

Frontiers of the Roman Empire

The Danube Limes in Slovakia

UPDATE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017 – 2021



FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

THE DANUBE LIMES IN SLOVAKIA

UPDATE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017 – 2021

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Front cover:

*Stone polychromed relief sepulchral slab with Daidalos and Ikaros, 2nd century AD
(Rusovce, Gerulatská Street, location Bergl)*

Back Cover:

Relief from the bottom part of sepulchral stela from the Roman military camp in Iža, 2nd/3rd century AD, exhibited in the Roman lapidary in Komárno

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Introduction

The document you receive is an update of the Management Plan 2011 – 2021 which was developed six years ago during the early stage of the nomination process for inscription of the Danube Limes in the World Heritage List. Since then, the Management Plan 2011 – 2021 has been a valid document guiding activities and cooperation of involved stakeholders within the Danube Limes in Slovakia. This update has been inspired on the one hand by the necessity to assess performance of set tasks and to formulate new ones which arose during the past years, and on the other hand by the transformed and significantly extended context of the Danube Limes nomination.

According to the recommendations of the Secretariat of the World Heritage Committee and its advisory body, ICOMOS, encouraging closer international cooperation in future nominations, the Slovak Republic and three other neighbouring countries harmonized projects for inclusion of their Roman Empire frontiers' sections in the World Heritage List and they agreed to prepare a joint cross-border, Austrian-German-Hungarian-Slovak, nomination Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes. The Update of the Management Plan 2017 – 2021 takes into account the newly proposed outstanding universal value of the Danube Limes and the wider international framework of cooperation needed to ensure the site's effective protection and management.

Slovak component parts of the proposed new World Heritage property are same as in 2011: the Roman military fort (kastel) Gerulata in Bratislava - Rusovce and the Roman military fort (kastel) „Kelemantia“ in Iža, and also the delimitation of their core zones remains unchanged. Yet, the scope of buffer zone in Iža has been enlarged therefore the pertaining part of the updated Management Plan deals in more detail with this modification.

Also, the vision and direction of the Update of the Management Plan 2017 – 2021 have not been changed, it represents an essential instrument for efficient protection of the sites, for identification and elimination of threats, and for conduction of their adequate development while understanding needs and legitimate interests of inhabitants living in their surroundings. The Update has been prepared by the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic in close cooperation with members of the Management Group “Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube” (established in 2011), they provided assessment of tasks fulfilled so far, contributed to redefinition of short-, medium- and long-term activities plan and approved the Update on the Management Group's meeting held on 10 November 2017 in Bratislava.

As well as its predecessor, even the Update of the Management Plan 2017 – 2021 is understood as an open document which can be operatively modified, provided maintaining the aim of the best possible protection of the unique parts of the Roman Empire's border on the territory of Slovakia and their preservation for future generations.

Ľubica Pinčíková

II. Definition of subject matter

II. A Wider Context ¹

II. A. 1 Frontiers of the Roman Empire ²

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

The frontiers of the empire moved several times due to the changes of the territories and provinces occupied. The most significant changes took place in Europe through the incorporation of the territories up to the Rhine and the Danube, and the British Isles far to the North during the 1st century. The creation of the provinces of Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia and Moesia in their final form led to the establishment of the first permanent military forts. Beginning with the third quarter of the 1st century, during the Flavian emperors, the frontiers began to be stabilised along the outer borders of the empire. The consequence of this stabilization was the building of permanent military bases along this line. It is named as linear frontier of the Roman Empire or Limes. This military structure consisted of a military road and of different types of military forts and fortlets. Additionally a chain of civilian settlements were developed near to these bases as well, and also they got a more and more permanent character. This structure of border defence characterised the Roman Empire from the end of the 1st century until the end of its existence.

Since the early 2000s, in connection with the nomination of the Upper German-Raetian Limes for World Heritage, it has been the aim of the States Parties to inscribe the Roman frontier in its entirety on the World Heritage List. Following this in 2008 the Antonine Wall (GB) was inscribed on the World Heritage list as part of the WHS 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' (Hadrian's Wall (GB), Upper German-Raetian Limes (DE), Antonine Wall (GB)). To continue towards the goal of an encompassing WHS the States Parties of Europe commissioned in 2016/2017 a "Thematic Study and proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy",³ which was presented to the WHC at 41. COM in Krakow 2017 and adopted by the WH Committee.⁴

¹ This chapter is based on texts used in the nomination dossier Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (2017), which have been shortened for the purposes of the Update of the Management Plan 2017 – 2021 Danube Limes in Slovakia

² In: UNESCO World Heritage List – Brief description of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire WHS, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/430>

³ R. Ployer/M. Polak/R. Schmidt, The Frontiers of the Roman Empire. A Thematic Study and proposed World Heritage Nomination Strategy advised by ICOMOS-International and commissioned by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' World Heritage Site (UK, DE) and the Bratislava Group (Vienna/Nijmegen/Munich 2017) (http://www.limeswerelderfgood.nl/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/FRE-TS_FinalVersion_rapport_1.pdf).

⁴ Decision 41 COM 8B.50, p. 259 <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2017/whc17-41com-18-en.pdf>



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

This Thematic Study provides an overview of what remains of the frontiers of the Roman Empire, extending over the continents of Africa, Asia and Europe. It summarises the chronological and geographical scope of the frontiers and their functional, chronological, social and cultural links and complexity. The outcomes of the internal comparisons of the Roman frontiers served as the basis for the development of a Nomination Strategy aimed at providing the World Heritage Committee with insight into the intended nominations, the justification of the properties, the selection of sites, and the approach to management and future development.

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

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

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

II. A. 2 The Danube Limes

For the largest of the three envisaged properties, the Danube frontier, previous cooperation projects such as the Culture 2000 project 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' (2005–2008)⁵, the EU Central Europe project 'Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage' (2008–2011)⁶ and the EU South East Europe project 'Danube Limes Brand' (2012–2014)⁷ are demonstrations of successful cooperation by the States Parties involved in the envisaged property. Nevertheless, a nomination in two steps is proposed by the Thematic Study, for reasons of timetable management. The first step would concern the western segment consisting of the sites within the territories of Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary, and the second step the eastern segment comprising the sites in Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania.



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

The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes is located within the territories of the States Parties of Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary. It constitutes the northern and eastern boundaries of the Roman provinces of Raetia (eastern half), Noricum and Pannonia, running for 997 km along the river Danube, from Bad Gögging in Germany to Kölked in Hungary (DE 205 km, AT 345 km, SK 30 km, HU 417 km). Based on the systematic military occupation of the Danube banks which occurred during the Flavian dynasty (69–96 AD) the linear border defense system emerged and was developed. The first permanent legionary fortresses were established in the second half of the 1st century in Vindobona, Carnuntum, Brigetio and Aquincum. Due to the favourable geographic situation in Raetia and Noricum only auxiliary troops had to be stationed at that time, but during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD) both provinces got a legion in Castra Regina and in Lauriacum.

⁵ D.J. Breeze – S. Jilek (eds.), Frontiers of the Roman Empire. The European Dimension of a World Heritage Site. Culture 2000 Programme of the European Union. Edinburgh 2008.

⁶ http://www.southeast-europe.net/en/projects/approved_projects/?id=251 (accessed 26.01.2017).

⁷ <http://danubeLimesbrand.org/> (accessed 26.01.2017).

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

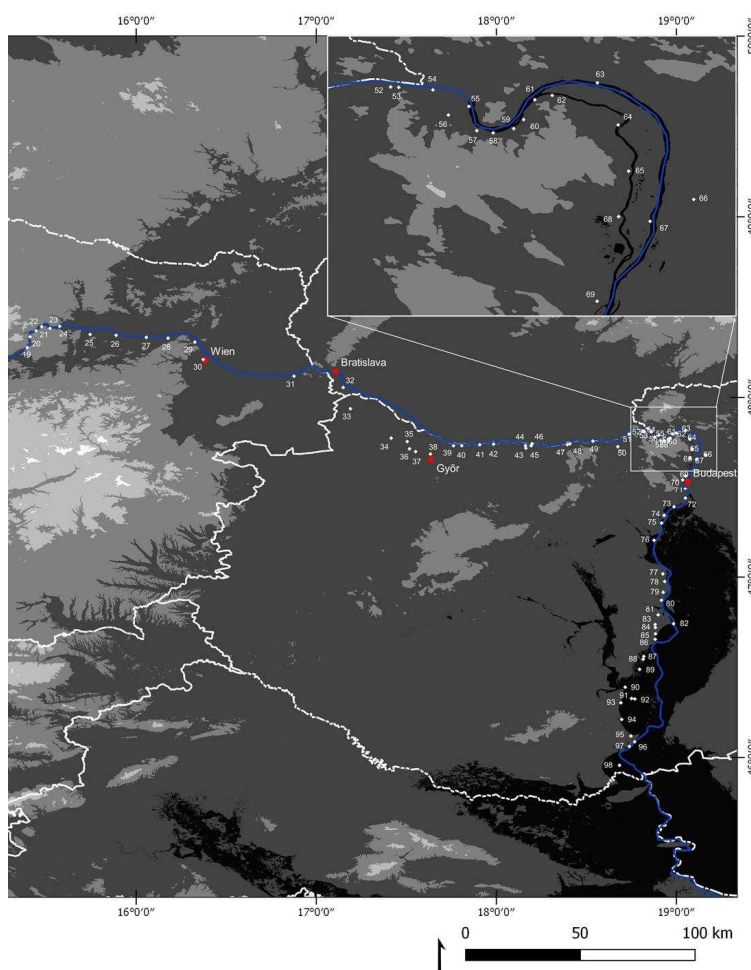
Within the serial nomination Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes, 164 component parts are nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List out of which two are situated in the territory of the Slovak Republic: Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) and Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel), nominated under ID numbers 32 and 46 respectively.

II. A. 3 The Danube Limes in Slovakia

In the 1st to the 4th centuries, the territory of today’s south-west Slovakia, inhabited by the German tribes of Marcomans and Quadi, was situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Empire. The expansion of the Roman Empire contributed to the incorporation of the territory of south-west Slovakia in the European context of historical events in this period. The natural northern border of the Empire in the province of Pannonia was formed by the Danube River, along which the Romans gradually built an extensive fortification system. Its inseparable parts constituted also two forts, Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) and Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel).

The Roman counter-fort in Iža was an outpost fort on the left bank of the Danube in the immediate bridgehead of the legionary fortress of Brigetio. It served mainly for border control and protection of the borders and the wider territory of the bridgehead of Brigetio. Gerulata was situated within the territory of Pannonia on the right bank of the Danube and served as an auxiliary fort which protected the east flank of *Carnuntum*.

Both forts are proof of the long-term (approximately 200 years) Roman military presence in the territory of present Slovakia.



II. B Description of the nominated component parts situated in Slovakia

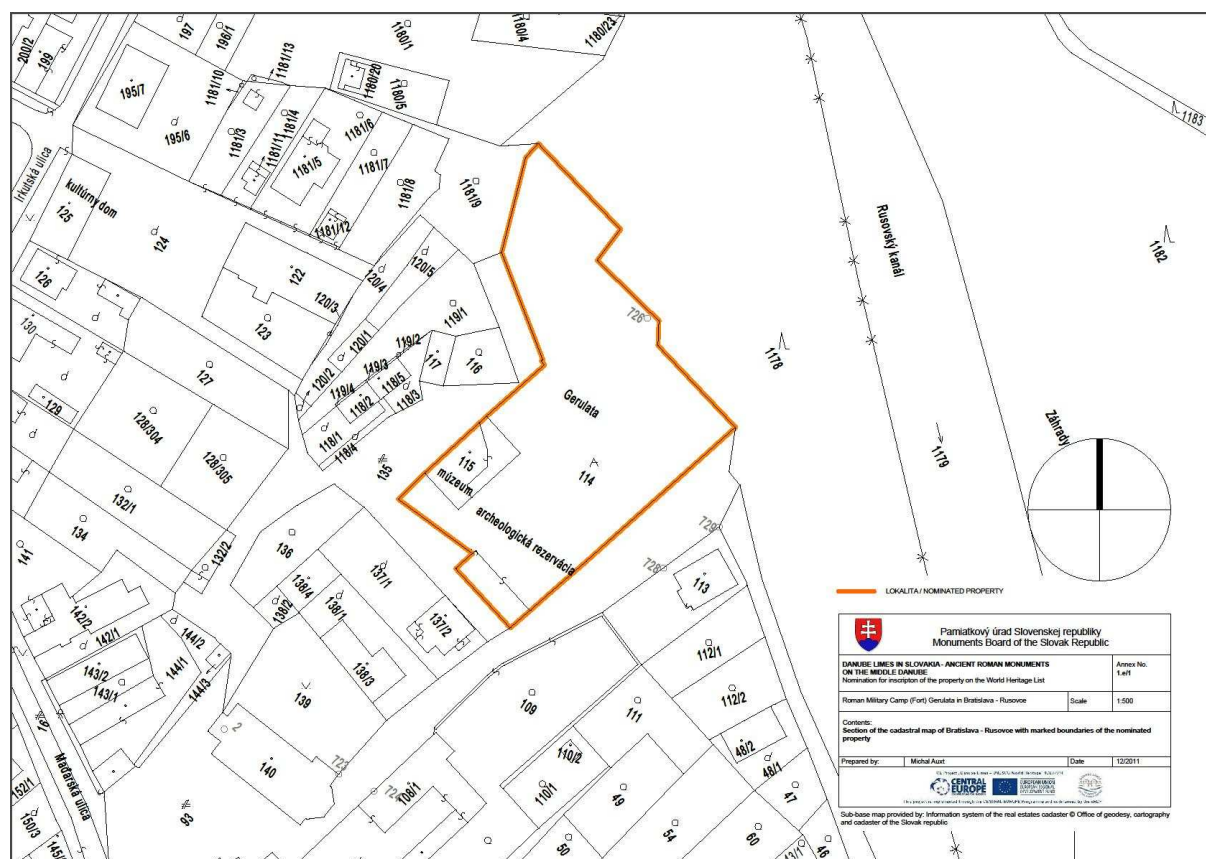
The management plan is prepared for two Roman military forts in the territory of Slovakia proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List as component parts No. 32 and No. 46 of the serial nomination Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes. The management plan concerns proposed core zones of Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) and Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel), and their buffer zones as well.

II. B. 1 Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)

II. B. 1.1 Geographical Location

GPS of the site: E 660257,44 / N 5324811,95 (projection UTM 33U)

The Roman fort *Gerulata* is situated on the northeast edge of Rusovce, a borough of Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Republic. The adjacent territory is characterized by a mildly profiled lowland terrain with an elevation of 130 to 136 meters above sea level.



II. B. 1.2 History

The auxiliary fort *Gerulata* had an important strategic function – to protect the east flank of the legions stationed at *Carnuntum*. 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 Danube river spreads out into an inland delta. The Romans probably took the name *Gerulata* from the local Celtic population.

