out only by a person – specialist with professional qualification in accordance with a special

¹⁵ and both other sites: Carnuntum – Petronel and Visegrad, elaborated by ATHE STUDIO:
<http://www.athe.sk/sk/vizualizacie/limes-romanus>

¹⁶ BCM – Gerulata Museum: <http://www.muzeum.bratislava.sk> , Podunajské Museum in Komárno:
<http://www.muzeum.sk/?obj=muzeum&ix=mmkap>

¹⁷ Musilová, M., Turčan, V. and coll.: *Rímske pamiatky na strednom Dunaji* (Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube), 2011

regulation – the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 200/1994 Coll. of Laws on the Chamber of Restorers and on Restoration Activities Performed by its Members.

Both sites have qualified experts in their administering museums. The basic maintenance and small repairs are carried out by owners and administrators of the site and the territorially competent RMB supervises expert arrangements.

Archaeological research is ensured by the AI SAS or is carried out with help of an authorized archaeologist¹⁸. The qualified staffs of the RMB Bratislava and Nitra supervise monument preservation in cooperation with the MB SR where necessary.

Findings are professionally processed by the implementer of archaeological research and subsequently become the 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.

¹⁸ Pursuant to the Art. 32, sec. 2 of the Act on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites, No. 49/2002 Coll. Of Laws, any archaeological research may be carried out by the AI SAS and other legal entities with an authorization issued by Ministry of Culture of SR.

6. MONITORING

The status of preservation of the sites entered in the World Heritage List is annually monitored by the MB SR and its territorially relevant RMB since 1996 based on the elaborated methodology and monitoring timetable. The RMB directly cooperates with the management of pertinent site and the local self-government.

The purpose of the ongoing monitoring is to regularly collect information regarding the current status of the site preservation, record changing conditions, problems and risks and adopt measures necessary for remedy. The monitoring indicators are established separately for each WH site. Monitoring is accompanied by the inspection of the object through necessary analyses and photo-documentation from the same place so that the evidence and possibility for comparison can be as exact as possible.

Monitoring takes place regularly through “passport cards” for individual structures of the site (year 1) and for the entire territory of the nominated site, including the buffer zone (year 2). Evaluation of the changes during the monitoring enables the authorities to establish measures for remedying and preventing any threats. Larger and more significant single changes are exceptional and must be preceded by a wide expert discussion that assesses the preservation of unique world value.

The needs, problems and threats to the WH sites at the national level are addressed by the MC SR directly or through its Monument Inspectorate. The Minister of Culture annually submits the report on the status of preservation of WH sites to the session of the SR Government which adopts necessary resolutions.

The report on the state of WH monitoring is also submitted to the Commission for the Coordination of the WH Preservation Tasks of the MC SR, which fulfils a significant role in addressing inter-ministerial issues connected with ensuring the status of preservation and protection of individual sites.

The outcomes of this process are implemented in periodical reports on the application of the Convention on World Heritage Preservation and on the status of preservation of individual world heritage sites, which are submitted to the World Heritage Centre in Paris every six years.

6.A KEY INDICATORS FOR MEASURING STATE OF CONSERVATION

Key indicators to measure state of conservation and presentation of the Danube Limes in Slovakia - Ancient Roman Monuments in the Middle Danube will be recorded on the special passport cards for the single objects (I.) and on the passport cards of their respective protective buffer zones (II.).

I. PASSPORT CARDS OF THE DANUBE LIMES IN SLOVAKIA - THE ANCIENT ROMAN MONUMENTS IN THE MIDDLE DANUBE

Detailed passport cards of single Roman military camps will comprise the following data that will be supplemented by needed Annexes.

