

Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Germany) No 430 bis

1. BASIC DATA

<i>State Party:</i>	Federal Republic of Germany
<i>Name of property:</i>	Frontiers of the Roman Empire Upper German-Raetian Limes
<i>Location:</i>	State of Baden-Württemberg, Karlsruhe and Stuttgart administrative Regions Free State of Bavaria, Mittelfranken, Niederbayern, Oberbayern and Unterfranken administrative Regions State of Hesse, Darmstadt and Giessen administrative Regions State of Rhineland-Palatinate, former Koblenz administrative Region

Date received: 29 January 2004

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*. It is also a phased transboundary serial nomination.

Brief description:

The nomination consists of two sections of the border line of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent in the 2nd century AD, part of what is known as the “Roman Limes”.

The Limes stretched for over 5000kms from the Atlantic coast of northern Britain, through Europe to the Black Sea and from there to the Red Sea and across North Africa to the Atlantic coast.

The two sections cover a length of 550 km, extending between the Rhine in the north-west of Germany, to the Danube in the south-east. They consist of remains of built walls, ditches, forts, fortresses, and watch towers. Certain elements of the line have been excavated, some reconstructed and a few destroyed. Some parts are only known from field surveys.

The nomination is put forward as an extension of Hadrian’s Wall, UK, which was inscribed on the World Heritage list in 1987. To reflect the interest of several State Parties in Europe to nominate further extensions, the nomination is accompanied by a Statement prepared jointly by the UK government and the German States of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, and Rhineland-Palatinate which sets out a suggested approach for wider nominations of the Roman Frontier initially in Europe but which, it is suggested, might in due course be relevant in Africa and Asia.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The Roman Empire, in its extent, was one of the greatest empires the world has known. It was protected by a network of frontiers stretching for over 5,000 kilometres from the Atlantic Coast in the west, to the Black Sea in the East, from central Scotland in the north to the northern fringes of the Sahara Desert in the south.

Much survives on the ground of this frontier, which was largely constructed in the 2nd century AD when the Empire reached its greatest extent. These frontiers were at times a linear barrier, at other times protected spaces or in some cases a whole military zone. Substantial remains survive in (clockwise from the west) in the UK, The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

The remains include:

- The lines of the linear frontier;
- Natural elements of the frontier such as sea, rivers;
- Military installations and ancillary features such as roads within and beyond the frontier.

These encompass both visible and buried archaeology, supplemented in places by reconstructions.

Together the remains form an extensive relict cultural landscape which displays the unifying character of the Roman Empire, through its common culture.

The current nomination includes 507 km of frontier in two sections, known as the Upper German-Raetian Limes (*Obergermanisch – Raetischer Limes*). This frontier was constructed in stages from around 85 AD until the end of the 2nd century AD. It was abandoned during the second half of the 3rd century AD.

Much of this part of the Limes was an ‘arbitrarily’ drawn ‘straight’ line, defined precisely to the metre along its whole course, which separated the Roman Empire from German Magna, and the Germanic peoples that it had failed to conquer. The Limes was not solely a military bulwark: it also defined economic and cultural limits, becoming a cultural divide between the Romanised world and the non-Romanised Germanic peoples.

It was drawn to enable the control of trade routes and to include within the Empire agriculturally rich areas such as the Nördlinger Ries and the rich limestone soils of the Frankish Alps. This divide continued to influence the development of the area long after the demise of the Roman Empire.

The straightness of the line seems to have been primarily to allow a line of site along its length, rather than to make use of topography to create an easily defensible barrier.

The mathematical precision of the Limes reflects impressive Roman surveying skills.

The nominated area consists within its 550km length of forts, watchtowers, and settlement zones around the larger forts, where civilian populations who supported the

military lived. The Limes and its structures thus reflect a social and historical unit.

Most of the remains of the Limes are in open areas, across agricultural fields or through forests: 46% in woods or hedges, and 46% in arable or grassland fields. Around 8% are within modern settlements and towns, with some buried beneath buildings. Around 9% have been destroyed.