The construction of the fort began during the reign of the Flavian dynasty (69 – 96 AD) and four construction stages were identified in its development. The location and extent of the fort during the first stage of construction (around 80 AD – 170 AD), in a form of a wood-clay fortlet, is indicated by its double v-shaped ditch. The fortlet was rebuilt into a larger stone fort during the second construction stage (after 170 AD – end of the 3rd century). Archaeological excavations have shown that extremely intensive building work took place at *Gerulata* at the

end of the 3rd century and during the 4th century, meaning the third stage in the construction of the fort (up to 380 AD), connected with the military reforms under the emperors Gallienus and Diocletian. This version of the fort had a smaller, nearly square-shaped area (200 x 200 m) and was enclosed by massive fortified stone walls. In the years around 380 AD the defensive system on the Pannonian frontier underwent structural changes as a result of which the fourth stage of construction took place. The Roman garrison gave up the original Gerulata fort's area and built a smaller, fortified watchtower in the left corner of the *praetenturae* of the original auxiliary fort. Similar small forts have been found within the perimeter of older forts on the Norican and Pannonian Limes and are dated to the post-Valentinian period.

In 433 the Roman Empire concluded a treaty (*foedus*) granting Pannonia to the Huns. The borders were abandoned and maintaining the defensive system lost its sense. The border system on the lower Danube remained more or less intact until the end of the 6th century, when Avars and Slavs crossed the Danube into the territory of the Roman provinces. 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*".

II. B. 1.3 Description

Area of the nominated component part is delimited by the boundaries of the national cultural monument no. 344/1 Rímsky kastel Gerulata, situated along the northern end of the Gerulatská street in Bratislava-Rusovce, on plots no. 114 and 115. The nearly square-shaped fort was protected by a stone wall, defensive ditch, ramparts and gates on each side of a right-angled plan. Based on results of the archaeological research, it is possible to identify four construction phases of the fort, its contemporary presentation shows the fourth stage of construction – a fortified stone tower (29 x 30 m), which was built into the corner of the older fort.

The tower had 12 massive pillars forming a courtyard. The depth of the foundations of the pillars and the perimeter walls of the tower (3 – 4 m) indicate that the tower could have had up to three storeys. Near the centre there is an asymmetrically positioned well, which is today indicated by a copy of the original well. On the east side of the fort an original interior floor from the fourth construction phase has survived. 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.



II. B. 1.3.1 Walls

Currently, sections of the bare walls are presented *in situ* in the exterior of the premises of the Museum "Ancient Gerulata in Rusovce", which is 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.

II. B. 1.3.2 Findings and Collections, Their Location

Epigraphic sources, findings of architectonic elements, fragments of artistic stone work and a number of findings of material culture from Gerulata form part of the exposition of the Ancient 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 in the museum premises.



II. B. 1.4 Buffer Zone

Buffer zone of the nominated component part represents the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce which was declared in 1992. The buffer zone covers almost the entire city borough of Rusovce and the natural environment in the space between the built up area and the Danube River. The main principles of town planning and the architectural design of this part of Rusovce are based on respecting the preserved urban structure with its simultaneous revitalizing. Fundamental in terms of historical value is the archaeological site of the Roman Military Fort (kastel) Gerulata with its urban complex of civilian settlements and burial grounds. Requirements of protection are stipulated and supervised by the Regional Monuments Board Bratislava.

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 delimited by the Balkánska Street and the park of the manor-house of Rusovce. Due to its location, the city borough of 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 the

primary protection of the archaeological layer. Archaeological research must precede every new development in the buffer zone.



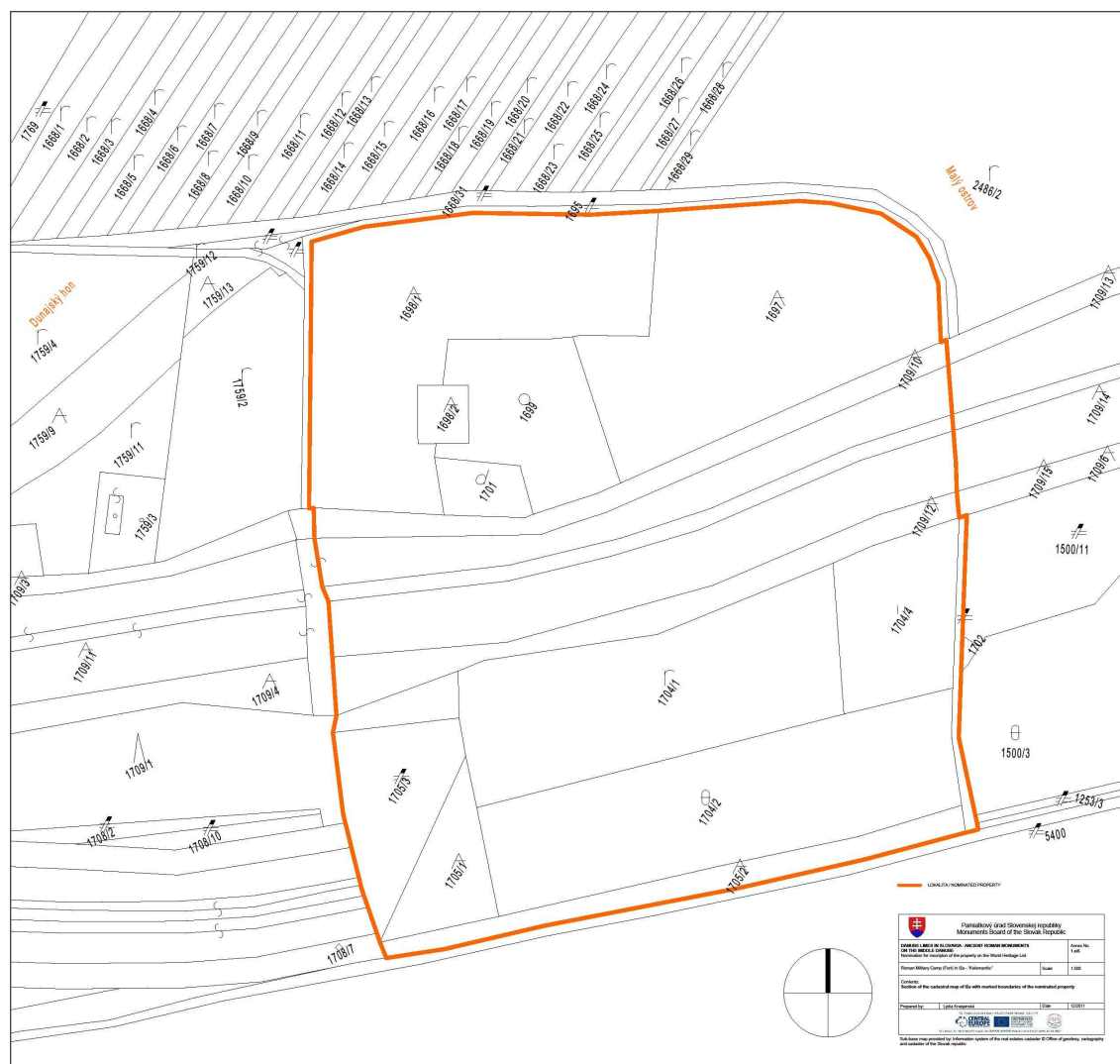
Map of buffer zone of the nominated component part Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel), No. 32

II. B. 2 Iža – “Kelemantia”, římský vojenský tábor (kastel)⁸

II. B. 2.1 Geographical Location

GPS of the site: E 290131,38 / N 5291764,16 (projection UTM 34T)

The remains of the counter-fort are located east of the town of Komárno, approximately 2.2 km southwest of the centre of the municipality of Iža, in location called Leányvár, on the left bank of the Danube, at an elevation of approximately 108 – 111 meters above sea level. 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. The surface is grass covered, lined with a row of trees in the north-west.



⁸ According to Ján Rajtár, the original ancient name of the Roman camp 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 camp in Iža with this name (*Kurucz 1914, 29-30; Barkóczi 1951, 17; Mócsy 1962, 641; Svoboda 1962, 400-401, 420*). 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 of the Roman camp in Iža “Leányvár” (i.e. Virgin’s castle – Dievčí hrad, Devín, Mädchenburg), which is documented since the beginning of the 18th century, could have originated from a folk legends.

II. B. 2.2 History

The Roman counter-fort in Iža, at the bridgehead of Brigetio, came into existence at the turning point of the Marcomannic Wars. Research results have proven two main construction stages in the fort's development. The 1st stage, the wood-clay fort was built around 175–179 AD not as a temporary but as a permanent structure. The construction technology featured significantly wide walls and an ingenious drainage system that allowed for the building of firm, stable and durable structures of considerable size for barracks and other buildings. It is probable that, after the destruction of the wooden-clay fort, shortly before the end of the war, several military units were stationed in five temporary camps in the fort's close surroundings (discovered by the aerial survey in 1990).

The 2nd stage, construction of a stone counter-fort, was probably launched shortly after the end of the Marcomannic Wars under the rule of Commodus (180–192). The counter-fort, which was fortified by a stone wall, was of a regular square floor plan with an area of over 3 ha with rounded corners. Extensive reconstructions of the fortification from the 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. The western, northern and eastern walls were circled by two (later even five) protective trenches which increased the defendability of the fort. The reason for building so massive fortification walls in Iža was probably due to its location as the outpost on the left bank of the Danube. It was built to hold off strong attacks until reinforcements from the other side of the Danube arrived.

The counter-fort stood almost until the end of the 4th century – the end of the Roman power on the north-Pannonian border. It is still not clear whether it was abandoned by its Roman garrison or plundered.

According to the identical geographical data in *Geographia* by Claudius Ptolemaeus about Brigetio and the site entitled *Kelemantia*, certain authors in older historical and archaeological literature identified the Roman counter-fort in Iža with this name. However, this name is not generally accepted by contemporary authors.

II. B. 2.3 Description

Area of the nominated component part is delimited by the boundaries of the national cultural monument no. 289/1 Rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) in Iža which form almost a square shape with a side length of approximately 172 m, determined from the south by the earthen embankment of the Danube river, from the north by a dirt road parallel with the river, from the west and the east by an archaeological base station and a shooting training ground respectively.



At the end of the Marcomannic Wars, the Romans built a massive stone fort on the site of a destroyed wood-clay construction with a permanent military garrison. The fortification walls rose to the height of 4 – 5 m. A large part of the ruins of the counter-fort buildings remain buried under the ground. All that can be seen are certain parts uncovered by archaeological research, generally, torsos of foundations of the original massive stone walls.

The area of the counter-fort with uncovered parts of the architecture, supplemented with information panels containing texts and drawn reconstructions, is freely accessible for visitors. The adjacent temporary camps have been investigated by aerial archaeology and test surveys, their vestiges remain under ground and are included in the fort's buffer zone.

II. B. 2.3.1 Walling

Currently, sections of the bare stone castle uncovered by archaeological research are displayed outdoors in the form of stabilized walls (part of the fortification, well) or covered findings (cistern). Part of findings still awaits treatment and a significant part is covered by dirt approximately 2 meters under the present terrain.



Rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) in Iža marked in orange presented uncovered parts of wall with a supplement of their estimated course, in white are marked objects identified by georadar.

II. B. 2.3.2 Findings and Collections, Their Location

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

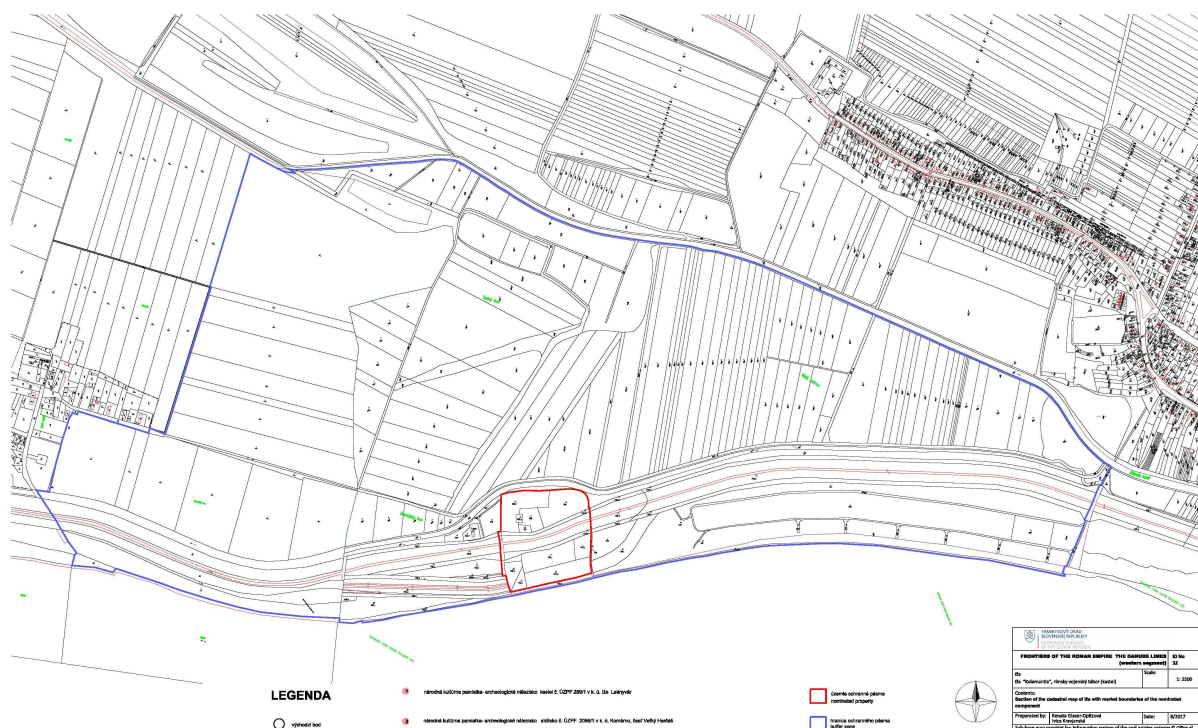
Roman Lapidarium Exposition located in the largest bastion No. VI of Komárno fortification system presents the Roman stone sculpture monuments (altars and tomb stones, sarcophagi, sculptures, architectural articles) from the 1st to 4th century AD, including stone artefacts from the site in Iža – Kelemantia.

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

II. B. 2.4 Buffer Zone

The buffer zone is designed for ensuring the preservation, protection and presentation of the values of the immovable national cultural monument of the archaeological site of the castle in Iža Leányvár. It is defined to create space for the protection of the natural environment of an immovable national cultural monument and potential future archaeological findings. Since 2011, the buffer zone's extent has been broadened to fully encompass identified vestiges of temporary camps which surrounded the Roman fort.

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 created by natural barriers such as banks of streams, northwards the banks of the Iža channel – the Small Danube, 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 to the Roman fort's remains, and westwards by the edges (with no built constructions) of the cadastre of the municipality of Komárno, part Harčáš.