- Basic identification data about the object including proprietary relations.
- Present state of conservation of the Roman military camps (fort) with regard to authenticity and integrity:

very good	(A)
good	(B)
adequate	(C)
uneven	(D)
insufficient - neglected	(E)
- Conservation of that was carried out on the object (parts of Roman military camps) since its placing on the record (details of interventions - date of implementation, subject of conservation and written evaluation
- General evaluation of condition of the object and its neighbourhood in light of present-date basic maintenance:

object and its surrounding are regularly maintained	(1)
maintenance of the object is sporadic, surrounding is partially neglected	(2)
object is not maintained and surrounding is extremely neglected	(3)

- Evaluation of contemporary building – technical condition of historical authentic construction and separately – archeologically presentation (assessment is based on visual appearance and from available information):
 - 1 good – reflects state of the object that is in good condition and is regularly maintained .
 - 2 satisfactory - means condition of the object that is found relatively well conditioned, but is being irregularly maintained. At the object have not been found visible destructions of constructions, requires only partial and minor repair without intervention, internal equipment needs only minor repair, whether cleaning or minor conservation.
 - 3 disturbed – means condition of the object where the basic load-bearing structures are stabile but may show presence of insect or fungal attack, elements and details are to be necessarily restored, an equipment is badly damaged and deteriorated and is demanding to be restored.
 - 4 desolate – means state of the object that is in emergency conditions - it is necessary to make them fully restored.
 - 5 in restoration – means state of the object and its parts, where are currently undergoing complete renewal and restoration works (to present the year of starting with renewal activities, expected finish, name of contractor, decision of respective state body, references to special documentation, etc.).

- Monitoring of condition of mural substance of the basic authentic construction of the object – with assistance with Chemical – technological Department:
 - Inspection state of conservation of the fragments of architecture from building phases 2 to 4 - will be carried out during the spring or autumn.

- All other assumed changes and threats that might have impact on authenticity and integrity of the listed object in the future (specify in more details).

- Contemporaneous utilization and presentation (+ describe)
 - adequate
 - inadequate
 - useless

- Related directive and methodical papers, in case of need also suggested improvements (**who and when**).

- Further indicators of threats impending over the object:

Threat indicators	Yes, No (description)	Adopted measures (description)	Responsible person and Institution	Dead-line
Developing pressure of locality				
Environmental pressure and conservation of nature (e.g. protected surrounding greenery)				
Natural disasters: (Fires, floods protection, evaluate the state of air and to adopt measures in order to reduce the effect of acid rain on findings preserved in the site, etc.)				
Pressure from tourism (positive, negative, wear and tear of material, constructions, etc.)				
Robberies and vandalism (object security)				
Others - regular revision activities on linear pipes of the utilities (gas, water, sewage), etc.				

- Financial resources for conservation
 - sufficient,
 - underestimated,
 - insufficient
- Management of care for sites preservation and presentation
- Human resources (names of responsible persons and their contacts).
- Promotion and presentation:
 - archaeological presentation – actual state, evaluation, proposal for improvement,
 - local information system including road signs,
 - cultural-social activities (expositions, seasonal and sudden activities and programmes),
 - possibility to visit the object and make accessible for visitors,
 - training programmes and actions,
 - natural scientific-research activity connected with object
 - etc.

- Open air presentation of archaeological findings – current state of presentation: problems, needs, threats
- Visitors management:
 - visit rate statistics,
 - accommodation facilities,
 - catering facilities,
 - sanitary facilities.
- Note (in case of supplementation of any other data that has not been in the form).

II. PASSPORT CARDS OF THE BUFFER ZONE

- Key indicators for measuring state of conservation in the buffer zone of the Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments in the Middle Danube in relation to protection of OUV:

Principal indicator and its description		Evaluation	Adopted measures	Responsible person	Dead-line
Preservation of the archaeological historical urban-architectonic links and space relations of built-up are of the protective buffer zone, including and surrounding nature	Roman camps within the surrounding area – monitor basic protection principles – in Protected Historic Zone Bratislava-Rusovce and Preservation Principles of Buffer Zone of NCM - Iža – “Kelemantia”– (see Annexes 7.b/4 and 7.b/5)				
	Preservation of visual integrity (protected long distance views)				
	Preservation of configuration of terrain				
	Archaeological research -discoveries and finding places, who, when, what, research documentation, etc				
	Others – natural character the use of the land, etc.				
Approach roads	Main road and local access routes				
Info system	Description				
Utilization of area of the	Existing utilization (description)				

protective buffer zone	Regulation of utilization				
	Changes in its utilization				
Technical infrastructure in the protective buffer zone	Roads				
	Parking				
	Lighting devices				
	Others (you can add more)				

Monitoring of changes is carried out by:

- visual inspection of property and buffer zone,
- measurement of physical and chemical values of authentic archaeological substances,
- evaluation of any statistical data,
- digital photo documentation (alternative video or moving-picture documentation),
- survey and graphic documentation (if it is needed).