Several areas that have been built over are included in the nomination as in many cases authentic archaeological material is preserved under the surface. It is also suggested that sections that are not accessible or visible could in the future be 'visualised' in some way to improve perceptions of the precise course of the Limes.

What has been excluded are sites that have been destroyed, or smaller sites that it has proved difficult to protect.

The nominated area is surrounded by a buffer zone where individual components are preserved as elements in the landscape.

The two sections of the Limes are the Upper German section to the northwest and the Raetian section to the southeast.

The nominated area consists of the remains of:

- *Limes barrier Upper German section*
- *Limes barrier Raetian section*
- *Watchtowers*
- *Forts*
- *Vici –civilian settlements*

These are considered separately.

Remains of the Limes barrier

The Limes barrier seems to have started as a cleared strip of land through ancient forest landscape, and been developed first with a simple palisade fence and then either with a rampart and ditch construction or a wall depending on the topography.

27% of the Limes is said to be visible, while 9% has been destroyed.

The nominated line is a uniform 30 metres wide. This width is said to encompass the totality of archaeological remains along the border which are known or confidently supposed.

Limes barrier Upper German section

This covers 330 km. It was aligned to protect the fertile landscape of the Neuwied basin, the trade routes of the Rhine valley, the north-south routes of the Idstein depression, the fertile plain of the Wetterau, the densely populated Giessen (in Roman times), and the Main River – important as a commercial highway.

In the western part of this stretch the route follows the terrain of the land; along the Main River it is a 'wet' border of some 52km; to the east however it becomes a mathematically straight line taking no account of the underlying topography.

The 40 forts along this stretch are clustered to reflect the need to secure the economic and social importance of the prosperous areas.

Excavations have shown that this section consisted of a uniform structure of earthen rampart protected by a massive ditch some 8 m wide and up to 2.5 m deep.

Limes barrier, Raetian section

This covers 220km. The western part of this section is also laid out with mathematical precision. The Limes protects the Rems valley, and the Nördlinger Ries. To the east the line is less regular reflecting its piecemeal development.

Some 167 km of this section, unlike the Upper German Section, was constructed of a wall of locally quarried stones, probably up to 3 m high and 1.2 m thick, and with a white plaster surface. This construction reflected the opportunities and constraints of the local topography: stone was available from the Jura Plateau of the Swabian and Frankish Alps and ditches were difficult to construct. The remains of the wall are still visible in many places between the Rotenbach valley in the west and the Danube in the east, now partly as a stone embankment.

Watchtowers

Along the whole nominated Limes some 900 watchtower positions are known or conjectured. These stood at distances of between 300 and 800 metres from each other. They were mainly sited to give good visual connections with the next tower. However in areas of intensive commercial activities, the towers were more tightly clustered together.

The earlier towers were of wooden construction; there was a general progression into stone. The stone was quarried locally and plastered with a white plaster decorated with red lines to simulate ashlar masonry. Roofing was of wooden shingles. Trajan's column in Rome is said to provide visual evidence for some of these towers.

Their bases were usually square, (only a few hexagonal floor plans have been found) with each side being around 4 to 8 m in length. The thickness of the walls was not more than 60 cm. It is assumed that the towers reached between 7 and 9 metres in height. They were three storeys with the ground floor used as stores, while the top floor, perhaps with a wooden gallery, served as a lookout tower.

The towers probably accommodated between 3 and 6 soldiers.

Of the 896 confirmed locations of watchtowers, 260 are visible, 394 presumed and 28 destroyed. The nominated sites for watchtowers are 60 x 60 metres.

Forts

Over 60 forts known along the Limes were garrisons for the larger independent military units. They could accommodate between 100 and a 1000 soldiers – and their size varied according to the numbers stationed within them. The soldiers carried out watch duty and also monitored goods and people passing along and through the border.

Forts reflected the types of soldiers stationed within them. They could be *ala* forts, for mounted troops, or *cohors* forts for infantry units.

There were also *numeri* forts for small reconnaissance and observation units, and fortlets for even smaller groups of between 20 and 30 men sometimes sited between larger forts. 60 fortlets are known.