The buffer zone of the component part was declared as the Protective Zone of the national cultural monument Rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) v Iži in 2015 by the Decision of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic no. 2015/126-28/56278. Requirements of protection are supervised by the Regional Monuments Board Nitra.

The area of proposed buffer zone is formed by a slightly rolling plain on the left bank of Danube River, delimited around the national cultural monument so as to enable protection of the surrounding of the monument within cultural landscape. Part of the area of buffer zone is intensively used for the agricultural and water management purposes, which partially interferes with natural overall character of the landscape, where farmed fields alternate with grassed meadows with sporadic floodplain vegetation. The most distinctive elevation in the area is the flood bank with its relevant technical background. The flood bank forms imaginary eastern/western axis of the buffer zone and, at the same time, a communication route (bicycle, pedestrian) between Komárno – Iža and Patince.

The area of the outpost Roman fortification – the fort – is located on a natural elevation, protected from the north by a corridor of marshes and wetlands that formed a natural barrier between the fort and original Germanic population with their assumed settlements located northwards from the wetlands. Photographic aerial survey and follow-up remote sensing from the height of 400 m, performed in the years 1990-1991, enabled to identify individual so-called temporary camps, which are marked in the map below. The found camps do not overlap one another and have different dimensions. Following the photometric surveying, the camps were subject to geophysical survey. However, due to used method with proton magnetometer and dipole electromagnetic profiling and low level of underground water, results of the measurements are inconclusive.



All activities within the territory of the buffer zone are required to respect the Preservation principles defined in order to create a space for protection of the natural environment of the immovable national cultural monument Rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel) in Iža and other anticipated archaeological findings and sites. Each activity within the buffer zone of the national cultural monument must be in accordance with interests regarding the protection of the heritage values of the national cultural heritage and its environment. Each person shall act so that favourable conditions for the protection of fragile landscape, architectural, urban and archaeological values of a national cultural monument are created and maintained. Negative interference with its landscape environment and their disruptive effects must be eliminated as much as possible concerning the use and possible adjustments of the buffer zone.

At assessment of each activity and its potential impact and consequences, the landscape, spatial and urban context of the site and its wider surroundings must be taken into account. Each activity, adjustment, renewal, and tangible reconstruction affecting an exterior of existing buildings, terrain and roads located within the buffer zone are subject to the approval of the authorized Regional Monuments Board in Nitra, which issues its binding decision on each particular plan. Construction activities and earthworks in the buffer zone are subject to the decision of the Regional Monuments Board in Nitra on necessity to carry out an archaeological research.

II. C Values of the Property

II. C. 1 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes

a) Brief synthesis

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* was a river frontier, running for almost 1000 km along the Danube, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria and Slovakia to Kőlked in Hungary, constituting the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against the ‘barbarians’. This frontier faced varying topography from densely wooded areas to plains. The river Danube formed a frontier from the 1st century AD for more than 400 years. The military infrastructures at carefully chosen sites consisted of fortifications of legionary fortresses and auxiliary forts with their associated civil structures, located at irregular intervals according to the regional topography. Clusters of temporary camps, fortlets, bridgeheads on both sides of the Danube and a chain of watchtowers along the river and the parallel Limes road are special assets of this property. The varying sizes and compositions of the garrisons recruited all over the Roman Empire attempted a well-balanced system of linear survey and interaction with the hinterland and the areas beyond the river. The river itself belonged to Rome and was a transport route in military and civil, commercial sense. Key value is the evolution of military strategies to counter the threats emanating from sustained large-scale migration.

The wars of AD 166–180 and those in the middle of the 3rd century AD caused a serious disruption of the development of this frontier with the result of a strengthening of the military installations afterwards. The last significant overall military building process took place in the 4th century. The Danube Limes finally broke down in the 5th century. For topographical reasons many Roman buildings still standing were reused by people in the Middle Ages along its line. Therefore, Roman military sites served as nuclei for present day villages and towns, sometimes incorporating the remains of the buildings even today.

b) Justification for Criteria

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

The extant remains of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* constitute significant elements of the Roman Frontiers present in Europe. With its legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture it exhibits an important interchange of human and cultural values at the apogee of the Roman Empire, through the development of Roman military architecture, extending the technical knowledge of construction and management to the very edges of the Empire. It reflects the imposition of a complex frontier system on the existing societies of the northern part of the Roman Empire, introducing for the first time military installations and related civilian settlements, linked through an extensive supporting network based on the river Danube. The frontier did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples: not only the military units, but also civilians and merchants. Hence, it triggered the exchange of cultural values through movement of soldiers and civilians from different nations. This entailed profound changes and developments in terms of settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organization.

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

The nominated property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* has an extraordinarily high cultural value as it shows the interaction of occupying force with the local people and circumstances. It bears an exceptional testimony to the maximum extension of the power of the Roman Empire through the consolidation of its northern frontiers and thus constitutes a physical manifestation of Roman imperial policy. It illustrates the Roman Empire’s ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life there in

a long-term perspective. It witnesses Roman colonization in the respective territories, the spread of Roman culture and its different traditions – military, engineering, architecture, religion management and politics – and the large number of human settlements associated with the defences, which contribute to an understanding of how soldiers and their families lived in this part of the Roman Empire. The property also adds some specific features to the variation and evolution of the military strategies applied by the Roman Empire to control external ‘barbarian’ societies.

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

The *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* is an outstanding example of Roman military architecture and technological development through four centuries, adapting standardized approaches to various geographical and strategic conditions. Following different needs in some parts the military installations controlled mainly segments of the river. Other sectors are characterized by a dense chain of watchtowers following the Danube between the forts over hundreds of kilometres connected by the Limes road. This demonstrates the similarity in purpose and design of the river frontier with artificial linear frontiers. Military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built by troops drawn together around existing forts. For the sake of a more effective defence a series of bridgeheads were built on both river banks. In Late Roman times the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* show the changes of warfare through new developments in military architecture (horseshoe- and fan-shaped towers; strongly fortified fortlets). Many of these constructions became the nuclei of later settlements. Through their continuous use till today they are eminently accountable for our impression of medieval towns along the Danube.

c) Statement of Integrity

The nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* convey the extraordinary complexity and coherence of Roman frontier installations. Although some parts have been affected by changes of land use and natural processes, the integrity of the property is demonstrated through its visible remains and buried archaeological features. Their state of survival has been researched intensively in many areas through archaeological excavations, the processing of archival records as well as aerial photography, geophysical and field surveys. Several components have been built over, but where relevant archaeological remains have been proven to exist they have been included in the property. The selection for the nomination is significant for all the elements which once constituted the frontier system. They visualize the topographic specifics and the intensive cultural exchange. They represent the long period in which the Danube formed parts of the frontiers of the Roman Empire. Therefore, through its wholeness and intactness the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* have a high integrity.

d) Statement of Authenticity

The nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* have a high level of authenticity, carried by their structure, design, material form and function, each having been verified through intensive study and research. Some of the sites have been and are visible as standing monuments, while others were made visible through archaeological investigations. The component parts have been conserved or their conservation is an ongoing process. The materials and substance of underground archaeological remains are well-preserved, as are upstanding and visible remains. Although their surroundings are sometimes built up by later medieval and more recent buildings the nominated component parts are authentic. The form and design of each representative part of the property and its associated structures are clear and comprehensible. Their location and setting demonstrate the Roman strategic pattern and contribute to their authenticity. Later development overlying

parts of the frontier are treated as vertical buffer zones. There are a small number of reconstructions of elements of the frontier such as parts of forts and civil structures, however, they either incorporate the original or try to be as close as possible to it.

e) Requirements for protection and management

The nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* are legally protected by the national and state laws of the four participating States Parties (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia). According to the general legal systems much of the responsibility rests with the owners of the sites and the local and regional governments. Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through a national Management Plan for the identification, protection, conservation and sustainable use of the respective component part. It will be regularly updated. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property.

At the international level the States Parties of the nominated property have agreed on an integrated management system consisting of two closely cooperating and interacting bodies: The Inter-Governmental Committee-Danube Limes (IGC DL) to oversee and coordinate the overall management at an international level, and the Management Group-Danube Limes (MG DL) which assembles those directly responsible for the site management of the property and provides the primary mechanism for sharing best practice. On a supra-national level the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* wants to cooperate intensively with the existing WHS 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire' in what has been called in the Thematic Study a 'cluster'. The existing Bratislava Group, an international advisory body, will serve as structural framework.

II. C. 2 Contribution of the nominated component parts No. 32 and No. 46 to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole

a) Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)

- The Roman Fort *Gerulata* in 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. *Gerulata* is one of the forts with the longest history and continuous inhabitation throughout the existence of the Limes.
- Preserved masonry, stonework features, and polychromatic wall decorations provide evidence of the technical perfection and maturity of Roman building techniques and noteworthy attractiveness of Roman works of architecture also at the periphery – frontier of the Roman Empire.
- Unique finds from *Gerulata* 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.

b) Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)

- The Roman counter-fort in Iža is the only identified permanent fort in the northern Pannonian portion of the Limes. It was an outpost, constructed at the bridgehead of the important legionary and civilian town of *Brigetio*, and situated beyond the Empire's border on the left (northern) bank of the Danube; in the so-called *Barbaricum* territory.
- It is a unique proof of the long-term military presence of Romans on the northern bank of the Danube and one of the most extensive Roman construction complexes in *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.
Several temporary camps surrounding the counter-fort in Iža, attested by aerial survey, belong to the period of the Marcomannic Wars, and similarly to their analogies on the Hungarian territory, they represent exceptional sources of the Roman military history.

III. Current state of preservation and potential risk factors affecting the nominated component parts

Due to the joint action between professional institutions providing monuments protection, administration and archaeological research, both nominated component parts situated in Slovakia are currently in good state of conservation. They enjoy the highest form of monument protection, enabled by the Slovak legislation; they have ensured the long-term continuation of archaeological research and the regular monitoring of their state of conservation. In order to preserve their integrity and authenticity, any interference into the component part, as well as any building and development activities in its buffer zone, are subject to the approval process of the respective regional monuments board and must be consistent with the adopted conceptual documents.

None of the nominated component parts experiences particular pressure for change on the basis of development plans, natural influences or tourism in a way that the proposed OUV could be damaged.

III. A Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)

Part of the fort *Gerulata* proposed for entry on the World Heritage List forms the area of “Ancient Gerulata” museum, and is used for research and presentation purposes. It is situated within the civil settlement of the Bratislava-Rusovce municipality whose buildings cover other parts of the fort, adjacent vicus and cemeteries. The museum area provides an exterior in-situ exposition of uncovered remains of the post-Valentinian fort (where possible, copies are used and the originals are protected from the effects of climate and weather) open for the general public, an interior presentation of movable findings from Gerulata, also an archaeological station with safe deposit for unexhibited findings, and a separate section where archaeological excavations are ongoing.

Potential risk factors:

- a) Development pressures: the fort’s buffer zone is affected by growing intensity of houses building around Gerulata and malfunctions of underground utilities in Rusovce (gas, water, sewerage). For all construction changes preventive excavations or archaeological monitoring are prerequisites.
- b) Tourism: the intensity of tourism along the Danube is steadily growing, but the number of visitors to the nominated component part is adequate and the most preferred form is individual tourism by bicycle. Responsible visitation is monitored and, where necessary, regulated by the Ancient Gerulata Museum. Planned reconstruction of the Ancient Gerulata museum with new exposition and information system guarantee adequate regulation of tourism.
- c) Frost: the risk of frost damage is particularly high due to dozens of freeze-thaw cycles that can occur every year. After the ruins have been exposed particular conserving interventions are applied guaranteed by expert restorers and controlled by strict official supervision.
- d) Flooding: flooding may occur in the event of disturbance of the embankments particularly on the Danube River. The protective embankments with a minimum of HQ 100 are built along the Danube River near the component part and high water is restrained in inundation areas between the embankments. Flood commissions are established at all management levels.
- e) Other: it is not possible to completely exclude a threat of metal detecting and illegal excavations. However, all indicated illegal excavations or metal detecting are classified as criminal offenses and prosecuted under the Slovak Criminal Code. The prevention of vandalism is secured by monitoring of the area by museum, municipality and inhabitants.

III. B Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)

The territory of the counter-fort is presented as an in-situ, open-air archaeological site where a section of the bare walls of fortification are presented, and where a predominant part of the findings continues to lie underground. No permanent buildings are situated in the area, it has been exempt from the agricultural land fund since 1957 and since then no agricultural activities are carried out there. All researched and uncovered sections from the excavations from the beginning of the 20th century were buried again and are covered with grass. Thus their protection is ensured. The only structure, which remains unburied, is a cistern with a large section of preserved original Roman walls and plaster. It is now protected by a stable wooden tiled shelter.

Selected structures researched through the second half of the 20th century remained uncovered in excavation areas and were conserved at the approximate level from the period of the counter-fort's construction at the end of the 2nd century. Movable archaeological findings are deposited and presented at the Podunajské Museum in Komárno.

Potential risk factors:

- a) Development pressures: there is an intension to build a new traffic bypass around the fort's buffer zone, which needs to be visually eliminated. Also a hunters' association shooting range is situated next to the northeast section of the fort which forms a large disturbing element in the area and its removal is required.
- b) Agriculture: agricultural land forms most of the fort's buffer zone and is intensively used for grain growing and water-management purposes. Preservation Principles of the buffer zone represent a basic instrument for the prevention of threats and strongly regulate current as well as future land use activities, especially the depth of plowing.
- c) Tourism: the intensity of tourism along the Danube is steadily growing, but the number of visitors to the nominated component part is adequate and the most preferred form is individual tourism by bicycle. The component part lies outside the inhabited area and is presented as an open-air museum. Cyclist routes, situated on the embankment of Danube River, run in close proximity to the component part.
- d) Frost: the risk of frost damage is particularly high due to dozens of freeze-thaw cycles that can occur every year. After the ruins have been exposed particular conserving interventions are applied guaranteed by expert restorers and controlled by strict official supervision.
- e) Flooding: flooding may occur in the event of disturbance of the embankments particularly on the Danube and Váh Rivers. The protective embankments with a minimum of HQ 100 are built along the Danube River near the component part and high water is restrained in inundation areas between the embankments. Flood commissions are established at all management levels.
- f) Other: a threat of metal detecting and illegal excavations is considerable since the component part lies several kilometres from the inhabited area therefore is the fort's territory frequently monitored by the Archaeological Institute, museum and municipality. All indicated illegal excavations or metal detecting are classified as criminal offenses and prosecuted under the Slovak Criminal Code.