Annexes to passport cards:

- map annexes,
- digital photo documentation (alt. video or film),
- graphic documentation.

Periodicity:

Passport Cards of the Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments in the Middle Danube and passport cards of their buffer zones will be processed every year. Besides, Roman forts themselves – the national cultural monuments are being monitored by respective RMB by course of valid monuments law permanently, particularly always at any activity carried out directly with them or on the touched protective buffer zone.

Report on State of Conservation of the set of wooden churches filled on the WHL UNESCO will be processed every year. Periodical Reports – every six years.

Passport cards storage:

Passport cards will be stored at the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava and their copies will be placed at the RMB in Bratislava and Nitra. Final report on state of preservation and conservation of set of the Danube Limes in Slovakia - Ancient Roman Monuments in the Middle Danube will be stored at the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava and at the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic in Bratislava. Assignment and control of Resolutions of Government of the Slovak Republic at the Office of Governments of the Slovak Republic, if appropriate at its respective ministries or organisations - in dependence on realization of concrete Resolutions.

All passport cards and reports on state of preservation and conservation of set of Roman military camps will make an integral part of Geographic Information System (GIS) of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic that will be made public on internet with related user rights for all institutions linked in the monitoring process and by means of web site for general public.

6.B ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING OF PROPERTY

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 (the so called Monuments Act) and its application in praxis. In the Act are exactly specified state institutions connected directly with conservation of the monuments fund (Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and the Regional Monuments Boards) and MG Limes).

Monitoring of preservation of localities filed on the List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO in relation to authenticity and integrity is integral part of annual Plan of the Main Objectives of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and its territorially respective RMB. In connection with elaboration of the implementing regulation to Convention on preservation of the World Cultural Heritage UNESCO is systematically developed monitoring of localities that have been already placed on the WHCL, on the base of elaborated methodology and monitoring schedule.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in close cooperation with RMB – Bratislava and Nitra:

- coordinates monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage (WCH),
- prepares periodical report and elaborates and evaluates monitoring of the WCH,
- provides other interested institutions participating in the monitoring process with methodical and practical cooperation, and coordinates their activities,
- processes ground papers from the field into the Evaluation Report,
- evaluates passport cards of the WCH, adopts corrective measures,
- provides Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic periodically and at request with results from monitoring of the WCH,
- prepares and coordinates Periodical Reports.

Addresses of appropriate bodies relating to monitoring:

- Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Cesta na Cerveny most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, SR
- Regional Monuments Board Bratislava, Leškova ul. 17, Bratislava, SR
- Regional Monuments Board Nitra, Nám. Jána Pavla II. 8, Nitra, SR

Other involved subjects:

Government of the Slovak Republic

Address: Office of Government of the Slovak Republic, Námestie slobody 1, 813 70 Bratislava, SR

Consistently controls application of Convention on Protection of the World Cultural Heritage (Notification No. 159/1991 Coll. on Care of historical monuments and state of individual localities of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage) and within its powers prefers projects relating to science and research, as well as projects aimed at protection of this heritage. Provides for financial support to localities in question, directly but also by means of different by state supporting programmes and grants, verifies and ensures fulfilment of Convention by means of single governmental departments and provides with Periodic Reports.

Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic and its Monuments Inspection

Address: Námestie SNP 33, 813 31 Bratislava, SR

- resolves, provides for and coordinates cooperation of all governmental departments concerned in the course of monitoring of the World Cultural Heritage,
- provides Centre for World Cultural Heritage with Periodic Report every 6 years,
- monitors state of legal assurance of protection of values of the World Cultural Heritage,
- raises future interests in indicators under consideration,
- supports scientific-research projects relating to World Cultural Heritage,
- assures and evaluates monitoring process of the World Cultural Heritage in cooperation with institutions that are not in its direct scope of powers, authorizes directly subordinated organizations with this activity,
- provides Government of the Slovak Republic with conceptual proposals and recommendations how to solve the principal issues of protection, restoration, utilization and presentation of the monuments fund,
- exercises powers of central state supervision in the field of monuments fund through its monuments inspection,
- creates conditions of grant and multi-sources financial system for preservation and restoration of the cultural monuments,
- in the field of financing cooperates with Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, in the sphere of tourist trade with Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, in the field of urban planning and building order with Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, in the area of regional development with Ministry of Building and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic, and in the sphere of education and trainings with Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic.

Monuments inspection of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic:

- supervises within the frame of the central state supervision as competent authorities of the monuments fund observe provisions of the Monument Act, as well as generally binding provisions for its execution,
- monitors how proprietors of the cultural monuments, legal entities and physical persons observe the law and generally binding legal regulations issued for its execution and how they adhere to decisions of bodies responsible for preservation of the monuments fund,

- watches over state of the cultural monuments and supervises how conditions of protection of the cultural monuments and monuments territories are observed,
- imposes duty to bodies responsible for protection of the monuments fund to adopt measure to relieve the shortage ascertained in the course of discharge of the surveillance function,
- inspects performance of measures adopted in order to relieve the shortages,
- in the course of performance of its duties cooperates, in particular with Monument Board of the Slovak Republic, Regional Monuments Boards, townships and other inspection bodies, bodies active in penal actions and other bodies, whether legal persons.

Commission for the Coordination of the WH Preservation Tasks of the MC SR

- as an inter-ministerial and coordination body to the minister of culture of the SR for key tasks for the preservation of WHS of SR:
 - approves the report on the state of conservation of WHS - monitoring
 - fulfils a significant role in addressing inter-ministerial issues connected with ensuring the status of conservation and protection of WHS.

Authorities and legal entities, activities of which are appertaining interests protected under this law are obliged to provide Monuments Inspection with required information and necessary collaboration. In case of appearance of protected component parts of the nature, territories and individuals, trees or greenery at premises of the churches, to these subjects is also relating the Act 543/2002 Coll. on Conservation of Nature and Landscape, in the sense of which is professionally competent body for the state protection of nature, which is the Landscape Protected Area Administration.

Self-government and Municipal authorities / City Councils (in relation to World Cultural Heritage):

- cooperation in protection of the locality of the WCH ensuing directly from the Monuments Act,
- cooperation in the matter of proprietary relations,
- assurance of the land-use planning documentation and elaboration of the township development plan,
- assurance of regulation of the building development, of building alterations and changes in the territory under control,
- observation and support of the traditional handicraft, cultivation and breeding activities,

- information on allocated financial means,
- information on intents of utilization, on tourist traffic and other factors influencing the given locality,
- information on developing programmes, regeneration and housing support,
- cooperation with state institutions, professional organizations, civil associations, foundations, in the course of accomplishing the tasks issuing from provision of authenticity and integrity of the WCH.
- marking localities of the WCH and the Local Information System,
- cooperation with the proprietor – accessibility to objects for visitors, educational paths, special commentary, guide services, etc.,
- publication of materials about the WCH,
- protection of objects against natural disasters,
- cultural-social activities (concerts, expositions, advertising material, museums, etc.),
- processes ground information to passport cards and to Evaluation Report (population, constitution of society, average age, visit rate, number of cultural and social activities linked directly to WCH, etc.,
- provides for social, accommodation and catering capacities (communal facilities, services, infrastructure),
- working population/employment rate and labour opportunities connected with preservation and presentation of the given object of the WCH,
- assurance of safeness in the given localities,
- supports relation and interest of inhabitants in WCH (attitudes, thoughts, decision making),

MG Limes – fully cooperate with RMB and ensuring of permanent protection of territory, regular monitoring with the aim to prevent possible risks through the competence of all members

Addresses of members of MG Limes – see part 5.E

Archiving of Passportization Cards:

The Monument Board of the Slovak Republic – centrally – the records from all WH sites
RMB – all passport cards of the WH site in its territorial competence
MC SR – reports on the status of preservation of the WH sites in Slovakia, resolutions of the SR Government and entries of the Commission for the Coordination of the WH Preservation Tasks of the MC SR.