58 larger forts are included in the nomination. A short description of all 58 forts has been submitted.

Many of the Limes forts were probably of similar plan and included similar structures with the same functions. The best researched one is the Saalburg fort. The original fort (around 90 AD) covered an area of about 0.7 ha. It was rectangular in plan and had corner towers. A much larger fort, of 3.2 ha, (221m by 147 m) was built over the early one, in around 135 AD. It had four gates, a stone and timber defence wall and a double ditch. Remains of many of the internal buildings have been excavated, most of which were built of stone. In 1897, Emperor Wilhelm II, commissioned the reconstruction of the fort. Some of its structures are used as a museum dedicated to the Limes.

Vici –civilian settlements

Extensive civilian settlements developed around the limes, either along the trade routes or around the forts. Often extending to several hectares, these settlements were rarely defended. They accommodated the dependents of soldiers, tradesmen, craftsmen and others who serviced the military.

The settlements included baths, religious and administrative buildings as well as houses. The known settlements adjacent to forts have been included in the nominated areas.

History

At its height the Roman Empire extended into three continents. Its borders reflected the waxing and waning of power over more than a millennia. In what is now Germany there were several military campaigns into the area north of the Alps and east of the River Rhine from 55/53 BC to 15-16 AD, but the area was not brought under direct control until around 85 AD when the oldest part of the Limes was created between the River Rhine and the high Taunus Mountains. This frontier followed the contours of the landscape. Later the courses defined were much straighter and the first forts established.

Similarly in the area of the Raetian Limes the border was secured first under Emperor Claudius (41-54 AD), probably moved north across the river under the Emperor Domitian, and then under Emperor Trajan forts were established.

The early Limes barrier seems to have been a cleared stretch of forest monitored by wooden towers. Under the Emperor Hadrian (117-138 AD) the Limes was additionally secured with a palisade fence. In the 2nd century AD the Limes was in part straightened, and also strengthened with embankments or stone walls and numerous forts, and fortlets.

The nomination acknowledges that the chronology of the creation and expansion of the Limes is under researched and more work needs to be done to establish firm dates and sequences.

The Upper German-Raetian Limes was given up during the second half of the 3rd century AD, probably about 260AD.

After the end of Roman rule, many Romanised Celtic-German peoples moved away from territory within the Limes and other new Germanic settlers moved in. Although the walls survived for many centuries as an impressive landmark, gradually facts about its rationale and use were replaced by myths and legends.

The “re-discovery” of the Upper German Raetian Limes was linked to 19th interest in humanistic research.

A central institution for the research of the Upper German-Raetian Limes, called “*Reichs Limeskomision*”, was founded in 1892 and chaired by the Noble Prize winner for literature, Theodor Mommsen. The work of this commission relied heavily on previous research by the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, the Grand Duchess of Baden and Hessen and the Kingdom of Bavaria. Other earlier research was carried out by different associations concerned with the study of Roman remains, such as the Commission for the research of the Imperial Roman Limes, active in the first half of the 19th century, or by individuals like Wilhelm Conrady from Hanau, Friedrich Kofler from Hesse, and Friedrich Ohlenschlager and Karl Popp from Bavaria.

The last of the 14 volumes of the research of the Limes, carried out by the Imperial Commission, was published in 1937. More than 90 forts and some 1000 watchtowers, as well as all line segments, were identified and recorded.

Only after World War II and the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany, was new impetus given to the research of the Limes. Open questions and new issues were addressed from 1959 on, by the Roman Germanic Commission, providing continuous publication of results, with the series “*Limesforschungen*”. Increasingly not just military issues were addressed, but also other topics such as the civilian settlements and relationships with border provinces.

The 1950s and 1960s development boom caused the loss of many of the sites and elements of the Limes, while at the same time contributed considerably to the knowledge and research. New research techniques as well as air photography helped in the completion of the picture of the extent and characteristics of the Roman Limes in Germany.

Management regime

Legal provision:

The built cultural heritage is protected by the different states' monuments protection laws. All elements of the Limes are protected by the laws of the relevant states.