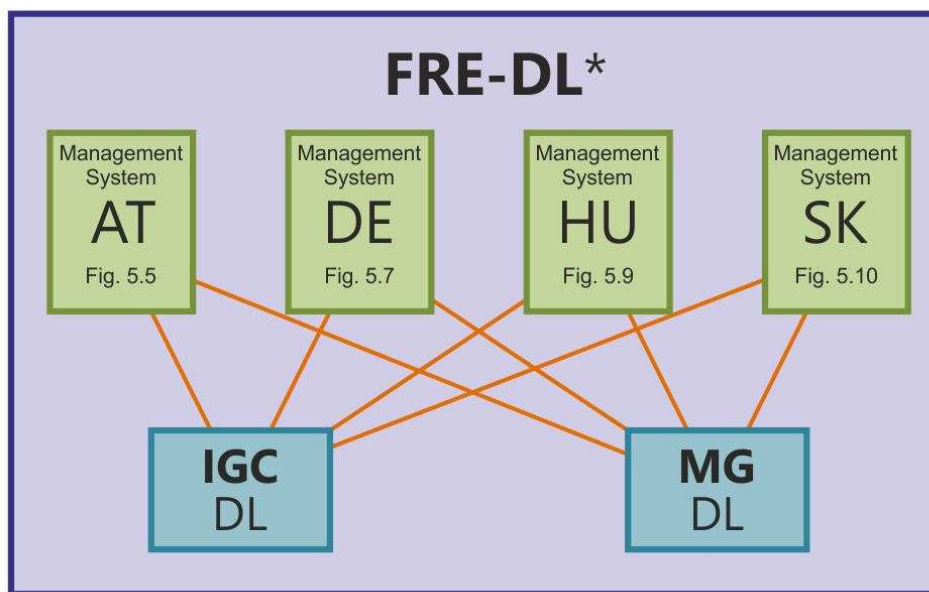
The detailed analysis of other factors affecting the component parts, potential threats, problems and challenges, as well as an extensive description of their needs and possibilities in the fields of monitoring, financing, sustainable tourism, education, promotion and publication activities are *provided* in the 2011 version of the management plan for the Danube Limes in Slovakia: Pinčíková, L. – Janovská, M.: *Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Management Plan 2011 – 2021*, Pamiatkový úrad SR, Bratislava 2011, 96 s. <http://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/dunajsky-limes>

IV. Management of The Danube Limes

IV. A International Framework ⁹

The nominated component parts of the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* are legally protected by the national and state laws of the four participating States Parties (Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary). Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through a regularly updated Management Plan for the identification, protection, conservation and sustainable use of the respective component part. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property.

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



*Management
system of
the Frontiers
of the Roman
Empire
– The Danube
Limes*

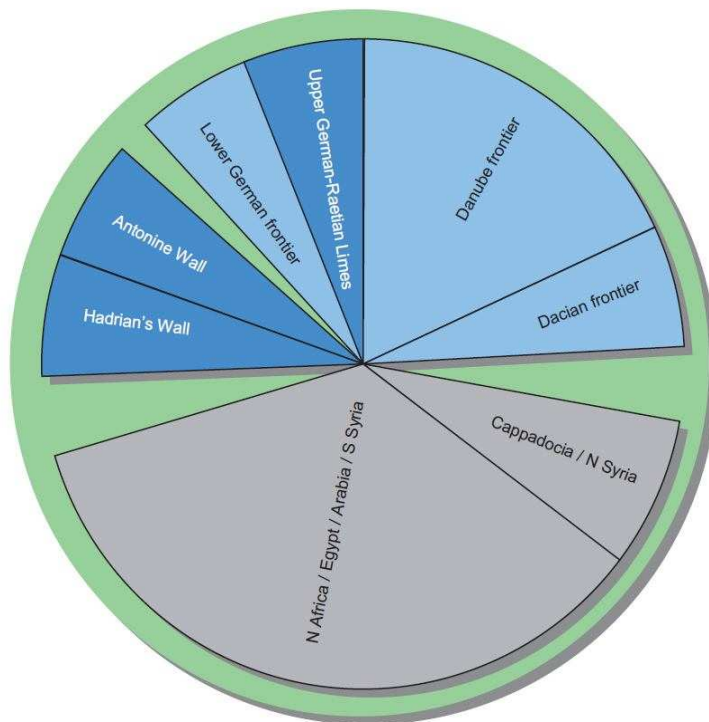
* Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes as nominated in 2018.

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

Since it is no longer envisaged to extend the inscribed property *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* (ref. 430ter), a new overarching framework is needed to support international collaboration in those fields relevant to the overall management and development of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Europe as World Heritage. It is the ambition of the States Parties involved to realise such a framework, which is provisionally labelled ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster’ (hereafter: Cluster). The Cluster will include both the

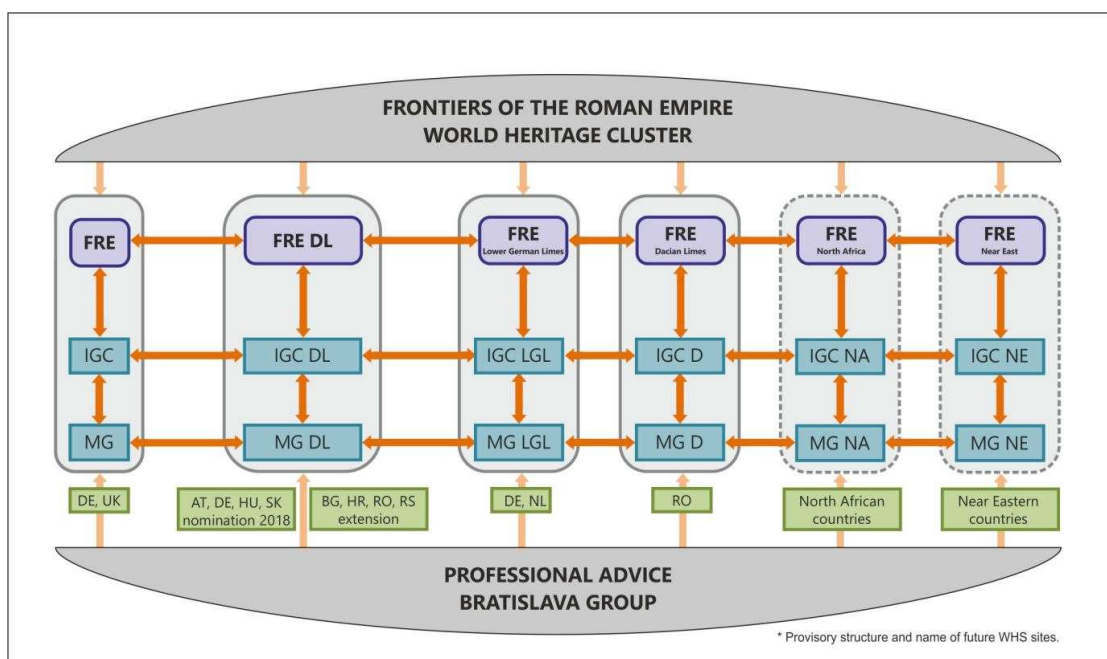
⁹ Quoted from the nomination dossier *Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes* (2017), shortened

inscribed and envisaged properties in Europe, and will be open to future extension with frontier sections in North Africa and the Near East.



The envisaged 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster'

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



Management proposal for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster

IV. B Management system of the Danube Limes in Slovakia

The Management plan 2011–2021, Danube Limes in Slovakia, Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube and the Update of the Management Plan 2017 – 2021, Frontiers of the Roman Empire, The Danube Limes in Slovakia are the basic instruments for ensuring the efficient preservation of the proposed outstanding universal value and adequate state of preservation of the authenticity and integrity of Slovak component parts in the time of their inscription and for its improvement in the future. The management system establishes the method, tools and time frame for ensuring the protection of the sites and their heritage values. It designates the vision, direction and suitable activities for the short-, medium- and long-term aspects of the management. 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.

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

- The Government of the Slovak Republic – through the implementation and control of the Slovak Government Resolution No. 706/B3
- Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic
- Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic

Specifically for the World Cultural Heritage sites:

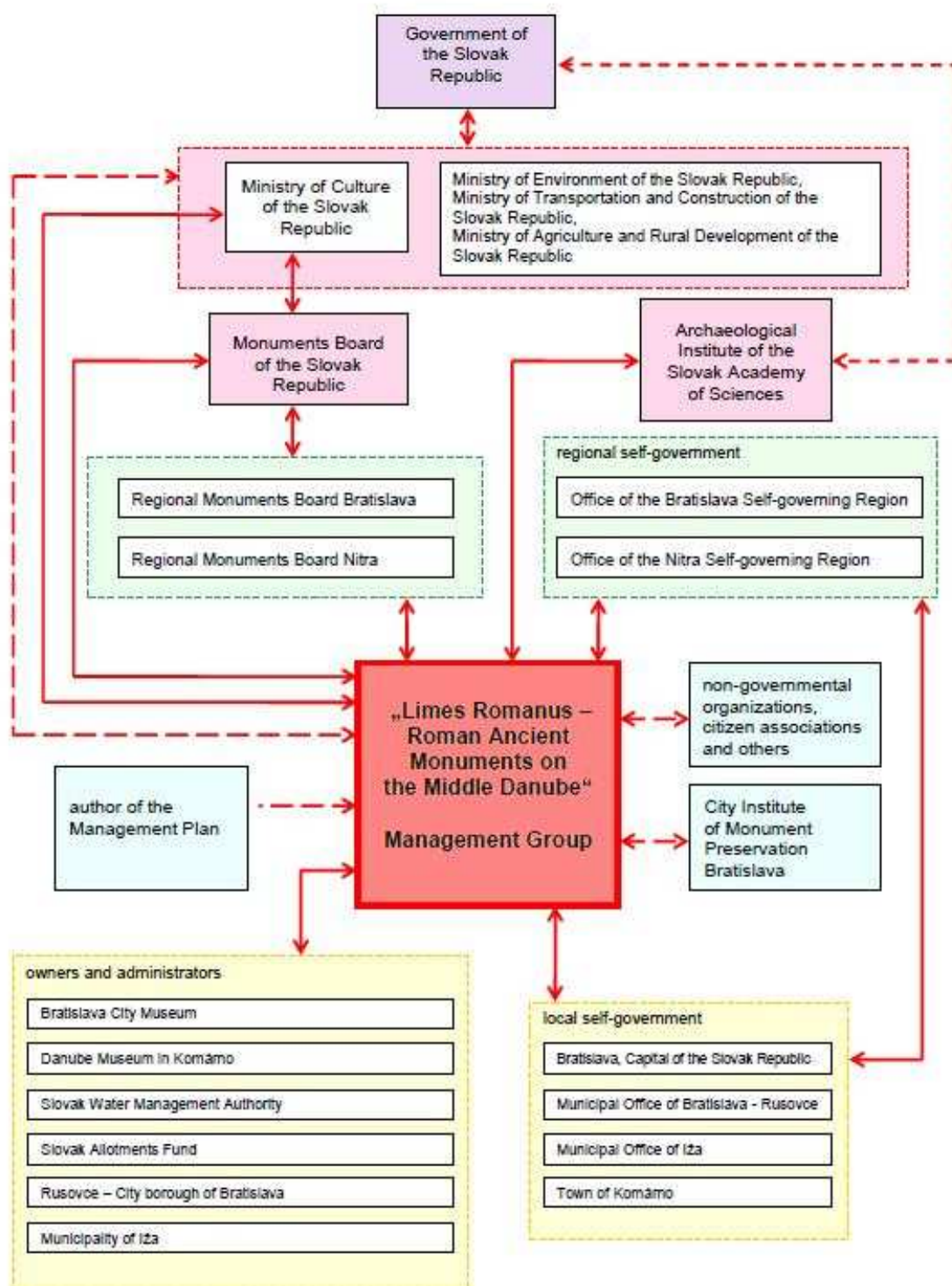
- Commission for the Coordination of the Tasks of the World Cultural Heritage Protection – this is a special body established for the World Cultural Heritage sites only and it plays a significant role in resolving the inter-ministerial tasks concerning the preservation and protection of individual sites.

Site management at the regional level is executed by the self-governing regions of Bratislava and Nitra and the Regional Monuments Boards Bratislava and Nitra. Management at the local level is ensured by the owners of the nominated component parts. In the near future we anticipate the strengthening of management for the Roman counter-fort in Iža, because steps are underway to simplify the ownership relations in favour of the Nitra self-governing region, which would make the management much more efficient.

As the basic management body the Management Group Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube (MG Limes) has been created in the year 2011, but began its work earlier and actively cooperated in the preparation of a first draft of the management plan. All tasks established in the management plan of the MG Limes are ensured through its members. The MG Limes is an independent managing body that brings together all parties interested in site management at the local, regional and national levels in order to jointly and directly (without intermediation) address the needs and problems of the component parts.

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 these unique monuments including their buffer zones in compliance with preservation of their monument value. They agreed on the joint management, activities and schedule of sessions and worked on the preparation of this management plan.

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



Organigram of the Slovak Management Group

The Management plan encompasses the existing management and protection systems at all management levels. The original Management plan was prepared in 2011 during the preparation for nomination within the Central Europe 2007–2013 project Danube Limes – UNESCO World Heritage.

In the course of 2017, the Management plan was updated and its update was approved at the meeting of the management group, which took place on 10 November 2017. The update reflects changes in the strategy and scope of the nomination through the past five years when the Slovak Republic (in line with the recommendations of the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS) synchronized and harmonized with the surrounding countries and they agreed to submit the nomination of the site Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes for inclusion in the World Heritage List as a joint, cross-border, serial nomination in cooperation of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia.

The updated Management plan takes into account the newly proposed outstanding universal value of the site and the wider international context of cooperation needed to ensure its effective protection and management. In its implementation part, it provides the overview of tasks carried out during the past five years, as well as a detailed list of the tasks planned for the next five years. The document is already in force and its action plan is gradually being fulfilled.

