

Budapest, 29 January 2020

Mechtild Rössler  
Director  
UNESCO Culture Sector  
World Heritage Centre  
Secretary, World Heritage Convention  
7, Place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris CEDEX 07  
France  
M.Rossler@unesco.org

Reference No.: TKF/4/1 (2020)

Subject: Consolidated Nomination to World Heritage List  
2019/2020

Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western  
Segment – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia) – cover letter,  
submission of the nomination material and responding to the  
ICOMOS Advisory Process and Final report regarding the World  
Heritage nomination of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire –  
The Danube Limes'

Dear Madame Director,

First, we would like to thank the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS International for the support in conducting the Advisory Mission and for the preparation of the comprehensive Mission Report. The States Parties acknowledge the intention of ICOMOS to facilitate collaboration with States Parties' representatives in the Advisory Process. We are aware that the results should be considered as institutional advice and we are grateful for the report's recommendations.

Based on Decision 43 COM 8B.23 and on behalf of the States Parties involved in the nomination process of the property 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes', Hungary has the official mandate to submit the additional information as requested by the World Heritage committee. The partner States Parties confirm their indorsement by way of a support letter.

I therefore present the answer to the „ICOMOS Advisory Process 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes' Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia - Final Report, 17 January 2020" and submit the reviewed and consolidated nomination documents (corrigenda and annexes).

We believe that with our present letter and its annexes we can appropriately clarify the issues raised during the Advisory Mission and that the measures taken with regard to component part 1608-133 (DL 70a) are adequate to consolidate the nomination in accordance with the recommendations stated in the ICOMOS report.

We therefore hope that with the present additional information and adaptations the nomination of the “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)” will be ready for examination by the World Heritage Committee in its 44<sup>th</sup> session. We are happy to help in any further clarification at present and in the future.

On behalf of the States Parties of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. István György  
Minister of State  
Prime Minister’s Office

**Annexes:**

Annex 1 – Corrigenda (List of corrections in Volume I-III, in Supplement volumes and on the DVDs)

Annex 2 – Revised ID files of cluster 70, including the component parts of 70a, 70b and 70c

Annex 3 – Letter of Support by the Austrian State Party

Annex 4 – Letter of Support by the German State Party

Annex 5 – Letter of Support by the Slovakian State Party

**Copy to**

- ICOMOS International, Secretariat
- ICOMOS International, Evaluation Unit
- Austrian Federal Chancellery - Section II (Art and Culture)
- Federal Monuments Authority Austria (Bundesdenkmalamt)
- Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO
- Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany - World Heritage Coordination Office
- Bavarian State Ministry of Science and the Arts
- Bavarian State Office for the Preservation of Monuments (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege)
- Permanent Delegation of Germany to UNESCO
- Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic (Pamiatkový úrad Slovenskej republiky)  
Permanent Delegation of Slovakia to UNESCO
- Hungarian Prime Minister’s Office - Department of World Heritage
- Buda Castle Property Development and Management Non-profit Co. - World Heritage Trust-Limes Management Body (Várkapitányság NZrt.)
- Permanent Delegation of Hungary to UNESCO

## COVER LETTER TO THE CONSOLIDATED NOMINATION

The Advisory Mission took place, and following a coordinated cooperation, the experts and representatives of the four nominating States Parties – Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia – have reviewed and discussed the advisory-mission-based evaluation report and have formulated the response with the requested relevant additional information and prepared the necessary corrections of the nomination. We attach the following accompanying letter to this information and to the nomination “Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)”.

### PART A – INTRODUCTION

#### Major facts and antecedents

The four States Parties submitted the nomination dossier of the ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)’ in January 2018. Based on the supportive ICOMOS evaluation the UNESCO World Heritage Centre formulated in the document WHC/19/43.COM/8B (Paris, 20 May 2019) a Draft Decision (43 COM 8B.23), according to which the World Heritage Committee could inscribe the nominated property (C 1608) on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv) during its forty-third session in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, 30 June - 10 July 2019.

The Hungarian Government made a late decision (in May 2019) about withdrawing one element of the Component part 70a (Budapest III. District Florian Square and surroundings, Óbudai Island and Bay - Aquincum Legionary fortress, Canabae, Fort, Governor's Palace); namely, to withdraw the Governor's Palace from the nomination. After the letters of the Hungarian minister, in which he informed the World Heritage Centre about the modified approach of Hungary and attached the related Government Decision No. 1288/2019, the Secretariat of the UNESCO Director-General for Culture informed the World Heritage Committee that in consequence there is no valid ICOMOS evaluation referring to the nominated property (Component part 70a, ICOMOS ref.no. 1608).<sup>1</sup>

The World Heritage Committee made the decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 - Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July 2019 and referred the nomination ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)’ back to the States Parties in order to allow them to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (previous component part 70a) [WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60]. The decision also included recommendations for the States Parties to invite an Advisory Body (ICOMOS) to Hungary to review the situation with an advisory mission (before the end of 2019). Based on paragraph 159 of the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, in the case

---

<sup>1</sup> The original system of numbering the component parts was based on so-called identification numbers (ID No). The ICOMOS evaluation of the nomination introduced a new sequence of numbering, the so-called serial identification numbers (Serial ID). The matching of the relevant component parts according to the numbering of both are as follows:

ID No (component part)	Serial ID No
70	1608
70a	1608-133
70b	1608-134
70c	1608-135

of the World Heritage Committee refers a nomination back to the State Party, additional information may be resubmitted to the following Committee session for examination.

### **Advisory Mission**

Based on the UNESCO WHC decision, Hungary, following a coordinated consultation with the related States Parties, also on behalf of Austria, Germany and Slovakia, invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in October 2019. The mission took place in Budapest, 11-12 November 2019. The participants represented experts and official representatives from the four States Parties and one ICOMOS expert. Also, Hungarian representatives of the Prime Minister's Office, the World Heritage Trust-Limes Management Body of the Buda Castle Property Development and Management Non-profit Co., the responsible Aquincum Museum, the Óbuda-Békásmegyer Urban Development Non-profit Ltd. and the Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS were present. After two official presentations on the current situation and the Aquincum site ensemble, the ICOMOS expert and the participants visited the Óbuda Island (in Hungarian Óbudai-sziget, also called as Hajógyári-sziget) with the territory of the governor's palace (where the remains are not visible, but were reburied after earlier partial excavations, while the whole area was filled up with a few meters thick soil covering), the sites of component part 70a (ICOMOS Serial No 1608-133) and the Aquincum Museum & Archaeological Park. The presentations and the site visits were followed by discussions.

The representatives of the Hungarian State Party confirmed their determination to make the necessary correction of the submitted nomination based on the mission and the evaluation of the ICOMOS and to submit the corrections and the additional information to UNESCO World Heritage Centre by the 31<sup>st</sup> of January in co-operation with the other States Parties. The ministerial representatives of Hungary also affirmed that the decision of the Hungarian government about the withdrawal took place during the nomination process but before the decision of the World Heritage Committee, and that this governmental decision could not be questioned and will not be withdrawn. The representatives of the States Parties summarised their arguments which underline the integrity and authenticity of the nominated Danube Limes property in the aftermath of the withdrawal of one element (a palace site complex) of the component part 70a (ICOMOS Serial ID 1608-133) as follows:

- 1) **Only one element of one component part has been withdrawn.** The withdrawal applies only to Óbuda Island within the large Aquincum component part. Although the governor's palace is an important site, the impact of its withdrawal on the remaining component part 70a, the other four component parts within the two Aquincum clusters (69 and 70), and the whole nomination (175 component parts all together) is limited. Without questioning its significance as a special Roman site, the remaining heritage elements of Aquincum make up a complex archaeological topographical unit within the Limes system alone.
- 2) **The modification does not compromise the contribution to the OUV of the involved component part, the cluster, the country and the OUV of the whole limes segment (the western segment of the Danube Limes).** The 174 full and the 1 partially reduced component part as a system sufficiently meet the requirements towards the OUV. This reduced component part is a complex set of primarily military installations, and as such, missing just one, primarily civilian element cannot fundamentally change the whole. The modified coverage contains all the elements necessary to express its contribution towards the OUV, is of appropriate size and all features and structures to convey its significance are present.