Management structure:

The management of the Limes is carried out independently by each state, through state and local authorities. Only small parts of the Limes are practically developed for visitors, presented and managed. The nomination dossier goes in length into the future plans, resulting mainly from the nomination process. 25 watchtowers have been developed, for the benefit of visitors, some partly reconstructed. One fort (Saalburg) was extensively reconstructed, in what can be considered already as a monument per-se for the history of site presentation. Four other forts have been partially restored and presented.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

“The borders of the Roman Empire form the largest individual monument of one of the most important civilizations in the history of humanity”. The frontier is not just a military installation, but rather a symbolic demarcation, between the “civilized” world and the “barbarians”. Even after it was no longer a border, its role as cultural dividing line persisted.

The extensive research and remains of the Limes are sometimes the only evidence for roman military building techniques, military strategy and the ability of an empire to manage a border line as long as 5000 km.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited parts of the nominated site in August – September 2004.

ICOMOS also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICHAM).

Following the evaluation process and the ICOMOS evaluation panel meeting, the State Party was contacted for further information. Such information has been provided.

Conservation

Conservation history:

Different parts of the Limes have been treated in different ways, due to more than a century of interest and to the fact that four states are involved. As already described – the Saalburg fort was reconstructed at the end of the 19th century. During the 20th century, other forts and towers were consolidated but also reconstructed as late as the end of the century. In most cases the reconstruction is partial; in several cases it is based on pure imagination, not following proper research results. In some areas and parts of the Limes conservation and presentation has used landscaping to identify features. Much of the site is simply legally protected and there has not been any specific conservation intervention.

State of conservation:

The ICOMOS expert mission expressed its great concern regarding many reconstructions based purely on imagination, sometimes based on visual descriptions on Trajan's column in Rome. Such are the reconstructions in Wissenburg, Welzheim, Eichstatt, Grosserlach, Hillscheid, Lorch, Polheim and Rheinbrohl. However, the expert mission highlighted the work done in Feldberg as a model for proper conservation and intelligent presentation and mentioned also Bad-Nauheim as good conservation work.

The ICOMOS expert also commented on the modern, non intrusive archaeological research methods, which help research without the exposure of the built elements, and their consequent deterioration.

Management:

The site and its different elements are managed by four states, and many local authorities. Some parts are well

protected by legislation but there are other parts which lack proper protection (for example, in the words of the nomination dossier, on the Hunzel fort: "The fort does not have any legally binding monument protection"). In the case of several forts the nomination states that they are not recorded in the land utilisation plan (for example: Altenstadt, Ruckingen, Seligenstadt and others).

Risk analysis:

Many of the elements of the site are at a risk of being built over by developing cities. This seems to be the main risk, as mentioned by the nomination. It seems that a strong wish to show the public something which is not visible, through reconstructions, could also be considered another risk.

Authenticity and integrity

Authenticity:

Much of the Limes and its components are underground, never excavated or backfilled. Some have been properly conserved and presented. All these elements keep their authenticity. Several are presented symbolically by expressing their boundaries on the ground surface, while protecting their authenticity as well as the setting and integrity of the surroundings. In many cases though the authenticity has been compromised by unacceptable reconstructions.

Comparative evaluation

The Roman Limes is compared in the nomination with the only other large border protection structure – the Great Wall of China. It is different though in its characteristics, elements and even all its functions. The Roman Limes was not only a military structure: it also served to regulate trade and the movement of people. The two monumental works belong to two different great civilizations, historic periods and parts of the world. Therefore, while they can be considered as of the same architectural category, they have completely different characteristics.

The nomination also points out that within the Roman Empire there were many differing response to ways of securing or controlling the Limes. Unfortunately through lack of research it is not possible to consider the full extent of those approaches across the Empire. Nevertheless from what is known, it is clear that the sections being nominated display special features: in terms of the European part of the Empire, a land border was the exception: only in the UK and Romania are similar land boundaries observed.