IV. C Update of the Action Plan for the Danube Limes in Slovakia

FULFILLING THE TASKS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN DANUBE LIMES IN SLOVAKIA - state of affairs as of 16 November 2017		UPDATE OF THE TASKS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN DANUBE LIMES IN SLOVAKIA for the years 2017 – 2021
Tasks for the years 2011 – 2021 (set in 2011 version of the Management Plan – part IV.)	Fulfilment of the tasks in the years 2011 – 2017 (state of affairs as of 16 November 2017)	Tasks for the years 2017 – 2021 (set at the MG Limes meeting on 10 November 2017 and supplemented by the MG Limes members up to 16 November 2017)
CONSIDERING THE IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL THREATS IT IS NECESSARY TO IMMEDIATELY BEGIN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF Urgent tasks		
Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)		
To ensure the repair of presented parts of the fort and findings (parts damaged by weather conditions) – presentation implemented from 2006 to 2007 (according to the project and materials of the authors Jezná – Schmidtová: “Renovation of the Gerulata Ancient Camp in Rusovce”) – within the framework of 5-year long complaint period and warranty of completed work and to ensure their permanent maintenance – Bratislava City Museum (BCM), by the end of 2011. Responsible: BCM Date: 2011 – 2012	As part of the warranty period and warrantee for works performed, a repair of the presented parts of the fort was performed by the company VILLARD, monuments restoration. Responsible: BCM Date: 2012 Contract concluded with the Monuments Board via the project PRO MONUMENTA, for technical diagnostics of the state, and for preventive monitoring and regular maintenance of the presented parts of walls in the grounds of the Bratislava City Museum – Ancient Gerulata;. Responsible: BCM Cooperation: Monuments Board Date: 2015 – 2017 Fulfilled	Protection of an adequate state of preservation of the presented parts of the fort and findings: - monitoring of the state of preservation of masonry - technical diagnostics - regular maintenance of the monument Responsible: BCM Cooperation: the Monuments Board via the project PRO MONUMENTA Date: once monthly from March to October, ongoing
To secure funding for the reconstruction of the Ancient Gerulata Museum and its technological equipment Responsible: BCM in cooperation with the Bratislava City Council (BCC) Date: 2012	Funds secured from the Ministry of Culture Programme: “Let’s Renew our House”. Drafting of the study project documentation for reconstruction of the grounds of the Ancient Gerulata Museum. A survey was conducted in front of the Depository building, 1st stage (2016) and an archaeological survey at site 4. 1st stage – (question of locating the porta principalis sinistra, 2017) Responsible: BCM, BCC Date: 2012, 2014, 2016 Fulfilled	Performing a reconstruction of the museum In 2017 the BCM included this project into its budget. The BCM is applying also for financial support from the Norwegian financing mechanism and from the Ministry of Culture’s new programme “Let’s Renew our House – sub-programme 1.6” Responsible: BCM, BCC Date: according to date of receiving funding Continue in archaeological surveys within the grounds of the Ancient Gerulata Museum Responsible: BCM Date: ongoing, as needed

<p>To ensure financing for the elaboration of the spatial plan for the zone Rusovce – centre</p> <p>To prepare the timing and financial timetable for elaboration (request to the Ministries of Culture and Transportation)</p> <p>Responsible: City borough (CB) Rusovce in cooperation with Bratislava City Council Date: end of 2011</p>	<p>Processing of the spatial plan of the zone Rusovce – centre, funding secured from the Ministry of Culture's programme "Let's Renew our House".</p> <p>Responsible: CB Rusovce Date: 2012</p> <p>Fulfilled</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring of compliance with the Principles of protection in the zone</p> <p>Responsible: CB Rusovce, RMB BA Cooperation: MG Limes Date: ongoing</p>
<p>Updating of the Preservation Principles for the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce</p> <p>Responsible: RMB BA (RMB BA) Date: 2011</p>	<p>The updated Preservation Principles were adopted and are the applicable document, implemented in the spatial plan</p> <p>Fulfilled</p>	<p>Ensure and monitor compliance with the set conditions for the protection regime in the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce and in the spatial plan in cooperation with state and local authorities.</p> <p>Responsible: RMB BA, local self-government Date: permanent task</p>
Iža – "Kelemantia", rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)		
<p>Urgently ensure improvement of the deteriorated state (waterlogging and destruction of walls) of the cistern</p> <p>Responsible: owner of the cistern Date: 2011</p>	<p>Non-original fallen stones were removed; the cistern is protected by a shelter</p> <p>Date: 2015</p> <p>Fulfilled</p>	<p>---</p>
<p>To declare a buffer zone for the national cultural monument (NCM) Roman fort in Iža</p> <p>Responsible: Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (MB SR) Date: 2011</p>	<p>The newly defined buffer zone no. PUSR-2015/126-28/56278 was declared, including also a part of the Komárno-Veľký Harčáš area, where temporary Roman camps from the period of the Marcomannic wars are located.</p> <p>Fulfilled</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring of compliance with the conditions of protection in the buffer zone</p> <p>Responsible: Iža municipality, Komárno town, RMB NR (RMB NR) Cooperation: MG Limes Date: permanent task</p>
<p>To ensure the maintenance of the entire fort's area, also renew the readability of the information system – prepare the timetable of individual necessary actions (user's manual) including responsible persons</p> <p>To ensure 1 seasonal worker for the maintenance of the fort in Iža</p> <p>Responsible: administrator of the NCM in coordination with the owners and the municipality, Archaeological Institute Date: 2011 – 2012</p>	<p>The fort's information system was upgraded in 2015, new panels were made, damaged ones were repaired, and the noticeboard text was upgraded, cleaned.</p> <p>The administrator of the fort ensures regular maintenance of the whole area that is owned by the Nitra self-governing region (mowing, weeding, etc.) via an external specialised firm. The use of a seasonal temporary worker did not prove successful; maintenance is performed by an external firm.</p> <p>Fulfilled</p>	<p>Sustainable maintenance of the fort is insured via the Nitra self-governing region, which contributes €5000 annually to the Danube Museum in Komárno – administrator of the fort for its regular maintenance</p>
<p>To instantly ensure at least: lawn mowing 2x a year and the removal of intrusive vegetation</p> <p>Responsible: Danube Museum in</p>	<p>Weeding and hand mowing around the masonry ruins was performed by an external firm</p> <p>The Municipality of Iža secured</p>	<p>Established as an ongoing activity with secured budget. The Municipality of Iža will continue to ensure mowing along the edges of the cycle path, as needed</p>

Komárno Date: December 2012	mowing 2x up to 30 June 2017 along the edges of the cycle path at the section of the buffer zone 2/3 of the mowing of the area was performed by the Slovak Water Management Authority Fulfilled	Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: at least 4x in a year
To elaborate the Concept for the Renovation and Presentation of the NCM Roman Fort in Iža (hereinafter referred to as the “Concept”) – architectonic-urbanistic study NCM of the Roman Military Fort Iža – including the wider context Responsible: Danube Museum in Komárno (DM KN) Date: December 2011	Architectonic-urbanistic study was prepared in November 2011, author: doc. J. Gregorová, STU Bratislava Fulfilled	Monitor the progressive implementation of the project Responsible: DM KN Date: ongoing
To ensure necessary financing for the implementation of the Concept (see above) Responsible: DM KN Cooperation: owners of the NCM Date: according to the timetable proposed in the Concept	In 2010 – 2017 a total of €39 700 was spent from the funds of the Nitra self-governing region on restoration and maintenance of the fort, together with support via the “Let’s Renew our House” programme	Ongoing fulfilment
ELEMENTARY TOOLS FOR ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE STATE OF PRESERVATION Implementation of the ongoing tasks		
To ensure the adequate preservation of the authentic uncovered and covered archaeological findings of all presented sections of the military forts and findings – within the intentions of the guidelines of RMB BA and RMB NR	Ongoing monitoring of the set tasks fulfilment	Prevention: monitoring the state of masonry conservation Technical diagnostics Regular maintenance of the monument Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs, MB SR Date: ongoing
To ensure preservation of the sites’ integrity – by respecting the protection requirements	Ensured an adequate state of preservation of all authentic presented parts of military forts. Continuation of cooperation with PRO MONUMENTA Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs, MB SR Cooperation: MG Limes Date: Ongoing fulfilment	Pursuant to § 12 of the Monuments Act, perform regular state heritage supervision over the construction-technical state of the national cultural monuments Gerulata and Iža as well as supervision over compliance with the principles of monument protection Responsible: RMBs Cooperation: MB SR via PRO MONUMENTA Date: ongoing, once a month from March to October
To permanently monitor the state of preservation of the sites’ authenticity and integrity and the state of presentation of walls, in the event of detection of any defect adopt efficient	Ensured an adequate state of protection of all authentic presented parts of military forts. Continuation of cooperation with MB SR - PRO MONUMENTA	Prevention: monitoring the state of masonry conservation Technical diagnostics Regular maintenance of the monument

measures for their elimination	Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs, MB SR	Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs, MB SR Cooperation: MB SR via PRO MONUMENTA Date: once a month from March to October
To address problems that arise at the national level through the platform of the “Inter-ministerial Commission for the World Cultural Heritage Sites”	After the inscription	After the inscription in the World Heritage List – regular participation of the MG Limes member on the Commission meetings
To ensure adequate protection of both component parts and their buffer zones – to adhere to the preservation principles	The protection of both component parts and their buffer zones is ensured in accordance with the Principles of protection for the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce and the Buffer zone for Iža Roman military fort. Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs Date: ongoing	The protection of both component parts and their buffer zones is ensured in accordance with the Principles of protection for the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce and the Buffer zone for Iža Roman military fort. Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs Date: ongoing
To ensure archaeological research preceding any interventions into the ground of the component parts and their buffer zones	Archaeological survey ensured in accordance with the principles of protection Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs Date: ongoing	Archaeological survey ensured in accordance with the principles of protection Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs Date: ongoing
Conservation and stabilization of uncovered parts of authentic walls	An adequate state of preservation ensured for authentic uncovered parts of the national cultural monuments Gerulata and Iža. Continuation of cooperation with PRO MONUMENTA Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs, MB SR Date: ongoing	An adequate state of preservation ensured for authentic uncovered parts of the national cultural monuments Gerulata and Iža. Continuation of cooperation with PRO MONUMENTA Responsible: BCM, DM KN, RMBs, MB SR Date: ongoing
To ensure proper preservation of the findings, continuously after their documentation – registration and processing of collections	Conservation of all findings in the framework of processing survey documentation Responsible: BCM, DM KN Date: ongoing	Conservation of all findings in the framework of processing survey documentation Responsible: BCM, DM KN Date: ongoing Direction of the owner’s activity in preparing the stabilisation, conservation and restoration of the afflicted architectural parts and elements of the national cultural monument Responsible: RMBs Date: ongoing
Regular maintenance of existing information system; permanent updating	Regular updating, supplementing and upgrading of the information system Responsible: BCM, DM KN, Date: ongoing	Regular updating, supplementing and upgrading of the information system Responsible: BCM, DM KN, Date: ongoing
All construction activities on the site as well as within its buffer zone must be subject to the approval process pursuant to the valid legislation and must be in compliance with	Prepared principles of heritage protection for the Rusovce heritage zone transposed into the applicable territorial plan protected zone Iža - valid Responsible: local self-government,	Monitor and ensure compliance with the principles of heritage protection and the applicable territorial plan, and principles of protection in the Iža conservation zone Responsible: RMB, local self-government Cooperation: MG Limes

the adopted concepts Responsible: owners, self-government, MG Limes	RMB, MB SR Date: ongoing	Date: ongoing
To secure update of the Management Plan – every five years, and partial amendments when necessary	Responsible: owners, local self-government, MG Limes Date: every 5 years	Responsible: MG Limes Date: by 2022
Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)		
To limit building activities within the area of the archaeological site and buffer zone in compliance with the Preservation Principles of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce Responsible: CB of Rusovce in cooperation with RMB BA	Fulfilled on an ongoing basis, this was reflected in the applicable territorial plan of the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce	Control check of compliance with the task Responsible: CB of Rusovce in cooperation with the RMB BA Date: ongoing
Restoration and conservation implemented on the site – renovation and conservation of walls within the framework of 5 year cycle Responsible: owner – City of Bratislava, BCM	Prevention: monitoring of the state of masonry conservation - Technical diagnostics - Regular maintenance of the monument Responsible: BCM Date: 2014 – 2017 Cooperation: MB SR via PRO MONUMENTA	Renewal of masonry conservation as necessary Responsible: BCM Date: ongoing
Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)		
To eliminate waterlogging and mineralization of the walls and ensuring of a whole-year-round suitable stable climate in the interior of Lapidarium – Bastion VI. in Komárno Responsible: Nitra self-governing region, DM KN	Remediation project for the lime-cement plastering of the facade of the Bastion VI building was supported by subsidy from the Ministry of Culture (€45,000)	Remediation of the plaster on the building Bastion VI Responsible: Nitra self-governing region, DM KN Date: 2021 – 22
PRESERVATION OF AUTHENTIC COMPONENTS, FINDINGS AND BUILDINGS, PRESENTATION OF THE COMPONENT PARTS AND THEIR BUFFER ZONES		
short-term plan Project preparation necessary for improvement of the state of preservation and conservation of the site and its surroundings within the buffer zone in compliance with the valid documents (spatial plans and preservation principles) Responsible: owners in cooperation with the self-government and archeologists	Prepared Preservation principles for the Protected Historic Zone Rusovce and Buffer zone in Iža – transposed into the respective plans. Responsible: RMB, MB SR Date: ongoing	---
medium-term plan Renovation and presentation of the sites divided into several phases, and creation support	Ongoing fulfilment Responsible: owners in cooperation with the RMB BA and RMB NR	Ongoing fulfilment Responsible: owners in cooperation with the RMB BA and RMB NR

facilities in the buffer zone, ensuring of finances for the implementation Responsible: owners in cooperation with RMB BA and RMB NR		
long-term plan Comprehensive approach to the renovation of the functional units not only in both parts of the site, but also in their buffer zones	PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BRATISLAVA FOR 2010 – 2020 Responsible: Bratislava City Council (BCC) Date: 2010 – 2020	Ongoing fulfilment
Reconstruction of the civic infrastructure, access roads, lighting, terrain adjustments	On Gerulatská Street sewerage was installed, together with reconstruction of the water mains, and electric overhead cabling was replaced with underground cabling. Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2016 According to the project documentation of the new building of the Ancient Gerulata Museum, the sewerage and water connection was made, together with placement of the electricity meter box into the fence of the museum project. Responsible: CB of Rusovce, BCM Date: 2016	Implement implementation of the new museum building, large archaeological survey on the site of the museum, completion of the reconstruction of the grounds of the Ancient Gerulata Museum Responsible: BCM, BCC Date: according to funding Implementation of public lighting on Gerulatská Street (from the church along to the Ancient Gerulata Museum) Responsible: BCC in cooperation with CB of Rusovce Bratislava Date: 2018
Securing and possible presenting of archaeological findings connected with new research and complete elimination of disturbing elements	Ongoing fulfilment of the task Responsible: BCM, BCC Date: according to funding	Ongoing fulfilment of the task Responsible: BCM, BCC Date: according to funding
Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)		
short-term plan To complete archaeological research in Gerulata and permanently ensure findings Preparation of the reconstruction of the museum building and its technological equipment including extension and improving of the quality of deposits (finances, project documentation) Responsible: City of Bratislava – BCM	Archaeological survey in front of the Depository building, 1st stage. Source of funding: Ministry of Culture, programme “Let’s Renew Our House” Responsible: BCM Date: 2016 Archaeological survey in the Ancient Gerulata Museum – site 4 Responsible: BCM Date: 2017	Archaeological survey in front of the Depository building, 1st stage. Source of funding: Ministry of Culture, programme “Let’s Renew Our House” and other sources Responsible: BCM Date: 2018 – 2021
Project documentation of exhibition hall and depository including its technological arrangements (connection to	Project documentation prepared for the new building of the museum and the Depository, including technical provisions	“NCM Roman fort Gerulata – Implementation of project documentation in the framework of reconstructing the Ancient Gerulata Museum. Preparation of the land,