- 3) **The withdrawal has no effect on the protected status of the governor's palace.** The site is part of the Aquincum Roman Age topographical setting. The archaeological site has enhanced state protection (is listed as a highly protected area in the official database due to special governmental regulations), while the surroundings of the governor's palace on the Óbuda Island also include several listed national monuments. These state protections fully ensure that the governor's palace will be handled in a sensitive manner, expressing its position within the Aquincum setting despite of being part of a World Heritage area or not.
  
- 4) **As a result of the withdrawal, the manageability of the nominated Limes segment as a whole will not be undermined by a problematic site, because there are several factors which make this site ensemble problematic.** No currently valid development concepts of the Óbuda Island are available except that for flood prevention. Without the full realisation of the flood prevention measures the exploration or excavation of the Roman ensemble on Óbuda Island cannot be continued. The remains of the palace complex are currently inaccessible to scientific research, while potential interventions are not calculable. Despite of several concepts and ideas in the past about the development options and potentials of the island (also including various concepts for the conservation or reconstruction of the governor's palace), it turned out in 2019 that not even the fundamental questions are clarified. For the moment, the only settled intention is to protect its current state of conservation during the realization of flood prevention measures at the highest level. However, due to the uncertain conditions of its accessibility, development options and investigation potential, the element "governor's palace" currently does not have the fundamentals for any developments or management concepts; therefore, this site could not be a full part of any World Heritage management plan.
  
- 5) **The research strategy will consider options for enlarging/reconsidering the World Heritage property in the future** (e.g. in the case of a new discovery, a major scientific result etc.). There are several Roman remains in Aquincum, which are not part of the nomination; for example, elements of the civil settlement, parts of the cemeteries, a number of villas to the west of the Aquincum clusters etc. Their exclusion from the nomination has been decided within the frame of the selection process. All these sites (including the governor's palace) can be target for a future reconsideration to become part of the World Heritage property or its buffer zone in the future in case of the inscription of the 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)' will be successful.

ICOMOS also formulated some recommendations on site. The States Parties will be encouraged to link the involved sites even closer to the Danube and to further elaborate a common research strategy in addition to a reconstruction and interpretation strategy. ICOMOS finally referred to the UNESCO recommendations in the Draft Decision (43 COM 8B.23 based on the original ICOMOS evaluation /WHC-19/43.COM/INF.8B1/) advocating that progress should be made in these themes. The final title of the nomination is to be decided about as well as the structure of the nominations of the whole Danube Limes.

### **Format of the nomination**

There was an agreement on the form of the correction and the consolidated nomination. The States Parties, ICOMOS and UNESCO agreed to prepare a Corrigenda (factual corrections) of the nomination dossier (the original three Volumes), the Supplement volumes and the DVD-s (including the SOUV

recommended by UNESCO, based on the ICOMOS report and the new territorial data), and to rewrite the factsheet of the cluster 70 (1608) with the new maps, including all its component parts, 70a, 70b and 70c. These are due before 31 January 2020. The consolidated nomination dossier including the Volumes I-II-III, incorporating the Supplement volumes and the current Corrigena, will be prepared as a complete digital version including the revised final texts presented here and will be submitted electronically in February 2020.

## **PART B – EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **The subject of the withdrawal within the nomination**

Due to some inconsequent usage of the terminology and classification, the subject of the withdrawal may need some clarification.

The Roman remains of Aquincum, the former capital of the province Pannonia Inferior, represent a very complex set of sites covered by the present-day capital of Hungary. The Aquincum site ensemble has been classified into two clusters: the municipium and associated elements (cluster 69 with two component parts) and the legionary fortress and canabae with associated elements (cluster 70 with three component parts). The withdrawal refers to only one element of the component part 70a: the governor's palace with its connected harbour.

The component part 70a (1608-133) is a very complex site ensemble in itself, containing significant elements of the Roman fortification system located at Aquincum. This component part includes: ala fort, legionary fortress (walls, gates, towers, section of barracks and the military bath, i.e. the late Roman palace, the house of the *tribunus laticlavus* with an inner Mithras sanctuary), Late Roman fortress and military town (canabae - with densely built-up insular system, where residential buildings were richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics). The governor's palace was part of this military site complex.

The withdrawal refers to a part of the Óbuda Island. The whole territory of the island is 108 hectares, having special functions (for example, the Sziget Fesztivál, one of Europe's largest contemporary music festivals) and designated development areas. The governor's palace ensemble, which is the only Roman Age archaeological area on the island, covers not more than 12,5 hectares. The corrected new data about the measures can be found in the relevant sections of the Corrigena – see Annex 1, pages 6, 20 and 31. The new, official name of the component part 70a (1608-133) is: Budapest III. Kerület, Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd.

### **Additional information to the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value in the UNESCO Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.22 – which is incorporated into the current, final version of the nomination – has very limited reference to the governor's palace. In the Brief synthesis, there is no special mention of the palace. In the detailed analysis of the criteria ii, iii and iv, there is reference to the governor's palace as an example of the accoutrements of Roman culture in criterion iii. With the proposed minor correction (see the details in Part D and Annex 1, pages 1, 11 and 24 and onwards) we intended to preserve the rich variety of the enumerated elements. Moreover, taking into consideration the relevant principle of the World Heritage Convention (i.e. each nominated component contributes to the Outstanding Universal Value

of the nominated property), none of the five Aquincum component parts has been prioritized. The descriptions of the modified cluster 70 illustrate that the component parts 70a, 70b and 70c encompass the relevant content to display the Aquincum legionary fortress and canabae with their associated elements.

The 175 nominated component parts in the four countries of the States Parties representing the Roman Limes along the Danube inevitably involve certain civil structures and functions as well. The governor's offices and accommodations are only one, albeit significant representatives of such civic institutions and constructions. Considering this aspect, it has relevance that both in Carnuntum and Aquincum the governor's locations are referred to in the original nomination. In the case of Carnuntum, it is in Volume II of the nomination dossier on page 412: "From the time of the reign of Emperor Trajan (AD 98–117), Carnuntum was the capital of the province of Pannonia Superior and seat of a consular governor, whose palace has been recently archaeologically verified." In the case of Aquincum, the nomination dossier contained two such locations: the governor's palace built by Hadrian on the Hajógyári Island, while he was governor of Pannonia Inferior in AD 107, and the palace of the dux in the Late Roman period, serving for government purposes on the territory of the legionary fortress. See in Volume II, page 864: "The governor's palace - that is currently underground - was surrounded by a wall, the complex included the residence of the imperial governor, official halls, agricultural structures, storehouses and remains of the dock" and "The building complex of the former *thermae maiores* became the palace of the dux, serving government purposes." The withdrawal refers to the palace on the Hajógyári (Óbuda) Island, the remaining two locations can sufficiently stand for this building and function type. The legionary fortress, canabae and municipium of Aquincum along with their associated cemeteries and other elements still represent a complex archaeological topographical unit of the Danube limes, fully corresponding to the OUV criteria.