Another distinctive feature of the Upper German-Raetian Limes is its mathematical straightness and the narrowness of the border zone. While elsewhere the border is supported by installations in front of or behind the border line, these are largely absent in the nominated area. Finally the design of the border seems to have reflected existing local cultures, both in the materials used and in the spacing of towers – although all the reasons for their siting are not yet fully understood.

The Upper German-Raetian Limes has value as part of the wider Roman Limes which reflects the scope and power of the Roman Empire. The nominated area has similarities

and differences from other sections: but it is a substantial part of the overall picture in terms of what has survived. In particular it contains detailed evidence for certain types of Roman building techniques which do not survive elsewhere.

On the basis of current research many questions remain unanswered: the nominated site must therefore be seen as encapsulating much latent scientific evidence for Roman social, economic and military history.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

The Roman Frontier as a whole has an extraordinary high cultural value. It was the border of one of the biggest civilizations in human history, which affected the western world and its peoples for many centuries. It had an important effect on urbanization and on the spread of cultures among remote regions.

The German section of the frontier, like other sections, has values represented in the Limes as a whole. It also represents particularly local responses to the challenge of holding the border against Germanic peoples while at the same time fostering trade, commerce and agriculture.

It is suggested in the Summary Nomination Statement provided with the nomination (see below) that the outstanding universal value of the overall Roman Limes should be established to which individual sections may relate, and that each section should demonstrate authenticity and integrity of the lengths nominated.

The nominated Limes is put forward as an extension of Hadrian's Wall. As such it does not need to demonstrate outstanding universal value in its own right but must add to the existing nomination.

ICOMOS considers that it adds significantly to the understanding of the overall concept of the Roman frontier and complements and amplifies the existing nomination.

Evaluation of criteria:

The present nomination is proposed as an extension of the Hadrian Wall, which has been inscribed on the basis of criteria ii, iii, iv. The German section is being suggested for inscription on the basis of criteria i, ii, iii, iv and vi.

ICOMOS considers that the current nomination should be considered under the same criteria for which Hadrian's Wall was inscribed and the same criteria as it is suggested the whole Roman frontier could meet.

The justification for criterion i is in representing a masterpiece of human creative genius, being a demonstration of the surveying technologies in Roman period. ICOMOS believes that there are much better examples of this such as the many aqueducts, bridges and roads all over the Roman Empire and therefore that nomination does not meet criterion i.

Criterion ii: The Limes, with its forts, fortlets, walls, ditches, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture exhibit an important interchange of human values through the development of Roman military architecture, extending the technical knowledge of construction and management to large areas of the world. The Limes and particularly

some of the forts were the core of urban development of some of the most important cities of Europe.

Criterion iii: In general, and along the nominated section in particular, the Limes bears an exceptional testimony to the Roman culture and its different traditions – from military, through engineering, architecture, religions, management and politics. In addition it triggered the exchange of cultural values through movement of soldiers and civilians from different nations.

Criterion iv: The Roman Limes, and its German section, are outstanding example of military architecture and building techniques, which were spread all around Europe and parts of Asia and Africa.

Criterion vi: This is suggested as the frontier is a symbol of the Roman period in Europe, with ideas and religions spread in the Roman empire, within its boundaries, and later effecting spread of Christianity. ICOMOS considers that the case for this criterion is not strong.

Further serial nominations to create a wider Frontier of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site

The nomination is accompanied by a Summary Nomination Statement submitted jointly by the UK State Party and the German States of Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate. This sets out the rationale for creating a single World Heritage site entitled the Frontiers of the Roman Empire which would be a serial transboundary nomination encompassing remains of the Limes from countries in which it is evident such as UK, The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

The Statement describes in some detail the surviving material in these countries ranging from the *Fossatum Africae* in Algeria and Morocco which divided the cultivated fields within the Empire from the grazing lands of the nomads beyond, to the substantial forts still standing in Syria and Jordan, and the cities of Aquincum in Hungary and Viondonissa in Switzerland.

The Statement sets out a Statement of Significance for the whole Roman frontier across three continents and involving ultimately nominations from all countries with surviving installations.