Keeping and control of Slovak Republic Government Resolutions – Government of the Slovak Republic and relevant ministries.

6.C RESULTS OF PREVIOUS REPORTING EXERCISES

Nominated Roman Camps are being so far monitored in like manner as other national cultural monuments placed on file of the Central Register of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic, namely through respective RMB (Bratislava and Nitra) with cooperation with MG Limes. In addition, Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and its RMB are currently processing, within the frame of the General Plan of its activity, Revision of the Central Directory of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic. Findings resulting from this Revision are recorded at the Updating Letters of the National Cultural Monuments. This long-term assignment is set-up on physical verification, identification and evaluation of all protected immovable, as well as movable monuments directly in the landscape, is being processed detailed photo-documentation and new special description. Update Sheets are inserted into the Automated Information System of the Monuments Fund and specify except description also basic valuation criteria for monuments and their subject of protection. In case of disturbance of state, or danger threatening to the monuments, relevant RMB take measures in order to relieve the shortcomings in compliance with valid legislation. At the same time impel proprietor to accomplish immediate corrections, in case of need he will be provided with expert assistance, namely in close cooperation with Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, or with MC SR, eventually.

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 regional monument boards pursuant to Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on Monument Preservation as amended.

While processing the nomination project, the monitoring indicators were proposed for the site Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube. 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.

7. DOCUMENTATION

7.A PHOTOGRAPHS, SLIDES, IMAGE INVENTORY AND AUTHORIZATION TABLE AND OTHER AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS

Annexes No.

7.a/1 Photographs

7.a/2 Film Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on Middle Danube

7.a/3 Inter-active CD with basic information system Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage, Limes Romanus, The Antique Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Slovakia

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

Annexes No.

7.b/1 Comparative Analysis of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava-Rusovce

7.b/2 Comparative Analysis of the Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia"

7.b/3 Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites

7.b/4 Preservation Principles of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce

7.b/5 Preservation Principles for Buffer Zone of the National Cultural Monument Iža – "Kelemantia"

7.b/6 Architectonic-urbanistic study NCM of the Roman Military Camp in Iža

7.b/7 Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Management Plan 2011 – 2021

7.C FORM AND DATE OF MOST RECENT RECORDS OR INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

“Nomination of the Central European Portion of Limes Romanus as Part of the Trans-boundary Site of the UNESCO World Heritage”, “The Frontiers of the Roman Empire”, reduced “Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage” (with No. 1CE079P4) is an international project supporting of the European Union within of the framework of the Central European Cooperation Programme. This project involves the participation of institutions from eight European countries¹⁹. Project management is ensured by Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatal (National Office of Cultural Heritage), Budapest, Hungary. The Monument Board of the Slovak Republic is the partner for the Slovak section – nomination project **Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube**. All documentation of this project (at digital and printed forms) is in preparer (partner) and project management.

Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic is head of the MG Limes – **all documentation of MG Limes**’ works is kept in this institution.

Archaeological research documentations and other relevant records and inventory are in Archaeological Institute of the SAS in Nitra and Museum Bratislava Town in Bratislava.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce is a listed National Cultural Monument being on file of the Central Registry of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the Register of Immovable National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 340/0 and the declaration of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce is in the Register of Protected Historic Zones.