We do not dispute that the withdrawal of the palace ensemble has an effect on the property, but, after a thorough revision, we are also fully convinced that the property in its current form still meets the requirement of the Outstanding Universal Value. We also would like to emphasize that the governor's palace was and is part of the whole Aquincum setting and it should be protected and managed for its own intrinsic importance.

Considering all these aspects above, the governor's palace, although a significant archaeological site in itself, is only one of the enumerated sites. Its withdrawal – although having effect on it – does not compromise the integrity and the authenticity of the property as well as it has minimal measurable effect on the management and protection of the property.

### **Protective status of the nominated and not nominated sites in Hungary**

As it was declared in the nomination dossier, all component parts have protective status on national level in Hungary. The Hungarian archaeological sites have special archaeological protection, which may have three levels: general protection by the force of law, enhanced protected status and highly protected status. Some of the sites also have protected (listed) monument status. The current modification (in 2019) of the Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage declared that also sites having general protection by the force of law can be selected for nomination for World Heritage (and tentative) sites. Nonetheless, in the case of the Hungarian sites of the Limes nomination, this modification has no relevance as all the archaeological sites (belonging to the different component parts) have already enhanced or highly protected status. However, due to some minor amendments of the buffer zones of certain component parts done according to the recommendations formulated in the previous ICOMOS Interim Report, some additional protection procedures have been launched

recently (a total of 67 parcel numbers involved due to the enlargement of the buffer zone of 7 component parts).

The Thematic Study contained the list of sites representing the Roman frontiers of Europe from nine States Parties. This list contained 320 sites in Hungary before the first selection. When the Hungarian tentative nomination was submitted in 2009, there were 189 sites on the list of Ripa Pannonica in Hungary. The first Hungarian preliminary nomination dossier (prepared in 2011) contained 121 sites. The current common Danube Limes nomination of the four States Parties finally contains only 98 Hungarian component parts. The numbers confirm a thorough selection procedure, while there are many protected sites, which were finally not included in the official nomination. Consequently, the same protective measures concern to the selected and the not selected archaeological sites. Therefore, the same applies to the governor's palace site. The Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage declares in Section 13 (1): "Activities that may result in – even partial - deterioration of the site's condition shall not be pursued on protected archaeological sites." The World Heritage status or its lacking does not affect in any way the legislative protection of the archaeological sites in Hungary.

### **The withdrawal Governmental Resolution and the current state of the Óbuda Island**

The withdrawal of the Óbuda Island is based on the Government Resolution 1288/2019 (V.17.) of the Hungarian government issued in May 2019. It declared that the government approves and maintains the previous decision 1520/2016 on the nomination of the Hungarian section of the Danube Limes with the provision that the Óbuda Island in Budapest shall not form part of the site to be nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List.

The southern edge of the Óbuda Island, where the governor's palace is located, was first disturbed by "modern" building activity during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (the ICOMOS final report contains some factual errors in this regard). The Óbuda Shipyard Factory had been launched in 1835, partly covering the area of the archaeological site as well. The factory ceased to operate in 1999. Its surviving industrial buildings are also listed monuments today. There were several concepts for the development of the Óbuda Island in the last two decades. Some have considered the whole of the island, others focused more on its southern parts. Some were focused on business, others on public interests. Perhaps the most complex community utilization concept has been elaborated in the recent years for the whole of the island. The first step of the process was the clarification of the different functions, also taking into consideration the excavated but reburied ruins of the governor's palace building complex (which is in state property). The second step was the preparation of a preliminary flood prevention concept in 2017, because the area is highly threatened by Danube floods. The Governmental Resolution 1171/2017. (IV. 3.) confirmed, that the government agreed with the preliminary concept on development serving the utilization of the areas of Óbuda Island in state ownership for primarily public purposes prepared on the basis of point 1 of Governmental Resolution 1604/2014. (XI. 4.) on the community and cultural development conception for Hajógyári (Óbuda) Island. However, in order to have a well-based development concept for the future, the elaboration of a detailed, complex flood prevention concept for Óbuda Island has been decided about. Based on the completed (flood prevention) concept in 2019, the government initiated the development of a complex flood prevention plan before any further intervention or planning. Only after the completion of a long-term planning procedure the impact of the possible interventions on the two-meter-deep lying Roman age remains can be determined. The further flood prevention investigations may provide guidance on the extent to which Roman constructions – which are currently protected in their



underground environment – can be re-excavated or safely presented. Consequently, currently there is no valid development plan for the island as a thematic programme. The previous ideas have been dismissed and no new ones have been formulated so far to replace these.

There are, however, some regularly appearing ideas targeting minor development areas. Currently, the development of some water sport facilities is foreseen on the other side of the island, but even these plans are constantly changing, and their locations are not affecting the archaeological site. The flood prevention activities for the Katalin Kovács Kayak-Canoe Sport Academy have been mentioned in the Governmental Resolution 1302/2019. (V. 27.) in point 7 on the provision of the necessary funds for the preparations to implement the flood prevention system for Óbudai (Hajógyári) Island. This Resolution was sent to ICOMOS on the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2019. The planned sport facility – after the necessary flood prevention interventions – will be located on the so-called big island part of the Óbuda Island while the palace ensemble can be found on the so-called small island part.

Nevertheless, no currently valid regulation framework or officially adopted concept is available for the island's future development with the exception of that for flood prevention. Due to the flood and groundwater vulnerability, the remains of the governor's palace complex are currently inaccessible to scientific research, because without flood prevention intervention, exploration or excavation cannot be performed. The flood prevention measures are, however, currently not fully clear and their effects on the archaeological sites are also unforeseeable. However, the full protection, unavoidable partial excavation or necessary conservation of any elements of the governor's palace complex due to such flood prevention works are regulated by the Hungarian legislation as a consequence of the site's legally protected status. The process is not bound to the World Heritage status in any way.

While the ICOMOS report suggests to automatically involve the whole of Óbuda Island into the processes of the World Heritage property – “If the series is inscribed, any plans for the Palace or for the wider island would need to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by ICOMOS, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines” – Hungary has its national legislation system for managing cultural heritage sites and issues on the highest professional level and in accordance with the international law and conventions. Any developments and changes with potential impact on such elements, including the governor's palace in Aquincum, will be preceded by the adequate procedural process. The involvement of ICOMOS through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre will follow the relevant paragraphs of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Therefore, among others, any future plans for flood protection or development of the Palace site or its setting will be presented to UNESCO if having the appropriate relevance.



## **Significance of the governor's palace**

In agreement with the opinion of the ICOMOS report, the States Parties hereby declare that the significance of the governor's palace ensemble, its historical role in the life of Pannonia province and its connection to the Aquincum topographical site elements are not disputed. Its continuous research and the scientific conferences devoted to it are clear signs for it. However, conferences, workshops and publications have been devoted to many other, similarly significant elements of the Aquincum setting. Moreover, although the palace is undoubtedly a fundamental part of the Aquincum setting, it is not a determinant element of the defence system and its real role in the life of the province is not sufficiently revealed yet to properly judge its full range of functions. We also share the opinion that the Roman frontier was much more than a mere military line, especially its role as a communication system (and also as road and river transport) has to be emphasised, but if civilian constructions would be more important than military ones all along the Limes, it would not be a primarily military defence system. This is why non-military elements may have special significance but are less represented within the property. Still, in accordance with the previous recommendations, where applicable due being proposed by ICOMOS, the area of certain nominated components have been extended as core or buffer zones with the associated civil settlement parts (see also in Part F point c).