The Statement of Significance suggests that the whole Roman frontier is of outstanding universal value for the following qualities:

- The scope and extent of the frontier reflects the unifying impact of the Roman Empire on the wider Mediterranean world, an impact that persisted long after the empire had collapsed
- The frontiers are the largest single monument to the Roman civilisation
- The frontiers illustrate and reflect the complex technological and organisational abilities of the Roman Empire which allowed them to plan, create and protect a frontier of some 5000 kms in length, garrison tens of thousands of men, and to manage the

social, economic and military implications of this frontier.

- The frontier demonstrates the variety and sophistication of the response to topography and political, military and social circumstances which include walls, embankments, rivers, and sea.

It is suggested that as a whole the Frontiers of the Roman Empire should satisfy criterion ii, iii and iv as follows:

Criterion ii: The Limes as a whole reflects the development of Roman military architecture and the impact of the frontier on the growth of transport routes, urbanization.

Criterion iii: The Roman frontier is the largest monument of the Roman Empire, one of the world's greatest pre-industrial empires. The physical remains of Limes, forts, watchtowers, settlements and the hinterland dependent upon the frontier, reflect the complexities of Roman culture but also it unifying factors across Europe and the Mediterranean world.

Unlike the Roman monuments already inscribed, the Limes constructions are evidence from the edges of the Empires and reflect the adoption of Roman culture by its subject peoples.

The frontier was not an impregnable barrier: rather it controlled and allowed the movement of peoples within the military units, amongst civilians and merchants, thus allowing Roman culture to be transmitted around the region and for it to absorb influences from outside its borders.

Criterion iv: The Limes reflect the power and might of the Roman Empire and the spread of classical culture and Romanisation which shaped much of the subsequent development of Europe.

The Statement suggests that overall frontier might contain:

- The remains of the created Limes barrier
- Natural sites incorporated into the Limes barrier
- The network of military installations, ancillary features and linking roads along behind and in front of the frontier.

It is suggested that each site nominated would need to reflect the outstanding universal value of the whole and would also need to demonstrate authenticity and integrity.

To pursue this overall nomination an international group known as the Bratislava Group was created in 2003. This has members from UK, Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary. It is suggested that this could be extended to include representatives from ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre as well as from further countries which intend to nominate sections.

The Bratislava Group aims to:

- Advise State Parties on the significance of the Roman frontiers and on the development of best practice guides for management and to improve understanding
- Develop supporting structures such as an overall research strategy, database and website

The authors of the Statement also propose Management Principles which will be applied to their own parts of the site and which they suggest should apply to future parts of the site as well. These are:

Participating states should agree to management based on the proper identification, recording, protection, conservation, presentation and understanding of the remaining Limes structures as the remains of Roman civilisation and as a symbol of common heritage. To achieve this a common approach will be developed.

It is suggested that new nominations would need to demonstrate outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity and comply with all other aspects of the Operational Guidelines. They would also need to subscribe to a common vision for the whole site.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation for the future

ICOMOS supports the wider proposal to encourage further nominations to reflect the scope and extent of the Roman Frontier, the largest single monument to Roman civilisation, initially in Europe but in due course perhaps also in Africa and Asia, and the approaches set out in the Summary Nomination Statement presented by the UK Government and the German States of Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate.

This document suggests that the Bratislava Group, set up to support possible future nominations, will develop Management Principles. ICOMOS suggests that these include principles for the reconstruction of remains based on scientific principles and accepted international standards.

The nominated limes requires better protection in some parts and more up-to-date presentation techniques, which will reduce the amount of reconstruction and allow that which does take place to be based on scientific principles and accepted international standards.

ICOMOS considers that the Roman remains need to be differentiated from reconstructions. Whereas reconstructions carried out in the 19th century can be said to now have a certain historical interest, it does not consider that reconstructions carried out since the inception of the Venice Charter can be considered authentic or of sufficient value as to be included in the nomination.

ICOMOS further considers that any further reconstructions, as have been suggested for Saalburg, unless based on firm scientific evidence and carried out according to accepted international standards, could risk putting the site under threat.