<p>utilities – gas, sewage, parking)</p> <p>To complete the transfer of the land on which the open depository /the lapidarium shelter/ is situated – to ensure access to the Lapidarium</p> <p>Responsible: City of Bratislava – BCM</p>	<p>Responsible: BCM, BCC Date: 2012</p> <p>Project documentation prepared in the framework of reconstruction of the grounds of the Ancient Gerulata Museum – SO 04 Removal of obsolete objects, SO 05 Provisional objects for operation of the archaeological station, building of the Depository</p> <p>Responsible: BCM Date: 2014</p> <p>Lands in the direct vicinity of the BCM, workplace Ancient Gerulata Bratislava-Rusovce were entrusted into the administration of the BCM Ancient Gerulata: the protocol on the entrusting of administration of a real estate property of the City of Bratislava and related rights and obligations, no. 11 88 0386 12 00</p> <p>Responsible: CB of Rusovce, BCM, BCC Date: 2015</p>	<p>single-stage project with a budget and bill of measures (solved parts: built pit, secured, clearance of buildings, felling, provisional buildings) and geodetic survey of the site”</p> <p>Funding source: Subsidy system “Let’s Renew our House” in the new sub-programme 1.6 Modernisation and comprehensive reconstruction of national cultural monuments with priority of conservation and reconstruction Amount: €496 658</p> <p>Responsible: BCM, BCC Date: 2018 – 2021</p>
<p>medium-term plan</p> <p>Archaeological Research</p> <p>Advance archaeological research under the newly designed depository in Rusovce (shelter of lapidarium on its own land) and in the location 4 and advance archaeological research under the Lapidarium</p> <p>Responsible: City of Bratislava – BCM Date: 2012 – 2014</p>	<p>Archaeological survey in front of the Depository building, 1st stage. Funding source: SR “Let’s Renew our House” Responsible: BCM Date: 2016</p> <p>- Archaeological survey in the grounds of the Ancient Gerulata Museum, site 4. Responsible: BCM Date: 2017</p>	<p>BCM requested inclusion of the clearance, provisional buildings and Depository in the Bratislava city budget for 2016 – 2018 via the Bratislava General Investor, and is applying with this same project also for financing support from the Norwegian Financing Mechanism and from the new SR Ministry of Culture programme “Let’s Renew our House”, subprogram 1.6. A part of this is the large archaeological survey in front of the new museum building.</p> <p>Responsible: BCC, BCM Date: 2018 – 2021</p>
<p>Recommendations</p> <p>To re-evaluate the possibility of extending the museum area based on the new outcomes of the archaeological research (including addressing the ownership rights towards the territory)</p> <p>Implementation of the project “Ancient Gerulata”, construction of the museum building, its technological equipment including the broadening and improving of the quality of deposits</p> <p>Adequate securing of all</p>	<p>Lands in the direct vicinity of the museum workplace Ancient Gerulata were entrusted into the administration of the BCM – Ancient Gerulata Museum for the purpose of implementing the objectives – reconstruction of the grounds of the Ancient Gerulata Museum; the protocol on the entrusting of administration of a real estate property of the City of Bratislava and related rights and obligations, no. 11 88 0386 12 00</p> <p>Responsible: BCC, BCM, MC Rusovce</p>	<p>BCM requested inclusion of the clearance, provisional buildings and Depository in the Bratislava city budget for 2016 – 2018 via the Bratislava General Investor, and is applying with this same project also for financing support from the Norwegian Financing Mechanism and from the new SR Ministry of Culture programme “Let’s Renew our House”, subprogram 1.6. A part of this is the large archaeological survey in front of the new museum building.</p> <p>Responsible: BCC, BCM Date: 2018 – 2021</p>

<p>authentic parts of the Roman fort in the course of the reconstruction of the museum and depository</p> <p>Responsible: City of Bratislava – BCM</p> <p>Date: - building of new depository and reconstruction of existing structure: 2015 – 2016 - building of new exhibition hall: 2015 – 2016</p>		
<p>long-term plan</p> <p>After completion of the museum reconstruction, only permanent maintenance and monitoring of findings situation is anticipated, only in the event of the possible uncovering of new findings during archaeological research prior to the museum's reconstruction is it necessary to address the current situation by designing the proposal for their stabilization, renovation and presentation</p> <p>Broadening of the administrative area of the museum and deposit – archaeological station for depositing findings, registration of collections, study spaces</p> <p>Broadening of the area for staff and visitors (social spaces and hygiene facilities).</p> <p>Implementation of archaeological research only in compliance with the concept (site 3)</p> <p>Within the framework of elaboration of the spatial plan of the zone Rusovce – centre, a precondition to conserve the density of houses on the archaeological site should be created, gradually restrict the building of houses and create preconditions for the possibility to continue the archaeological research and the possible presentation of the site</p>		<p>Implementation of archaeological survey in accordance with the plan – site 3</p> <p>Responsible: BCM Date: 2018 – 2021</p> <p>Construction of the new museum building, new information system, reconstruction of the whole grounds</p> <p>Conserving building density at the archaeological site, progressively attenuate the construction of family houses and create the base for the possibility of continuing archaeological surveys and possible presentation of the site</p> <p>Responsible: RMB, BCC, BCM Date: according to possibilities</p>
<p>Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)</p>		
<p>short-term plan</p> <p>To prepare the renovation and presentation study of the fort based on the elaborated and approved concept, prepare necessary partial projects for individual structures</p>	<p>So far there have been drawn up of the conservation and restoration projects for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - south part of the spas building - south-east corner bastion - south-west corner bastion 	<p>Conservation and restoration of the north gate – based on the Architectonic-urbanistic Study – Concept of conservation and presentation of the NCM Roman Fort in Iža:</p> <p>1st stage – west part 2018 2nd stage – east part 2019</p>

<p>Responsible: Nitra self-governing region – DM KN in cooperation with all owners of the NCM</p> <p>Date: according to the phases and timetable in the concept</p>	<p>- north gate</p>	<p>Conservation and restoration of the north part of the spas (2020 – 2021)</p> <p>Responsible: DM KN</p> <p>Date: 2018 – 2019, 2020 – 2021</p> <p>In the case of a subsidy for the restoration of the Roman fort in Iža, the Nitra self-governing region will ensure co-financing for the project</p> <p>Responsible: Nitra self-governing region</p> <p>Date: 2018 – 2020 /21</p>
<p>medium-term plan</p> <p>Archaeological Research – Recommendations</p> <p>Possible implementation of archaeological research only in compliance with the Concept</p> <p>It is recommended to carry out geo-physical survey in the buffer zone of the monument</p>	<p>2011, 2014 Archaeological survey of the south part of the spas buildings</p> <p>In 2016 a further 5 temporary Roman camps were found in archive aerial shots, also in the buffer zone east of the fort. In the same year geophysical measurements were taken here, which, though, did not yield the expected results. The location of the camps was verified by testing survey (probes).</p>	<p>Complete the archaeological survey of the uncovered part of the spas building</p> <p>Responsible: DM KN</p> <p>Date: 2019 – 2020</p> <p>For survey and identifying the situation of the temporary Roman camps, use also other prospecting methods, e.g. boreholes with trench filling, or other probes</p>
<p>Implementation of the Concept for Conservation and Presentation of the NCM Roman Fort in Iža</p> <p>Gradual implementation of the final presentation concept of the in situ fort (including adequate safeguarding of the authentic parts) within the framework of which measures for the following problems will be adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for the preservation of the status of the authentic walls – ones situated under the terrain surface - for protection from surface water – draining of sudden rain water and preventing waterlogging of the terrain <p>Responsible: Nitra self-governing region – DM KN in cooperation with all owners of the NCM</p> <p>Date: according to the phases and timetable in the Concept</p>	<p>Progressive implementation</p> <p>Responsible: Nitra self-governing region – DM KN in cooperation with all NCM owners</p> <p>Date: according to phasing and the timetable in the concept plan</p>	<p>Progressive implementation</p> <p>Responsible: Nitra self-governing region – DM KN in cooperation with all NCM owners</p> <p>Date: according to phasing and the timetable in the concept plan</p> <p>Terrain adjustments of the presented parts of masonry in order to drain off rainwater – spas, north-west tower, north gate</p> <p>Responsible: DM KN</p> <p>Date: 2018-2021</p>
<p>Modernizing of the camera surveillance system in the main building of the Danube Museum in Komárno, where the findings /collections from the fort in Iža are deposited</p> <p>Responsible: Nitra self-</p>	<p>In 2014 an implementation project was drawn up for modernisation of the main museum building, including a security system</p>	<p>Construction of the new security system in the building</p> <p>Responsible: DM KN</p> <p>Date: 2018</p>

governing region – DM KN		
Buffer Zone Re-location of the shooting range, landscaping of the fort's surroundings (vegetation) Responsible: owners, local self-government in Iža in cooperation with the MG Limes	Proceedings for removing the structure have begun (12/10/2017)	Removal of the structure Responsible: local self-government Cooperation: MG Limes Date: 2018
Research in the buffer zone	Updating and a new delimitation of the buffer zone In connection with the finding of another 5 temporary Roman camps on aerial photos in the buffer zone east of the fort, in 2017 there were conducted geophysical measurements (which not yield the expected results). The location of the camps was verified by testing survey (probes)	Ensure and monitor compliance with the set conditions for the regime of activities in the NCM buffer zone, in cooperation with state administration and local self-government institutions. Survey in the buffer zone – always prior to any building activity or intervention in the terrain
long-term plan Completion of the implementation of the Concept for renovation and presentation of the NCM Roman fort in Iža Maintenance of the entire area of the fort and its surroundings, permanent care (pursuant to maintenance manual, within the framework of the Concept), elimination of the wall damages, elimination of the intrusive vegetation from presented walls, maintenance of the grass area Securing of possible findings resulting from implementation of the overall conservation and presentation of the fort (pursuant to the Concept), their suitable presentation in situ or in the museum Responsible: owners, archaeologists in cooperation with the self-government	2010 – 2017 Mechanical weeding where appropriate also chemical, manual mowing Responsible: owners, archaeologists in cooperation with the self-government	According to possibilities, continue in implementing the Concept by uncovering and conserving adjacent buildings in the south part of the fort Permanent maintenance of the monument grounds (weeding, mowing) Regular monitoring and remediation of damage to the masonry of the presented architectural parts Responsible: DM KN in cooperation with local self-government Date: permanent task
IN THE AREA OF SITE MANAGEMENT		
short-term plan Participation in the spatial planning process of project documentation Preparation with the aim to achieve maximum respect for the needs of the sites and their buffer zones preservation Incorporate the tasks from the Management Plan into all	Spatial plan of the zone Rusovce – centre prepared and adopted Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2015	The Strategy of Preservation of the Monuments Fund of the Slovak Republic 2017–2022: put for interdepartmental commentary process in September, adopted by the Government of the Slovak Republic on 13 December 2017.

<p>prepared conceptual and strategic documents which are currently in the process of preparation</p> <p>Responsible: MG Limes in cooperation with the Commission for the coordination of the tasks for the World Cultural Heritage sites preservation</p>		
<p>Local level – within the framework of improving the quality and simplifying the management system it is necessary to settle the ownership relations to the territory of the fort in Iža so that the entire territory of the fort is in the ownership or administration of 1 owner or administrator; 1 owner is more suitable even when applying for finances from grant/subsidy schemes</p> <p>Responsible: current owners in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture which took the initiative to coordinate the procedure</p>	<p>In 2009 – 2017 several negotiations were held between national cultural monument owners regarding the settlement of ownership rights to the fort's territory.</p> <p>In 2017 the Nitra self-governing region has been preparing a purchase contract for buying up lands from the Slovak Water Management Authority and the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra.</p>	<p>Conclude the purchase contract and subsequently ensure entry in the cadastral land register, after the purchase contracts have been signed</p> <p>Responsible: Nitra self-government region Cooperation: support from the City of Bratislava Date: 2018</p>
<p>medium-term plan</p> <p>To complete and to adopt the binding section of the spatial plan for the zone Rusovce – centre</p> <p>Responsible: CB of Rusovce</p>	Fulfilled	
<p>long-term plan</p> <p>To pay special attention to the planned reconstruction of the Komárno – Štúrovo segment of the road I/63 to the requested category of the 1st class (C11, 5/80) which is planned in the southern section of the Municipality of Iža in the fort's buffer zone, and closer proximity to the Roman fort</p> <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visual (proximity of the road) - environmental pollution (growth of transportation) - level of noise <p>Responsible: local self-government in Iža, Nitra self-governing region in cooperation with the MG Limes</p>		<p>Nitra self-governing region will ensure discussion about possibilities for including the requirement in the plan for the construction and reconstruction of roads in this locality, via support from the Transport Department of the Office of the Nitra self-governing region</p> <p>Responsible: Nitra self-governing region Date: 2020</p>
IN THE AREA OF SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE		
<p>short-term plan</p> <p>Ensuring finances for the reconstruction of the Ancient Gerulata Museum and its</p>	Ongoing fulfilment	<p>Plan to use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norwegian funds - subsidy system "Let's Renew Our House",

technological equipment Responsible: City of Bratislava – BCM		sub-programme 1.6, project Responsible: City of Bratislava – BCM
To ensure finances for the preparation and project documentation for the visitors facilities, in connection with the Concept for the Conservation and Presentation of the NCM Roman Fort in Iža Responsible: Municipality of Iža and the owners of the NCM and land in the buffer zone in cooperation with the MG Limes Date: 2012	The Danube Museum in Komárno has not yet commenced the construction of special facilities for visitors to the fort, but is using the newly-created museum in the village of Iža.	According to financial possibilities
medium-term plan To ensure finances for building of the visitors facilities, in connection with the Concept for the Conservation and Presentation of the NCM Roman Fort in Iža To financially ensure the re-location of the shooting range away from the immediate vicinity of the fort in Iža Responsible: Municipality of Iža, owners in cooperation with the MG Limes	Facilities were built by the Municipality of Iža – the Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia in Iža Shooting range – currently in the process of relocation Responsible: Municipality of Iža	Relocation of the shooting range Responsible: Municipality of Iža, owners in cooperation with MG Limes Date: 2018
To increase permanent funds for presentation and maintenance of the Roman fort's area in Iža by increasing the budget for the Danube Museum in Komárno Responsible: Nitra self-governing region as the owner of the NCM, based on the proposed budget for the Danube Museum in Komárno (DM KN)	2015: for mowing €3 000 2016: for mowing €5 000 2017: for mowing €5 000 Responsible: Nitra self-governing region as the owner of the NCM, on the basis of proposed budget for the DM KN	Nitra self-governing region will increase the 2018 budget for the DM KN for maintenance of the fort's grounds by €1000, i.e. the museum will receive €6000 in total Responsible: Nitra self-governing region Date: 2018
long-term plan To ensure finances for permanent maintenance of the site as well as human resources for its professional operation Responsible: owners in cooperation with the MG Limes		Ancient Gerulata Museum: Ensure funds for professional and support staff, in total 8 – 10 employees (an expert, technician, restorer, cash-desk worker, lecturer, guardians, gardener, serviceman) Responsible: BCC, BCM Date: after completion of the reconstruction
IN THE AREA OF EDUCATION, PROMOTION, PUBLICATION ACTIVITIES AND EXPERT RESOURCES		
Education		
short-term plan In Bratislava - Rusovce use all means of education and promotion to achieve understanding of site	Several times – discussion with owners, spatial plan for the zone – commented by citizens, transparent process	Article in all issues of the Rusovce Newspaper, articles in nationwide media Responsible: local self-government in