We are also familiar with the principle that component sites should not simply be selected as representatives of building types. The intention was only to demonstrate that after the withdrawal of the governor's palace there are still other building complexes with similar functions.

The investigations are also insufficient to clearly decide about certain scientific issues. For example, we agree with the part of the ICOMOS report that currently there is no archaeological evidence regarding the upper floor of the palace; nevertheless, according to architectural arguments, the middle part of the building was most likely elevated. Due to these limits in knowledge, there is no fully adequate and approved reconstruction for the palace.

We also agree that it is crucial to understand how the structural elements of the Limes interacted with the river. In our view, the nominated bridgeheads and river ports improve our understanding of this system. However, the statement of the report about the harbour of the fortress of Aquincum is not sufficiently justified by clear evidence. The wooden remains of harbour constructions nearby the palace site is not complete enough to decide about its size and proper function as military port or just an element of the palace ensemble.

## **Reconstruction of the governor's palace**

The ICOMOS report also focuses on the problem of the governor's palace reconstruction. Although there is an unfortunate letter of the former Ministerial Commissioner, in which he in person asked resolution from a head of the advisory body which was otherwise involved in the same ongoing procedure anyway, neither the government of Hungary nor any other stakeholder has made any decision about the reconstruction of the governor's palace. (Please note, this letter was not a registered official document of the Ministry, but a private one from one of its official representatives; therefore, it was unknown to all the States Parties until it turned up in the ICOMOS report as an annex.) The letter, perhaps using incorrect language wording, refers to opportunities which de facto arose, but not to an actual and final situation. In the last 70 years, many reconstructions have been proposed (e.g. the previous plan of the Dream Island (Álomsziget) has been rejected in 2010), but there has never been an approved version. Therefore, we can repeat only that there are no officially

accepted plans for the Óbuda Island or for the theoretical or even physical reconstruction of the governor's palace.

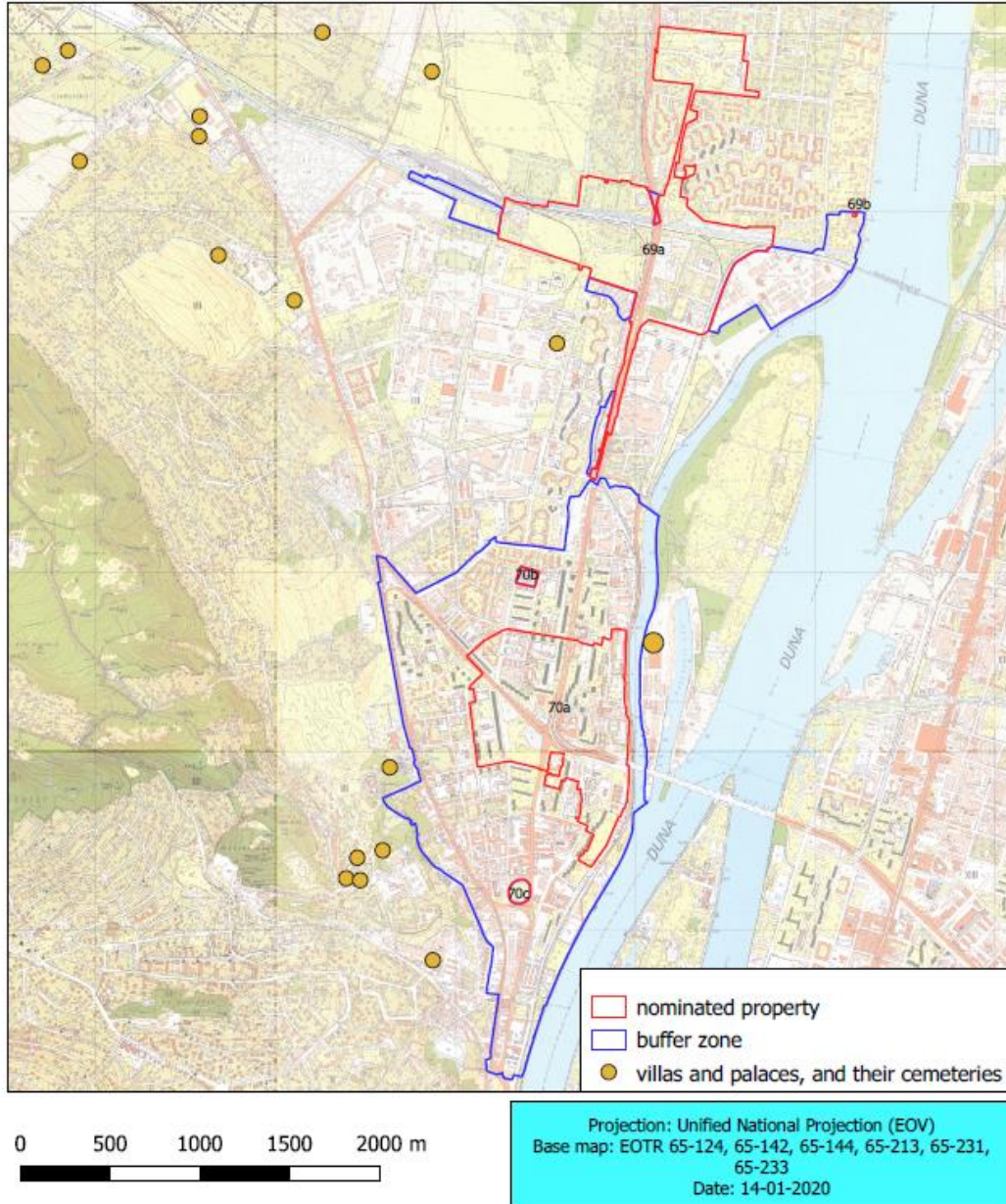
Although the ICOMOS report states that there was no mention of possible reconstruction in the nomination, this is not entirely correct. The nomination dossier refers to the preliminary concept of a cultural, sport and recreation development, which enrich the site with a visitor centre and museum functions. The references can be followed in Volume I pages 409, 459, 581, 595, in Supplement Volume p 548 and in the Management Plan ENG pages 68-71, 74-75 and 91. See it also in the Corrigenda.

### **Future extension**

The nomination does not include the whole of the Roman age Aquincum as a topographical unit. Several sites, particularly civilian settlement elements in Aquincum are not part of the nomination, such as most parts of the cemeteries or the majority of the Roman villas west of the Aquincum clusters (some of them have been excavated, but none of them are currently visible). The governor's palace is also considered as part of these elements. All these sites are targets for an optional reconsideration to become part of the World Heritage property in the future. A very high number of new investigations and preventive excavations have been conducted or are being planned for the Aquincum area. Such research could have the potential to identify other elements that may in due course be considered as possible minor additions to the overall series. In the case of new discoveries or major scientific results, decision should be taken whether or not to add a site to the currently nominated (in the future hopefully existing) World Heritage property. The location and remains of a collection of large villas to the west of the Aquincum fortress were discussed during the Advisory Mission in this context (see the figure below, which contains the two Aquincum clusters and the other locations). The overall research and conservation strategies of the States Parties will be the major tools which should point the way forward in such cases. We fully agree with this approach.