ICOMOS considers that those parts of the Limes that have been reconstructed since 1965, together with development over and above Roman remains, should be excluded from the nomination and treated as a buffer zone.

Recommendation with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the World Heritage Committee adopt the following draft decision:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscribes the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of ***criteria ii, iii, and iv*** as an extension of Hadrian's Wall World Heritage site:

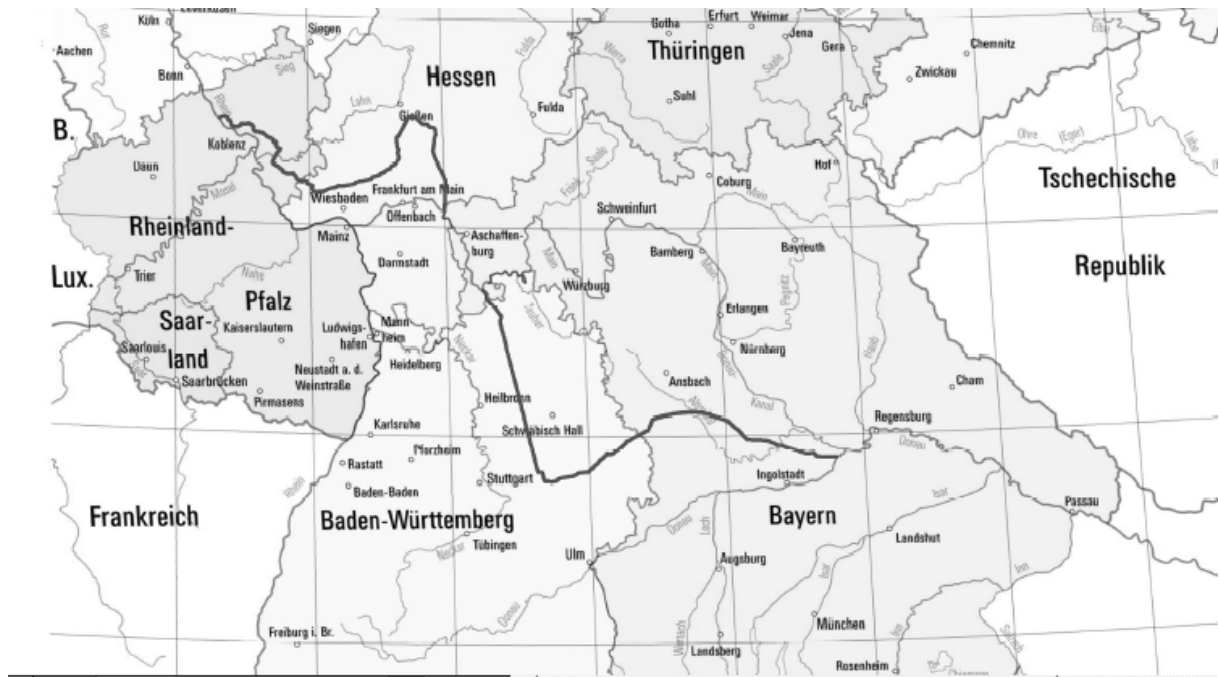
Excluding:

- Reconstructions carried out since 1965;
- Urban development above Roman remains;

And provided that satisfactory documentation to reflect these exclusions can be agreed before the next World Heritage Committee Meeting.

3. Recommends that the reconstructed elements excluded from the nomination, together with development above the Roman remains, be considered as a buffer zone for the inscribed site.
4. Further recommends that the nomination be seen as the second phase of a possible wider, phased, serial transboundary nomination to encompass remains of the Roman frontiers around the Mediterranean Region.
5. Recommends that the combined Hadrian's Wall and Upper German-Raetian Limes sites together be known as the Frontiers of the Roman Empire.
6. Recommends that the Hadrian's Wall site be known as Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall and that the Upper German-Raetian Limes site should be known as the Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Upper German-Raetian Limes.

ICOMOS, April 2005



Map showing the location of the nominated property



Limes-ditch to the east of Haghof



Aerial view of Aalen Fort Site