management with the owners in the territory of the fort and in the buffer zone Responsible: self-government in cooperation with the MG Limes	Responsible: local self-government in cooperation with MG Limes	cooperation with MG Limes Date: permanent
medium-term and long-term plan To continually focus education on all age categories and social groups with the aim to: - increase awareness and knowledge at the local and national levels - improve forms of promotion and education for visitors (organized, individual, families, group visitors) - prepare education programmes - involve schools in the system of education (e.g. UNESCO Associated Schools Project) - involve the sites in cultural and social programmes - organize workshops and conferences To broaden education in mutual cooperation of sites, also within the international framework of countries situated on the frontiers of the Roman Empire (trans-boundary cooperation, cooperation of the sites on the UNESCO WH List) to the widest possible extent Responsible: MG Limes	Gerulata: University library in Bratislava – UNESCO information and documentation centre, meeting of UNESCO Associated Schools in the Slovak republic, lecturer: Jaroslava Schmidtová Date: 30/11/2015, 02/12/2015 “Most interesting event of the school library for the international day of school libraries” – the Rusovce elementary school participated in the nationwide project in the purview of the Minister of Education, Science, Research & Sport of the Slovak Republic, Juraj Draxler – project evaluation by Jaroslava Schmidtová Responsible: CB of Rusovce, BCM Date: 26/10/2015 “Petržalka super school” project organised by Department of Schools & Sport, Municipal Office of Bratislava-Petržalka, lecturer: Jaroslava Schmidtová Responsible: BCM Cooperation: MG Limes Date: 31/05/2017	Article in all issues of the Rusovce Newspaper. Regularly organised events: -Bratislava Day, every year in April -Museums Day, every year in May -Roman Games and Limes Day, every year in September -International Archaeology Day, every year in October Responsible: BCC – BCM Date: yearly Preparation of the project “Roman virtual circle” in the framework of the Interreg cooperation programme Slovakia – Austria, Partners: AVI studio s.r.o., Carnuntum Archaeological Park Responsible: BCM Cooperation: MG Limes Date: 2018 – 2020
Promotion and Publication Activities		
short-term plan To ensure internet connection for the Ancient Gerulata Museum Responsible: City of Bratislava – BCM Date: 2012	Fulfilled Responsible: BCM, BCC Date: 2012	
To change the name of the public transportation bus-stop from “Roman Park” to “Gerulata” Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: the end of 2012	Fulfilled Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2012	
To continue publishing flyers for citizens informing about new street names inspired by Gerulata Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: the end of 2011	Ongoing fulfilment Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: ongoing	Ongoing fulfilment Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: ongoing
To organize another meeting	3 meetings organised, citizens are	

<p>with the citizens of the city borough regarding the inscription of Gerulata on the WH List</p> <p>Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: the end of 2011</p>	<p>informed also through mass media.</p> <p>Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2011, 2012, 2013</p>	
<p>To open the treasury in the Ancient Gerulata Museum – Lapidarium to the general public</p> <p>Responsible: BCC – BCM Date: autumn 2011</p>	<p>Made accessible</p> <p>Exhibitions: Danube Limes in Slovakia. Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube. Ivan Gašparovič, the president of the Slovak republic, participated at the opening</p> <p>Exhibition of designs from the architectonic competition for the museum building renovation</p> <p>Jewels from graves in the burial site III. Vernissage: 26/09/2017</p> <p>Brochures published: Jaroslava Schmidtová – Oľga Gáfriková – Ľubica Pinčíková: Danube Limes in Slovakia. Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube. Roman military fort Gerulata in Bratislava – Rusovce</p> <p>Jaroslava Schmidtová “Ancient Gerulata”. Bratislava 2015, Slovak/English-language brochure</p> <p>Jaroslava Schmidtová: Rusovce: Roman military fort Gerulata</p> <p>Responsible: BCM, CB of Rusovce, MB SR</p>	<p>Continue to present research results in the form of published articles, lectures, exhibitions etc.</p> <p>Responsible: BCC – BCM</p>
<p>To complete construction of the Roman and Ethnographic Museum in Iža</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža within the framework of the project of transboundary cooperation Date: 2012</p>	<p>Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia – completed and commissioned into operation on 13/08/2013 decision no. 46888/SÚ/2013-PT-3</p>	
<p>To prepare the publication “Po stopách Rimanov na Dunaji” (Following Traces of the Romans on the Danube) in 4 languages</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: 2012</p>	<p>Tourist guide – Following Traces of the Romans on the Danube, project HUSK/0901/1.3.1/0256 in the languages: Slovak, Hungarian, English, German, published in 2013</p> <p>The publication Traditional recipes of the municipalities Iža and Almásfüzitő, in Slovak and Hungarian languages, published in 2013</p>	<p>Create a digital form and mobile application guide for the Roman fort and guide through the exhibition of the Roman and Ethnographic Museum</p> <p>Responsible: Iža municipality, DM KN Date: 2018 – 2019</p>
<p>To prepare catalogue no. V and VI Roman Lamps in the Museum Collections and Roman Bone Items in the Museum Collections</p>	<p>Iža: Catalogues of Roman Collections no. V and VI were published in 2012</p>	<p>Continue in publishing catalogues of the Danube Museum’s Roman collections no. VII year 2019 no. VIII year 2020-21</p>

<p>— in Slovak, summary in German and Hungarian</p> <p>Responsible: Danube Museum in Komárno in cooperation with the University of Trnava</p> <p>Date: 2011</p>	<p>Rusovce: The Lamps. Roman Lamps in Provincial Context” by Róbert Frečer</p> <p>Date: 18/09/2016</p>	
<p><i>Recommendation:</i></p> <p>Publication M. Musilová/ V. Turčan, Rímske pamiatky na strednom Dunaji (Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube) – publish also in English</p> <p>Responsible: the publisher in cooperation with the MG Limes</p> <p>Date: 2012</p>	<p>In 2011 the guide by M. Musilová/V. Turčan, Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube from Vindobona to Aquincum was published in English and Hungarian (with financial support from the Ministry of Culture and Visegrad Fund), published by the Foundation for rescuing cultural heritage</p> <p>In 2012 the same guide was published in German.</p> <p>In the framework of the EU project Danube Limes Brand 2012 – 2014 the City Institute for Heritage Conservation cooperated on the publication <i>Frontiers of the Roman empire</i>. 2013, ed. S.Jílek/M. Musilová/J. Rajtár. This publication presents also the sites Rusovce – Gerulata and Iža – Kelemantia</p> <p>B. Lesák/M.Musilová/B. Resutík, Bratislava Castle – The First Roman Monumental Architecture from the 1st Century BC. In: <i>Frontiers of the Roman empire</i>. 2013, ed. S.Jílek/M. Musilová/J. Rajtár, pages 48 – 69</p> <p>The City Institute for Heritage Conservation organised two conferences in 2013 and 2014, it initiated and brought into being the international event Danube Limes Day. Since 2014 the event has regularly been organised between Rusovce-Gerulata in Slovakia and the Carnuntum in Austria, every year in September, since 2015 in cooperation with BCM. In 2017 the event was expanded also to include cooperation with the Lower-Austria Government – Austrian citizens were offered free transport to Gerulata via the Archaeological Park in Carnuntum. The event is planned as a long-term event for supporting archaeological tourism in the region.</p> <p>CDs with Limes Day 2014 were also issued; the video is published also on YouTube Limes Day 2014</p>	<p>Organise an international exhibition at the Mercati di Traiano in Rome, entitled <i>Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes</i> – in the period June – December 2018 in order to support the World Heritage nomination</p> <p>Responsible: (Bratislava) City Institute for Heritage Conservation</p> <p>Date: 2018</p> <p>Summer solstice on the Danube, organised by the Middle Danube Foundation – the Danube fund. Attempt to participate with Roman monuments and to promote them also at this event.</p> <p>Responsible: (Bratislava) City Institute for Heritage Conservation</p> <p>Date: according to possibilities</p>

<p>medium-term plan</p> <p>In connection with building and establishing of the prepared Roman and Ethnographic Museum in the Municipality of Iža – location and presentation of selected Roman findings from Iža in its expositions</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža in cooperation with the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (AI SAS) and the Danube Museum in Komárno (DM KN) Date: 2012</p>	<p>Archaeological and ethnographic collections prepared on the basis of a loan contract with the Archaeological Institute of the AI SAS and the DM KN, several findings were located and presented in the exposition of the Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia</p> <p>The Municipality of Iža was successful with the project Limes Romanus Knocking on UNESCO's Door in the framework of a call under HU-SK Interreg V A, under which the construction of the rear part of the museum is prepared (the depositary, craft workshops, conference hall, facilities). The project also includes the realisation of two sightseeing towers, which should be positioned at entrance points to the municipality. The construction should begin in the second half of 2018</p>	<p>In the new permanent exhibition of the DM KN in a separate hall, the findings from the Kelemantia and Brigetio Roman forts will be presented</p> <p>Responsible: DM KN Date: 2018 – 2019</p> <p>Implementation of the project Limes Romanus Knocking on UNESCO's Door</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a digital guide with a mobile application for the museum in Iža - new “screenplay” for the museum in Iža - barrier-free access to the museum in Iža <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: 2018 – 2020</p>
<p>To prepare a new exposition and information system in the reconstructed Ancient Gerulata Museum in Rusovce</p> <p>Responsible: BCC – BCM Date: 2015</p>		<p>New exhibition and information system at the Ancient Gerulata Museum</p> <p>Responsible: BCC – BCM Date: following the completion of building works</p>
<p>long-term plan</p> <p>To update the presentation and publication activities plan of both sites; to use all possibilities for promotion and advertising in regional and national media</p> <p>Responsible: BCC – BCM, DM KN, MG Limes in cooperation with the Commission for the coordination of the tasks of the WCH preservation</p>	<p>Specific plan of presentation and publication activities for the sites is not applied yet. The members of MG Limes provide information according to requests from the media.</p> <p>Responsible: MG Limes Date: ongoing</p>	<p>Task: draw up a common plan of presentation and publication activities for both sites, and also separate ones for each site</p> <p>Cooperation with the Rusovce newspaper, nationwide newspapers, Slovak state radio and TV, and other media</p> <p>Responsible: MG Limes Date: permanent</p>
<p>Expert Resources</p>		
<p>short-term plan</p> <p>To ensure at least 2 expert workers for the new museum exposition in Iža</p> <p>It is necessary to ensure 1 permanent position of restorer for regular treatment of Gerulata archaeological collections in Rusovce</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža, BCC – BCM Date: 2012</p>	<p>Iža: In 2015 one expert worker was recruited to a half-time position and one person was contracted for guiding visitors</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: 2015</p> <p>Rusovce: In 2017 one restorer was recruited to a half-time position for regular treatment of archaeological collections, and an expert worker was recruited to a half-time position in the Ancient Gerulata Museum</p>	<p>According to financial possibilities, the BCM will ensure the full-time positions of the restorer and expert worker</p> <p>Responsible: BCM Date: according to financial possibilities</p>

	Responsible: BCM Date: 2017	
medium-term plan To prepare proposal for human resources and their ensuring in connection with the extension of the Ancient Gerulata Museum (expert, service and other staff) Responsible: BCC – BCM Date: 2015	The proposal for human resources is stated in project documentation in the framework of the reconstruction of the Ancient Gerulata Museum 2012 – following construction of the new museum building, 6 – 8 persons Responsible: BCC, BCM Date: following completion of the museum reconstruction	Ensuring human resources for Gerulata following construction of the new museum building, 6 – 8 persons Responsible: BCC, BCM Date: following completion of the museum reconstruction
long-term plan Improvement of quality and professional training, stabilizing of expert workers operating on the sites Responsible: City of Bratislava, Municipality of Iža	Ongoing fulfilment Responsible: BCC Organising summer camps at the Roman and Ethnographic Museum Kelemantia (3 – 5 day turns) Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: 2015, 2016, 2017	Improve the quality of expert education, stabilise expert staff operating on the sites Responsible: BCC Date: ongoing Organising educational programmes in the form of summer camps Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: 2018 – 2021
IN THE AREA OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM		
short-term plan To complete the project of the comprehensive information system within the Bratislava self-governing region Responsible: Bratislava self-governing region, BCC – BCM, CB of Rusovce	Fulfilled Comprehensive information system established, direction boards placed on the Berg – Rajka motorway and on 1-class roads in the surroundings of Rusovce Responsible: Ministry of Culture, Bratislava self-governing region, CB of Rusovce Date: 2016	-
To complete the project of the comprehensive information system within the Nitra self-governing region, which will interconnect the Roman fort with Iža village and with the town of Komárno (museum expositions), and will ensure signposting for access to the fort at all access routes Responsible: Nitra self-governing region, Municipality of Iža, MG Limes	In the Iža village, by the side of the I/63 road and by the side of the local road to the Danube, there were placed permanent traffic signs IS 23b with the text “Dievčí hrad” (Maiden Castle) and a logo, and signs IS 23b with the text “Rímsky tabor” (Roman fort) and a logo – within the construction project of the investor Nitra self-governing region – entitled Signage of cultural and tourist destinations in the Nitra region Responsible: Nitra self-governing region as the NCM owner	Completion or preparation of the information system within the Nitra self-governing region, linking the Roman fort, the museum and the Roman lapidary in Komárno will be discussed with the Tourism Department of the Nitra self-governing region Office Responsible: Nitra self-governing region Date: 2018 – 2020 Exchange the existing information board on the cycle route by the stop for the Kelemantia fort in Iža for a multi-language board Responsible: Municipality of Iža Cooperation: MG Limes Date: 2018