### The Aquincum clusters with the five component parts

69 Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum municipium és Ulcisia 16. őrtorony  
69a Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum polgárváros, amphitheatrum, szentély, vízvezeték  
69b Budapest III. kerület Nánási út 3. – Ulcisia 16. őrtorony  
70 Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum legió tábor és canabae  
70a Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő  
70b Budapest III. kerület – canabae, Hercules-villa  
70c Budapest III. kerület – Katonavárosi amphitheatrum



### PART C - MODIFIED ID FILES (FACTSHEETS) OF CLUSTER 70 AND COMPONENT PART 70A

The component part 70a (1608-133) is part of the cluster 70 with the title “Budapest III. kerület – Aquincum legió tábor és canabae” consisting of three component parts (70a, 70b and 70c). Since the Óbuda Island (Hajógyári-sziget) is mentioned and displayed both in the description and the mapping of both the cluster and the component parts, not only the given component part (70a) but also the interrelated two other component parts (70b,c) and the cluster itself have to be modified and corrected – see Annex 2. The new, modified ID files are provided with the revised text and maps, while the modifications can be followed in the Corrigenda.



## PART D - DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSOLIDATION PROCESS AND THE FACTUAL CORRECTIONS

The State Parties prepared a consolidated nomination based on the advice and suggestions made by the ICOMOS Advisory mission. They accepted the reformulated and complete Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV), which has been published in the Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B.). The accepted SOUV appears as corrected text in the original Volume I in the Executive Summary and in the Chapter 3 on Justification for Inscription and in Supplement Volume I in the Executive Summary part with the only essential content change modification as follows:

in a) Brief synthesis

„First defined in the Flavian dynasty (69-96 AD) and later further developed, the fortifications consisted of a continuous chain of military installations almost all along the **southern right** banks of the river. The backbone of the defence system was a string of six legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to 6,000 **citizens soldiers**.”

in Criterion (iii): “(...) at the largest settlements **of Aquincum and Carnuntum**, amphitheatres and **governor’s** palaces, decorated with frescoes and sculptures.”

in Criterion (iv): „The materials and substance of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography – particularly considering the Danube river – and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire.”

in c) Statement of Integrity

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

in d) Statement of Authenticity

As the Danube **in places** has shifted its course **in some** sections considerably since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified.

in d) Statement of Authenticity

There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction **and interpretation** across the whole series.

Due to the withdrawal of the Óbuda Island we corrected the data of the total area of the property in Chapter 1f in Supplement Volume I. We also managed the necessary changes in the management plan both in Volume III and on the DVDs.

The corrections follow the sequence of the original three volumes of the nomination dossier and the Supplement Volumes, and they are summarised in a Corrigenda document – see Annex 1.

The form of the corrections is the following. In column one we indicate the page number and the lines of the printed volumes. The title of the chapter/subchapter/table can be found in the second

column. We have copied the text to be modified to the third column, the part for deletions or replacements are highlighted with yellow. The fourth column contains the new, final text after the modification.

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
---	---------	---	---

The data of the modified total area (due to the Óbuda Island changes) has not been corrected in Volume I, because the original nominated property has been changed in the Supplement Volumes due to some adjustment in Carnuntum and other areas. Consequently, correcting it also in Volume I would be a mismanagement of the original data. Therefore, the revised data of the current total area of the nominated component parts and the buffer zones have been modified only in Supplement Volume 1 (in Chapter 1.f. Area of nominated property /ha/ and proposed buffer zone /ha/).

Additionally, the total area (including the core zones and the buffer zones together) is now smaller by 12.6 ha, which was the nominated territory of the Óbuda Island. Although the core zone has been further decreased by 6.7 ha, but this area of the Danube became part of the buffer zone instead.

We have reviewed the original three Volumes of the nomination dossier and the Supplement Volumes and the submitted DVDs. With the currently proposed corrections (i.e. the Corrigenda and the other annexes) we consider this previously submitted nomination material valid and complete.

All the changes will be edited in a consolidated, final form, but this will not be printed, instead produced only electronically, particularly, to be placed on the website of the UNESCO. This complete material (electronic version of the full consolidated nomination dossier) is under construction and will be sent to UNESCO World Heritage Centre in February 2020.

## **PART E – THE NAME OF THE PROPERTY AND THE FUTURE DANUBE LIMES NOMINATION(S)**

The Danube Limes definition was elaborated in the Thematic Study initiated by ICOMOS along with the new nomination strategy. The UNESCO World Heritage Committee evaluated the Thematic Study in 2017 as a positive step forward. During the consultations of the eight Danube Limes States Parties it became apparent that the preparatory works in Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia were more advanced. Therefore, the nomination of the Danube Limes was decided to happen in two phases: first, a submission by the mentioned four States Parties and then – as a later extension – by the remaining Danube Limes States Parties, Croatia, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria. Following the direction declared in the Thematic Study, recently, another European Limes section nomination has been submitted: The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes (January 2020).

During the ICOMOS Advisory Process ICOMOS raised the issue of reconsidering both the name of the property and the method of submitting the second phase of the Danube Limes for well justified reasons.

On the one hand, different possible name alternatives emerged during the Advisory Mission to clearly identify the targeted Limes section and to clearly differentiate it from the others. The Upper Danube-Limes (as opposed to the Lower Danube-Limes; also, not to be confused with the Upper-Danube

Limes wording) seemed the most promising, but there was no full support. Therefore, the States Parties, having in mind that after appropriate justification, in the frame of minor modification, it could be altered, suggest to keep the official name of the property as it is submitted now in the nomination: **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) – Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia.**

On the other hand, the system of the serial nomination is perhaps more interesting. According to the mission report, the States Parties should reconsider their approach for the Eastern Segment of the Danube and consider nominating it as a separate nomination with an individual separate Outstanding Universal Value. The States Parties consider as an important contribution the reasoning of the ICOMOS Final Report in point 6 (Other issues). It has been pointed out that “the extension would be a major boundary modification, ... that means that the whole combined series would in effect become a new nomination” with the requirement to propose a justification for Outstanding Universal Value for the combined Western and Eastern Segments together. The other remark was that “the Eastern segment flourished for almost two centuries longer than the Western Segment and that the profile of its fortification has significant differences from those in the west, as does its social and economic context...”. At the same time, the Report confirmed that separate nominations do not preclude close cooperation between the Danube Limes countries, given its many benefits.

In view of what has been proposed in the frame of the Advisory Process, the Danube Limes States Parties, and in particular the four other States Parties preparing their further nomination, should carefully examine this overriding argumentation and, as a result, decide how to proceed with the further nomination.

#### **PART F - REACTIONS ON THE PREVIOUS UNESCO RECOMMENDATIONS (FORMULATED IN THE DRAFT DECISION 43 COM 8B.23 - WHC/19/43.COM/8B PP 38-39) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUGGESTION OF THE ADVISORY MISSION**

a) *Completing the legal protection for the component site of Carnuntum (ID31)*

The legal protection for the area of the component site of Carnuntum (ID31) which was not protected by law has been completed. These parts are now protected by §§ 1 and 3 National Monuments Act with the notification file number BDA-54458.obj/0223-RECHT/2019 from 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2019. So, the whole component site of Carnuntum (ID31) is protected by the Austrian National Monuments Act.

b) *Completing the management plans for the component sites in Hungary*

The management plan for the component sites in Hungary has already been completed in 2018 (submitted in Volume III a summary in English and on the DVD I and III the full version in Hungarian), but was further complemented by the Summary Conservation Statement in February 2019 (on the Supplement Volume DVD, as part of the full version of the management plan in English).

However, the implementing order (Governmental Decree 335/2019. (XII. 23.) on the domestic procedures for nomination as a World Heritage Site, the content and preparation requirements for World Heritage Management Plans, the Management Body, and the state's pre-emptive right on World Heritage Site of the Hungarian world heritage law (Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage) has been recently reformulated. As the regulation has been changed with the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2020, and now it contains slightly different requirements if compared to the previous

situation, it is reasonable to wait for the decision of the World Heritage Committee summer 2020 with revising the management plan. In the meanwhile, the Management Body has begun to implement the measures set forth in the Summary Conservation Statement.