Roman Military Camp (Fort) in Iža – "Kelemantia" is a listed National Cultural Monument being on file of the Central Registry of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic in the Register

¹⁹ Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatal (National Office of Cultural Heritage), Budapest, Hungary, Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky (Monument Board of the Slovak Republic), Slovakia, Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Austria, Deutsche Limes Kommission, Germany, Ośrodek Badań nad Antykem Europy Płd.-Wsch. Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Poland, Pécsi Tudományegyetem (University of Pécs), Hungary, Paks Város Önkormányzata (City of Paks), Hungary *and associated institutions*: Historic Scotland in Edinburgh, Great Britain, Archeologický ústav Akademie věd ČR (Archaeological Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences), Brno, Czech Republic, Narodni muzej Slovenije, Arheoloski oddelek in Ljubljana, Slovenia and Historischer Verein für Straubing und Umgebung 1898 e.V., Germany

of Immovable National Cultural Monuments under the Registration No. 340/0 and documentation of buffer zone is in the Department of Protected Historic Sites of Monuments Board of the SR.

The part of the state information system concerning the area of the listed monuments fund, including archive documentation, is administrated by the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, which keeps records of the Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund.

Portions of the Central Register of the Slovak National Monuments Fund, as well as archived documentation, are provided also by the Regional Monuments Boards Bratislava and Nitra.

7.D ADDRESS WHERE INVENTORY, RECORDS AND ARCHIVES ARE HELD

- Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky (Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic), Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
- Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatal (National Office of Cultural Heritage), H-1014 Budapest, Táncsics Mihály utca 1, Hungary
- Múzeum mesta Bratislavy, Radničná 1, 815 18 Bratislava
- Podunajské múzeum v Komárne, Palatínova 13, 945 05 Komárno
- Archaeological Institute of the SAS, Akademická 2, 949 21 Nitra
- Krajský pamiatkový úrad Bratislava (Regional Monuments Board Bratislava), Leškova 17, 811 04 Bratislava
- Krajský pamiatkový úrad Nitra (Regional Monuments Board Nitra), Nám. Jána Pavla II. 8, 949 01 Nitra,

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NS, VNS AÚ SAV č.:

9142, 9143, 10547, 10829, 11252, 11338, 11339, 11360, 11528, 11939, 12179, 12787, 12788, 12926, 13358, 11340, 15908, 15909;

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Projekt a dokumentácia náznakovej rekonštrukcie južného frontu opevnenia (P. Varga)

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Projekt náznakovej rekonštrukcie severnej brány a juhozápadnej medziveže (J. Ratimorská)

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Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes (2005)

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9. ACRONYMS (ABBREVIATIONS)

AI SAS – Archaeological Institute of the Slovak
Academy of Sciences, Nitra

BCS – Bratislava, Capital of Slovakia

BCM – Bratislava City Museum

BSR – Bratislava Self-governing Region

CB – City Borough

c. t. – cadastral territory

HTU – Higher Territorial Unit

MB SR – Monuments Board
of the Slovak Republic

MC SR – Ministry of Culture
of the Slovak Republic

MG – Managing Group

MG Limes – Limes Romanus Managing Group –
Ancient Roman Monuments in the Middle
Danube Region

MP – Management Plan

NCM – National Cultural Monument

NSR – Nitra Self-governing Region

PLA – Protected Landscape Srea

PHZ – Protected Historic Zone

RMB – Regional Monuments Board

RO – Regional Office

SR – Slovak Republic

WCH – World Cultural Heritage

WH – World Heritage

WHS – World Heritage Site

10. Signature on behalf of the State Party



MINISTRY
OF CULTURE
OF SLOVAK
REPUBLIC



Ministry of Culture of Slovak Republic

Section of the Cultural Heritage

Department of the Monuments Protection

Námestie SNP 33, 813 31 Bratislava 1, Slovakia

Object: The Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Nomination of property for inscription on the World Heritage List
– **Official statement**

“The Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Nomination of property for inscription on the World Heritage List”, prepared by the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic /Bratislava 2011/ is going to be submitted by the Slovak Republic to UNESCO World Heritage Centre at latest on the 1st of February 2013. This will happen after the discussion and receiving of the statement of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire Inter-governmental Committee”.

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