<p>medium-term plan</p> <p>Implementation of the comprehensive information system within the Bratislava self-governing region</p> <p>To complete the project of the comprehensive information system within the wider territory of Bratislava – on the highways and border crossings, at entries to Bratislava, at main junctions and on the Panónska road, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation of the City Council of Bratislava and the Slovak Roads Administration</p> <p>Responsible: Bratislava self-governing region, BCC, CB of Rusovce</p>	<p>Comprehensive information system established within the Bratislava self-governing region, direction boards placed on the Berg – Rajka motorway and on 1-class roads in the surroundings of Rusovce</p> <p>Responsible: Ministry of Culture, Bratislava self-governing region, CB of Rusovce Date: 2016</p>	<p>Preparation of the project “Roman virtual circle” within the cooperation programme Interreg Slovakia – Austria. One of the points placed on the embankment directs visitors to the Ancient Gerulata. Presentation of the site using the latest technologies Partners: AVI studio s.r.o., Carnuntum Archaeological Park</p> <p>Responsible: BCM Date: 2018 – 2020</p>
<p>To implement the project of complementing the site information system of the Roman fort in Iža, including ensuring the basic facilities for visitors, project documentation of the site presentation in situ (multimedia and multilingual information system)</p> <p>Responsible: Nitra self-governing region, Municipality of Iža, MG Limes</p>	<p>3 information direction boards placed on the embankment by the cycle route</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: 2017</p>	<p>Implementation of the project will be possible after the construction of facilities for visitors, the information system will be supplemented on an ongoing basis</p> <p>Responsible: Nitra self-governing region Date: 2020</p>
<p>Promotion of the site via digital and multimedia systems (visual presentation, photography, film), possibility of multilingual presentation with individual selection of extent of information</p> <p>To develop guiding services (audio-guides, guiding texts in foreign languages)</p> <p>Responsible: site administrators together with the MG Limes</p>	<p>At the Ancient Gerulata Museum and the Danube Museum in Komárno are shown various films concerning the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes, life on the frontier and the Roman period generally</p> <p>Lecturers working here give professional presentations in Slovak, English, Russian and Hungarian</p> <p>Responsible: BCM, DM KN Date: permanent</p>	<p>Preparation of the project “Roman virtual circle” in the framework of the cooperation programme Interreg Slovakia – Austria. Partners: AVI studio s.r.o., Carnuntum archaeological Park. Purchase of new equipment and screen presentation of the fort’s digitisation outcomes (burial site, fort architecture)</p> <p>Responsible: BCM Date: 2018 – 2020</p>
<p>long-term plan</p> <p>Incorporation of the sites in didactic and tourist routes (cultural and natural)</p> <p>Preparation of the project “Roman Route” for connecting both sites + other Roman monuments in Slovakia (cyclist routes, hiking trails, motor-roads, water roads) its interconnection to other sites within the Danube Limes and the Frontiers of the Roman Empire WHS (to already existing Roman routes of other</p>	<p>Eurovelo 6 cycle route, section Komárno – Kravany has significantly increased the number of visitors to Kelemantia</p>	<p>Implementation of the project of linking the cycle route via the section Kravany nad Dunajom – Štúrovo Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: 2018 – 2021</p> <p>Revitalisation of the bus turning point Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2018 – 2019</p> <p>Building a cycle route in the section from Kováčová Street through to the street Pri</p>

<p>European countries)</p> <p>Indicating both sites in tourist guidebooks, maps, GPS navigation systems, multimedia information systems</p> <p>Promotion via tourist information agencies (BIS, Komárno, www.slovakia.travel.sk), possibility of seasonal information agencies (also in association – museum expositions, municipal public transportation bus-stops, railway, airports</p> <p>Activities in cooperation with domestic and foreign travel agencies, participation in international tourism fairs as part of national presentation of the Slovak Republic, activities of embassies</p> <p>Responsible: MG Limes</p>		<p>gaštanovej aleji Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2018 – 2019</p> <p>Building a cycle path – linking the street Pri Gaštanovej with the cycle route Eurovelo 6 Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2018 – 2019</p> <p>Building the cycle route Rusovce – Jarovce Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2020 – 2021</p>
<p>Implement or complete the information of the Danube Museum in Komárno – Roman Lapidarium, exposition of the György Klapka Museum in Komárom and lapidarium of the Regional Museum of Domokos Kuny in Tata, new museum in Iža and the Roman fort in Iža – physically and through the information navigation system</p> <p>Responsible: the Danube Museum in Komárno with its project partners</p>	<p>The Roman fort's information system was upgraded in 2015</p>	<p>Create an information board for the Roman Lapidary of the DM KN Responsible: Nitra self-governing region – DM KN Date: 2018</p> <p>Promote the Roman fort in Iža on the website of the Nitra self-governing region and of the museum Responsible: Nitra self-governing region, DM KN Date: from 2018 regularly</p> <p>The drawing up and ascertaining the conditions for implementation of an information system with the stated scope, and link also to museums in Hungary will be discussed with the Tourism Department of the Nitra self-governing region Office. Responsible: Nitra self-governing region Date: 2018 – 2020</p>
<p>WIDER POTENTIAL OF TERRITORY (IN ADDITION TO SITE VALUES) FOR USE IN SUSTAINABLE TOURISM</p>		
<p>short-term plan</p> <p>To elaborate preparation and project documentation of the Visitors facilities in connection with the Concept for the Conservation and Presentation of the NCM Roman fort in Iža, spatial plan, in its interconnection to the Municipality of Iža and address the following issues:</p> <p>- re-location of the shooting</p>	<p>In 2011 on cadastral plot no.6019 in the cadastral territory of Iža there were placed mobile facilities for receiving visitors, comprising social facilities (WC, showers) and an information booth</p> <p>The municipality is the owner of floating facilities, registration no. SK-4-34043 (moored pontoon), which is tied up at river km 1760.30 on the</p>	<p>The Iža municipality ensures the accessibility of the local road – a panel concrete road leading from the municipality to the Roman fort.</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: ongoing</p>

<p>range away from the immediate vicinity of the fort, - adjustment of the fort's surroundings terrain and existing vegetation, - interconnecting the fort with the new museum building, - building of facilities for the fort (toilets, parking lot, information, refreshments, port pontoon) on the tourist route on the embankment along the Danube River</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža and owners of the land in cooperation with the MG Limes Date: 2012</p>	<p>Danube and serves for mooring small vessels</p> <p>The Municipality of Iža ensures the accessibility of the local road – a panel concrete road leading from the municipality to the Roman fort</p>	
<p>medium-term plan</p> <p>Repair of the access road to the Ancient Gerulata Museum in Bratislava - Rusovce which will serve for access of pedestrian Visitors</p> <p>Continuing adjustments to the main parking lot at Balkánska street (present parking lot in front of the department store Jednota) with relevant traffic signs and with signs directing the pedestrians to the Ancient Gerulata Museum, i.e. to establish information point in the Rusovce square</p> <p>Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2013 (depending on the implementation of the sewage system in Maďarská street and Gerulatská street which must precede it)</p>	<p>On the access road there has been laid sewerage, water mains piping, overhead electric cabling has been laid in the ground, and the road has been resurfaced</p> <p>Retaining car park surfaced using European funds</p> <p>Responsible: CB of Rusovce Date: 2014, 2016</p>	
<p>Implementation of the project of building the area for visitors to the military fort in Iža: - landscaping of the fort surroundings, - interconnection with the municipality, - building of facilities (toilets, parking lot, port pontoon, bicycle rental place)</p> <p>Existing cyclist route situated on the embankment near the fort in Iža will be connected to the Patinská route, to ensure adequate information signs</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža, owners of the land in cooperation with the MG Limes</p>	<p>Since 2014 a cycle route has been built along the top of the anti-flood embankment in the section Komárno – Kravany nad Dunajom.</p>	<p>Extension of the cycle route for the purpose of connecting the Bokroš guesthouse to the cycle route Komárno – Kravany nad Dunajom</p> <p>Responsible: Municipality of Iža Date: 2018</p>

<p>long-term plan</p> <p>Concept of recreational cruise on the Danube – creation of a joint product and experience tourism</p> <p>Interconnection of the site to the international network Frontiers of the Roman Empire (other WH sites):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management system - information system - education and promotion - joint tourist and cultural events <p>Use of the potential of inter-connecting the forts with already existing trails on the Danube embankment, forest park and manor-house in Rusovce, use of the Danube and Danube alluvial plains as a family recreation area for the City of Bratislava</p> <p>Responsible: members of the MG Limes in cooperation with the Commission for the coordination of tasks of the WCH preservation</p>	<p>Permanent task</p>	<p>Permanent task</p> <p>Responsible: members of MG Limes in cooperation with the Commission for Coordination of Tasks in the Protection of World Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Preparation of the project “Roman virtual circle” in the framework of the cooperation programme Interreg Slovakia – Austria. Partners: AVI studio s.r.o., Carnuntum Archaeological Park. One of the points located on the embankment.</p> <p>Responsible: BCM Date: 2018 – 2020</p>
<p>IN THE AREA OF MONITORING OF THE SITES’ STATE OF PRESERVATION</p>		
<p>Permanent monitoring and proper preventive measures in the event of the identifying of any potential threats to authentic parts and site integrity</p> <p>Upon inscription of the site, to implement monitoring of the WCH according to the WCH monitoring methodology and approved monitoring indicators for these sites</p> <p>To regularly evaluate the state of the air and to adopt measures in order to reduce the effect of acid rains on findings preserved on the sites</p> <p>Monitoring of the state of the embankments within the framework of flood protection of water bodies (Váh and Danube) by their administrator</p> <p>Regular revision activities on linear pipes of the utilities (gas, water, sewage)</p> <p>Responsible: ensuring of permanent protection of territory,</p>	<p>Permanent monitoring of the state of site conservation and appropriate preventive measures in the case of any indication of a potential threat to authentic parts and site integrity</p> <p>Responsible: MG Limes Date: permanent task</p>	<p>Ensuring permanent site conservation, regular monitoring with a view to averting possible risks to authentic parts and site integrity.</p> <p>Responsible: MB SR Cooperation: by means of competences of all members of MG Limes Date: permanent task</p> <p>Ensuring permanent protection of the area, regular monitoring with a view to averting possible risks</p> <p>Responsible: all members of MG Limes Date: permanent task</p>

regular monitoring with the aim to prevent possible risks through the competence of all members of the MG Limes		
IN THE AREA OF SECURING THE SITE AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS		
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	<p>Fulfilled on an ongoing basis</p> <p>Responsible: according to the applicable legislation (MG Limes – indication of problems)</p>	<p>Control check</p> <p>Responsible: local self-government, RMBs</p> <p>Cooperation: MG Limes</p> <p>Date: ongoing</p>
Bratislava-Rusovce – Gerulata, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>Eliminate the growth in the intensity of housing constructions around Gerulata</p> <p>Regulate building of utility networks (gas, water, ...) near Gerulata</p>	<p>Control check of compliance with the Principles of protection, the spatial plan and applicable legislation</p> <p>Responsible: local self-government, RMB BA</p> <p>Cooperation: MG Limes</p> <p>Date: ongoing</p>
Iža – “Kelemantia”, rímsky vojenský tábor (kastel)	<p>Concerning the intention to build a bypass in the buffer zone – visually eliminate the road</p> <p>Ensure control of agricultural usage of the buffer zone from the archaeological aspect</p> <p>Relocate the shooting range from the buffer zone</p>	<p>Control check of compliance with the Principles of protection and the spatial plan</p> <p>Responsible: local self-government, RMB NR</p> <p>Cooperation: MG Limes</p> <p>Date: ongoing</p>

Fulfilment of the tasks defined in this Update will be controlled on yearly basis, or more frequently where necessary, by members of the MG Limes. The tasks can be supplemented by measures needed to address urgent problems which might emerge during the implementation period of the updated action plan.

V. Implementation of the Management Plan

The management plan is carried out by the existing management system at all management levels. Management at the local level is ensured by the owners of the nominated parts. Management and implementation of tasks at regional and national level is ensured by the direct representation of the relevant organizations in the MG Limes.

Management Group Limes Romanus – Roman Ancient Monuments on the Middle Danube (MG Limes) will remain the basic management body. Where necessary, its membership can be modified according to changes in ownership or competencies. All tasks established in the management plan are ensured through the MG Limes members.

The Management Group Limes:

- ensures the component parts management in order to preserve and improve their values and achieve the management objectives;
- coordinates all activities at the component parts territory and their buffer zone;
- manages, controls and updates the tasks in all areas established in the Management Plan at least once a year;
- coordinates all involved subjects in order to ensure a joint course of action in addressing all tasks arising from the commitments of the state, the specialized state administration, regional and local self-government and the needs of the component parts themselves;
- 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 component parts; and
- after the inscription on the World Heritage List the chair of the MG Limes represents all members in sessions of the Commission for the Coordination of tasks for the World Cultural Heritage preservation and at meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee – The Danube Limes and the Management Group for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes (MG DL), where he/she presents proposals for problem solving at ministerial and international level.

Commission for the Coordination of the Tasks of the World Cultural Heritage Protection

- ensures implementation of the management plan tasks at the national level;
- addresses key tasks regarding the preservation of the World Heritage sites in SK entered in the WH List;
- adopts recommendations in the interest of the preservation, renovation, use and presentation of the World Heritage;
- applies the conclusions of this commission in its activities or according to the nature of tasks and measures and submits them to the session of the Slovak government, which assigns the tasks to other ministries as necessary.

The legislative and administrative ensuring of the preservation, renovation and presentation of both parts of the site are ensured at the appropriate level in compliance with the Act No. 49/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites.

Basic financing

The management plan anticipates the financing of the task implementation by the owners of the site, multi-resource financing of the site with state aid, the use of grant schemes and various EU funds in determining the progress and priorities. The owners, self-government and individual members of the MG Limes are responsible for the elaboration of the application of funds according to the assignment.

The control of expenditures in implementing individual tasks is ensured by the procurer of the work; the use of funds from the Ministry of Culture subsidies system and other funds control is controlled by the administrators of these grant schemes.

Problem solving

The existing legislative and management mechanisms are sufficient. However, the cooperation of all existing components is necessary.

V. A Updated Address List of the Management Group „Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube“

ADDRESS LIST Management Group „Limes Romanus – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube“ as of 10 November 2017				
	Institution	Official representative	Address	Contact person
Chairmanship	Mestská časť Bratislava - Rusovce	Dušan Antoš (starosta – mayor)	Vývojová 8, 851 10 Bratislava podatelna@bratislava-rusovce.sk	JUDr. Ondrej Beračka, prednosta@bratislava-rusovce.sk
Permanent members	Ministerstvo kultúry SR	PhDr. Ľubica Laššáková (ministerka - minister)	Námestie SNP 33, 813 31 Bratislava info@culture.gov.sk	RNDr. Alena Prokešová, alena.prokesova@culture.gov.sk
	Pamiatkový úrad SR	PhDr. Katarína Kosová (generálna riaditeľka – director general)	Cesta na Červený most 6, 814 06 Bratislava podatelna@pamiatky.gov.sk	Ing. arch. Ľubica Pinčíková, lubica.pincikova@pamiatky.gov.sk
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VI. Annexes

VI. A List of Acronyms

AI SAS	Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences
BCC	Bratislava City Council
BCM	Bratislava City Museum
CB of Rusovce	Bratislava City Borough of Rusovce
DM KN	Danube Museum in Komárno
MB SR	Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic
MG Limes	Management Group of the Danube Limes in Slovakia "Limes Romanus –Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube"
NCM	national cultural monument
RMB BA	Regional Monuments Board Bratislava
RMB NR	Regional Monuments Board Nitra
WH	World Heritage

This update represents an integral part of the Danube Limes in Slovakia – Ancient Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube, Management plan 2011 – 2021, which is available at <http://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/dunajsky-limes>



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