The ICOMOS report in 2020 additionally suggested that the Management Plan for the World Heritage property should include measures for supporting the significance of the governor's palace (p.12). On the one hand, the direct involvement of an area beyond the inscribed property in the management plan can be problematic if not having effect on the property. On the other hand, the problem with the Óbuda Island planning and development is the lack of a clear and final concept. In the lack of such a concept, the management plan cannot be reasonably developed. Although there is again a current intention to formulate a new functional concept for the whole island, there is no guarantee that this procedure will have a successful ending in the near future, even if the actual decisions and the necessary financial backing seems to be ensured. Once this historic opportunity to further develop the island will be really completed by October of 2020, the management opportunities and the planning and development impacts can be reasonably surveyed and finally formulated. Nonetheless, understanding the point of the ICOMOS advice, all the related elements of the complete Aquincum topographical site outside of the World Heritage area will be referred to in the revised Management Plan during the summer of 2020, and measures will be developed for supporting the significance of such elements as suggested.

- c) *Providing buffer zones for the small number of component sites without them and submit these as minor boundary modifications*

States Parties have agreed to prepare an agenda for the future as the ones targeted up to now have been already addressed in the Supplement volumes. Hungary has done the necessary preparatory work to provide legal protection for the extended buffer zones as an archaeological protective zone.

- d) *Continuing research and documentation on the Roman course(s) of the River Danube, and encouraging where possible connections between relevant component sites and the original river course to which they were related*

In most parts of the proposed World Heritage Site the Danube meandered and to a certain degree keeps meandering. Therefore, the question of the Roman river course(s) is an extremely important one to understand the positioning of the proposed Component Parts. Envisioned projects to deal with this need to be multidisciplinary and shall be part of the future research. The States Parties therefore declare that the development of the overall research strategy recommended by the Advisory Mission will consider this additional, prominent aspect of the original river course to which the component parts were once related.

However, this problem has already been addressed in the previous answer given by the States Parties; therefore, the first steps have been launched. The past research activities have been collected and the available sonar and LIDAR surveys are under collection. Moreover, there are also certain developments recently, such as visual linking of certain component sites further away from the current Danube line, creating better view (by partly cutting off the current vegetation) and preparing publications (e.g. a study concerning the western end of the proposed WHS around Bad Gögging/Pförring).

Additionally, the CLIR Research Centre has been established at the University of Pécs in close collaboration with the Limes Management Group of Castle Headquarters Integrated Regional Development Centre Nonprofit Ltd. Hungary (Budapest) with the scope to coordinate further research on the Roman frontier. The CLIR Research Centre both assists and conducts non-invasive research, confirmatory fieldwork, small-scale excavations and hosts scientific conferences and publishes recent developments on Roman frontier studies, including research



conducted by its own team. In 12-13 December 2019, the CLIR Research Centre hosted a workshop with Hungarian colleagues who conducted fieldwork on Limes sites in the last years. Among the 14 presentations, which reflect recent developments on the Ripa Pannonica, the speakers presented the results of the recent geophysical prospection, underwater exploration, fieldwalks and small-scale excavations on various Danube Limes sites, which could help for a better understanding of the relationship between the Danube and the Roman defence system. These recent developments are mostly unpublished, but CLIR Research Centre has already taken measures to publish these findings in a printed volume in 2020.

- e) *When limited reconstruction is needed for purposes of consolidation, conservation or presentation, developing a clear and consistent approach for all components in order to ensure that reconstruction above original materials is avoided as a general rule and is adequately justified; that reconstruction should not dominate any of the components; and that differences between original and reconstructed material should be distinguished in a consistent manner; this approach should be submitted to ICOMOS for review; any further reconstruction work at Carnuntum (ID31) should be halted until this agreed approach is in place*

Elements in the German Management plan (Volume III 3.b) addressed this issue in its Part B - Guidelines for the conservation, restoration, reconstruction, rebuilding and conservational covering of the archaeological monuments of The Danube Limes in Bavaria.

In Carnuntum (ID31) the last reconstruction (House of the Oil traders), which was under construction during the ICOMOS evaluation in September 2018, has been finished. For the time being no further reconstructions above original materials are planned.

Moreover, a new Austrian working group has been set up in the meantime, where the other States Parties have also been invited to. An overall common reconstruction and interpretation strategy is expected to be developed by this initiative in accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Mission.

The Hungarian partners studied the Danube Limes Interpretation Framework for Austria and Bavaria and the Management Body analysed the situation during the preparation of the Summary Conservation Statement. The first interventions have been done during the planning of bilingual information boards, which will be placed at all component parts' locations. In the case of the already launched touristic development programs the Management Bodies of the relevant sites are also working together with the municipalities for an authentic and up-to-date interpretation.

- f) *Developing and approving a long-term strategy to allow all components and their buffer zones to be taken out of ploughing*

States Parties are working on this issue. Preparations for systematically reducing the ploughing of the involved archaeological areas have been launched according to the interim report of ICOMOS 2018. The actions and plans are already part of the Hungarian Summary Conservation Statement and will form part of the recently formulating official Hungarian Archaeology Strategy as well.

- g) *Strengthening coordinated management with the appropriate water and river authorities to develop flood prevention or flood management measures (such as water retention zones) as well as active measures to control the flow of the Danube (dredging etc.) to prevent the flooding of component sites*

States Parties are working on this very complex, complicated and time-consuming procedure. In the last 15 years, the level of the Danube was above the highest ever seen floodwater peak 3 times in Budapest alone. Just for comparison, in the previous 50 years before that happened

only once. The rate in which the river rises can be 2m/day and this rate will most likely further increase in the future. The Buda side is part of the protected zones of the capital as some of its area is also part of the floodplain. There is the intention to protect the areas, but the surveying of its effects is ongoing. In this procedure, all the relevant authorities and professional bodies are involved, including the local museum and the management organisation of the limes in Hungary. The coordinated management will be fully operational, once the flood prevention and protection action plans for all the sites will be accepted by the government.

h) *Continuing the on-going work on the development of a common database as well as a comprehensive research framework*

The State Parties are committed to continue the series of the international scientific workshops with the title "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes. Research Framework". The 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting was held in Carnuntum.

The XXIV<sup>th</sup> Limes Congress held in September 2018 dedicated several sessions to the recent Limes research. There were complete sessions examining the particularity of the Danubian frontier; 19 presentations were devoted to some aspects of the topic. As the congress was organised in Viminacium (Serbia), it was a great opportunity for the researchers of the Danube Limes countries to compare their results so far and to design further joint research programs.

As part of the overall research strategy for this particular aspect, CLIR Research Centre is the research framework itself, as it is working with gradually transferring data from both the States Parties of this nomination and the lower (eastern) Danube-limes segment to an archaeological database specialized for research of the Roman limes. CLIR database targets all data related to the Roman Limes, including elements beyond the World Heritage property (also in Aquincum). This means, the formulating common database will incorporate sites in the setting of the property as well as sites proposed for inscription. The database already contains for example the archaeological sites belonging to the 5 Component parts of the Aquincum clusters. Besides the existing files, additional civil settlement sites can be added to the database. Clearly, the Aquincum Palace and its immediate surroundings will also be part of this research framework.

CLIR also plans to collaborate with the ArchaeoDatabase of the Hungarian National Museum, using the same international ARIADNEplus framework. The structure of the database has been laid and it has been presented to the international academic community in Viminacium, in October 3-4, 2019. The database was also presented to Hungarian colleagues conducting field research, in Pécs in December 12-13, 2019, during the Danube Limes workshop organized by CLIR Research Centre. The database was discussed, and its features and functions have been altered to accommodate the reflections of researchers expected to utilize it. The database is currently under development and testing and will be finalized and brought online in March 2020.

i) *Surveying and documenting the entire ensemble of temporary camps as an archaeological landscape*

States Parties are working on it. New archaeological and geophysical surveys and investigations were executed, but their comprehensive evaluation is still going on. A coordinated research and developing a common research strategy at all for these sites could be finally formulated following the full considerations of the surveying results.

j) *Undertaking targeted re-excavations at Eining-Weinberg (ID2) and further investigations at St Peter's church (ID 7b)*

Eining-Weinberg (ID 2) is situated in nutrient-poor semi-arid limestone grasslands with thermophilic shrubbery that is – besides its heritage protection – legally protected as a highly valued ecosystem. The setting of the Roman sanctuary in a near-natural traditionally cultivated

landscape rich in flora and fauna enhances the visitor's experience substantially. Therefore, interventions into the ecosystem and the archaeological substance could only be justified in form of keyhole soundings carried out in the context of a large-scale research program on Roman military sanctuaries.

At St. Peter's church at Straubing (ID 7b), Ground Penetrating Radar surveys have been carried out recently that detected remains of several stone walls in the small areas accessible. Further analyses are planned whenever possible.

- k) *Ensuring that when wind turbines in the setting of Carnuntum (ID31) come to the end of their useful life, that they are not replaced; and introducing regulations to ensure that the landscape settings of other components are not compromised by new wind farms or other infrastructure projects*

In the current spatial planning for Carnuntum, the zone for wind farms is designated. This zone does not interfere with the component site of Carnuntum (ID31). For the future, no new wind farms are planned nearby the property. Currently there are considerations of other alternative environmentally friendly energy generation.

- l) *Expanding the current site-based community engagement to more component sites*

States Parties are working on this issue. Common events are planned after the inscription to the World Heritage list, addressing predominantly the non-professional audiences. Further on, the websites of the limes for each country is under construction, and there is also a common website plan for the whole Danube Limes. Additionally, the systematic signage of the component parts has been developed, also including information boards.

## **Part G – REACTIONS TO THE ICOMOS FINAL REPORT 17 JANUARY 2020 (REPORT) ON THE ICOMOS ADVISORY PROCESS “FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES” AUSTRIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA**

### **The removal of the Aquincum Palace site from the component part 1608-133 (70a) and its effect on the Outstanding Universal Value of the proposed series**

The States Parties have compiled arguments and made every effort to explain the reasons for the withdrawal. While accepting that the removal of a site/element has certain impact on the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, we also acknowledge the ICOMOS conclusion that withdrawal did not substantially compromise the integrity and the authenticity of the property and does not negate the overall justification for Outstanding Universal Value of the proposed series.

### **The value of the withdrawn component**

The States Parties agree that imperial patronage in towns founded along the borders of the Roman Empire may have special significance and is part of the value of the withdrawn palace site as well. However, it should be noted that the case of Aquincum as a site is not unique in this respect; other examples of imperial patronage are also known from other locations of the property (in Carnuntum or Brigetio, for example). Notwithstanding, the States Parties agree that all the elements of the Aquincum setting can be supportive to the proposed property and its OUV.

### **Significance of the Aquincum Palace site**

The adequate protection of the governor's palace site is guaranteed by the highest possible national archaeological protection. The States Parties also acknowledge the possibility of incorporating any additional element into the series through a minor boundary modification in the future if research results or other reasons justify it. The management plan for the property follows in overall the standard rules of the Operational Guidelines, including the consideration of any elements of the whole setting if having relevance. This conclusion stands also for the proposed expectation of submitting any plans for ICOMOS preliminary review. States Parties reserve, however, the clear distinction between the property itself and the elements of the setting outside of the nomination.

### **The overall interpretation of the property**

In the case of the overall interpretation of the property the governor's palace is needed and has relevance, its inclusion is unavoidable. This procedure already has ongoing examples, such as the touristic development plans of the Aquincum Museum to promote the World Heritage nomination (see also in the Management Plan). New exhibitions on the nominated sites and the Aquincum setting will also include the palace ensemble.

### **Reconstruction and research strategies**

The States Parties understand and acknowledge the need for a commonly elaborated reconstruction approach for all sites and the need for the continuation of the research strategy. The initial steps have been undertaken to develop such strategies as indicated particularly in part F under points d) and e).

### **Collaboration between States Parties**

The States Parties believe that the cooperation worked very well during the four years of preparation for this nomination and are convinced that this collaboration will continue in the future as it is also clearly revealed by the current common work. The common research, reconstruction and interpretation strategies, the currently formulating common database and the further work to have new nomination of the other Danube limes segment are strong justifications for the commitment of all the partners. It has been also decided to further strengthen the communication and collaboration among the States Parties.

CORRIGENDA of nomination of the „Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment)”  
Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia  
No 1608

I.  
NOMINATION DOSSIER, VOLUME I

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 12. ID No 70a column II. VI. VII. line 39-43.	Executive summary Geographical coordinates to the nearest second Table 1 Component parts with geographical coordinates to the nearest second	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő <i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> <i>[Zone]</i> 34 T <i>[E]</i> 352146.00 <i>[N]</i> 5267498.00	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd <i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> <i>[Zone]</i> 34 T <i>[E]</i> 326946.00 <i>[N]</i> 5106827.00
p. 15-17.	Executive summary	Criteria under which the property is nominated II, III, IV (see below) Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value a) Brief synthesis The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes was a river frontier, running for almost 1000 km along the Danube, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria and Slovakia to Kölked 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	Criteria under which the property is nominated II, III, IV (see below) Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value a) Brief synthesis The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment), ran for almost 1000 km along the Danube, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Roman provinces of Raetia (eastern part), Noricum and Pannonia, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria and Slovakia to Kölked in Hungary. For more than 400 years from the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD, it constituted the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against what we called 'barbarians'. First defined in the Flavian dynasty (69-96 AD) and later further developed, the fortifications consisted of a continuous chain of military installations almost all along the right banks of the river. The backbone of the defence system was a string of six legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to 6,000 soldiers. The provinces of Raetia and Noricum had one legion each, while there were four in Pannonia. The larger number reflected Roman anxiety about powerful neighbours: the Germanic peoples in the north and the Sarmatians in the east. Between the

<sup>1</sup> Actual reference data displayed in the printed nomination dossier.

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>legionary fortresses, were forts, fortlets, and watchtowers linked by an access road and serviced by the Pannonian fleet that patrolled the River Danube under the control of Rome. To serve soldiers and civilians, sizeable civilian towns were developed around the legionary fortresses and some forts, and these towns also spread Roman culture to the edges of the Empire.</p> <p>The form and disposition of the fortifications reflects the geo-morphology of the river as well as military, economic and social requirements. For most of its length the Danube frontier crosses wide floodplains, separated from each other by high mountain ranges that force the meandering river into deep, narrow gorges. These natural conditions are reflected in the size and positioning of military installations, with the gorges being secured by small elevated posts, and the plains by larger forts at river crossings or other strategic points overlooking the plains.</p> <p>Although primarily for defence, in peaceful times the Limes also controlled trade and access across the river with, in the west, Germanic peoples and, in the east, Iranian Sarmatians with whom the Roman Empire had diplomatic treaties.</p> <p>The Danube Limes finally broke down the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. During the Middle Ages, many still standing Roman buildings were reused and served as nuclei for the development of villages and towns many of which exist today.</p> <p>The 175 component sites, selected from a far larger number that still remain, together reflect in an outstanding way all elements of the well balanced complex River Danube defensive system, linked by the military road parallel to the river. They also offer a clear understanding of the way military strategies evolved over time to counter threats considered by the Romans emanating from sustained large-scale migrations in the later years of the Roman Empire, particularly through the remains of bridgeheads that served as fortified river ports, more than 40 temporary camps on both sides of the river, and the closely spaced watchtowers in what is now Hungary.</p> <p>The large number of civilian settlements present a profound and vivid understanding of the lives of the military and civilians, and how defensive installations became the focus for trade and engagement with areas beyond the frontier, all of which brought about profound and long lasting changes to the landscape of this part of Europe.</p> <p>b) Justification for Criteria  Criterion (ii): The legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture that made up the Roman military system of the western segment of the Danube Limes extended technical knowledge of construction and</p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>management to the very edges of the Empire.</p> <p>This segment did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples: not only military units, but also civilians and merchants. This triggered profound changes and developments in terms of settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organisation in this part of the frontier which has persisted over time. The frontier landscape is thus an exceptional reflection of the imposition of a complex military system on existing societies in the northern part of the Empire.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) presents an exceptional manifestation of Roman imperial policy and the Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life in the long-term. The segment reflects specifically how the Empire consolidated its northern frontiers at the maximum extension of its powers. It also witnesses Roman colonization through the spread of culture and different traditions – military engineering, architecture, art, religion management and politics—from the capital to the remotest parts of the Empire. The large number of human settlements associated with the defences, contribute to an exceptional understanding of how soldiers and their families, and also civilians lived in this part of the Empire, with all the accoutrements of Roman culture such as baths, religious shrines and, at the largest settlements, amphitheatres and palaces, decorated with frescoes and sculptures.</p> <p>Criterion (iv): The materials and substance of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography – particularly considering the Danube river – and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire. Military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built around existing forts, a series of bridgeheads built on both banks of the Danube River, and horseshoe and fan-shaped towers and strongly fortified fortlets developed as a response in Late Roman times to changes in warfare. In Medieval times, many of the defensive constructions became the nuclei of later settlements and, through their continuous use until today, have shaped the form of medieval towns along the Danube.</p> <p>c) Statement of Integrity The series of component sites as a whole reflects all the elements which once constituted the frontier system – that is the continuous chain of military installations along the right banks of the river consisting</p>



Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>of six legionary fortresses, the backbone of the system, around which forts, fortlets, watchtowers are laid out at varying distances, also including the limes-roads – as well as the civilian settlements.</p> <p>The ensemble of sites represents the long period in which the Western Segment of the Danube formed part of the frontiers of the Roman Empire as well as all its main periods of construction from its establishment in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until its disintegration in the 5<sup>th</sup> centuryAD, and the extraordinary complexity and coherence its frontier installations.</p> <p>Although some individual component sites have been affected by changes of land use, natural processes, and in some cases overbuilding, and are fragmentary, the visible remains and buried archaeological features are both sufficient in scope to convey their contribution to the overall series.</p> <p>The boundaries of all individual component sites encompass the relevant attributes necessary to support their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value. Later development overlaying parts of the frontier remains are treated as vertical buffer zones.</p> <p>In a few component sites, integrity is impacted by infrastructural development and windfarms and these impacts need to be addressed, when opportunities arise, and further impacts prevented.</p> <p>d) Statement of Authenticity The Western Segment of the Danube Frontier clearly reflects the specificities of this part of the overall Roman Frontier through the way selection of sites has encompassed all the key elements from the legionary fortresses and their associated settlements to small forts and temporary camps, and all the way they relate to topography.</p> <p>All the component sites have been subject to intensive study and research. Sources deployed include the full array of archaeological research techniques (past and present excavation, field survey, aerial photography, geophysics etc.) as well as archival evidence. The component sites have the capacity to clearly reflect their inherent value and their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value.</p> <p>The one area where the value is less well articulated is in terms of the relationship of the component sites to the River Danube, as the frontier and as a longitudinal transport artery for military support, goods and people. All the component sites originally had a dynamic relationship with the river. As the Danube has shifted its course in some sections considerably since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified. This link needs strengthening on</p>



Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>the basis of more research on the original course of the river.</p> <p>Overall the fabric of the upstanding remains is in a good state of conservation. Some of the underground components are very fragile and highly vulnerable to damage and erosion from continuing cultivation. Reconstruction has been undertaken at 21 components and in most cases it is slight and historical. There is though little consistency of approach to how the difference between original and reconstructed fabric is revealed. The most extensive reconstruction is at Carnuntum, where work is still in progress and, although reversible, is in places conjectural. At Iža (Kelemantia) parts of the fort have been rebuilt in a way that is not readily distinguishable from original material. There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction and interpretation across the whole series. Largescale conjectural reconstruction on top of original fabric needs to be avoided. As much reconstruction work will require renewal as part of ongoing conservation programmes, there are opportunities for improvement.</p> <p>The landward side of some of the component sites has not always been protected adequately. At Carnuntum the close proximity of an extensive windfarm is visually intrusive, while at Budapest the setting of many of the very significant components of Aquincum Municipium and legionary fortress are severely impacted by transport infrastructure.</p> <p>e) Requirements for protection and management</p> <p>Each of the four participating States Parties has a discrete legal system and administrative processes for heritage protection at national, regional, and local levels, and in the federal states of Germany and Austria there are also discrete statutory frameworks for each federal component (the German component sites are confined to the Federal State of Bavaria). Although the detailed legal provisions and terminology for designation and protection vary in each State, the function and effect of the different national provisions is the same: they should ensure adequate long-term protection of the component sites and their setting, if both are appropriately defined, if landowners are cooperative and if the measures are effectively implemented by regional and local governments.</p> <p>Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through national Management Plans. The aim of these plans is to ensure that individual parts of the property are managed within an agreed overall framework of co-operation to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, and</p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
			<p>presentation in an interdisciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework. The plans will be regularly updated. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property.</p> <p>At the international level the participating States Parties have agreed a Joint Declaration for running and expanding the property. This sets out the terms of reference for an Intergovernmental Committee to coordinate at an international level the management and development of the whole World Heritage property and to work to common aims and objectives and a Danube Limes Management Group to provide the primary mechanism for sharing best practice for those directly responsible for site management.</p> <p>On a supra-national level, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes aims to cooperate intensively with the existing Frontiers of the Roman Empire properties, to create a cluster. The existing Bratislava Group, an international advisory body for the Frontiers as a whole, will also provide a supportive technical network.</p>
p. 30. ID No 70a column II.V.VI. line 34-38.	1. Identification of the property 1.d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second Table 1.5 Component parts with geographical coordinates to the nearest second	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő, helytartói palota, kikötő</p> <p><i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> <i>[Zone]</i> 34 T <i>[E]</i> 352146.00 <i>[N]</i> 5267498.00</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő</p> <p><i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> <i>[Zone]</i> 34 T <i>[E]</i> 326946.00 <i>[N]</i> 5106827.00</p>
p. 43-44. ID No 70a column II. IV-VIII. line 30-33. – line 2-3.	1. Identification of the property 1.f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zones (ha) Table 1.6 Area of the nominated component parts (ha) and the proposed buffer zones (ha)	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő, helytartói palota, kikötő</p> <p><i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> <i>[Zone]</i> 34 T <i>[E]</i> 352146.00 <i>[N]</i> 5267498.00</p> <p><i>[Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)]</i> 94.2479</p> <p><i>[Area of the buffer zone (ha)]</i> 218.5900</p> <p><i>[Total Area (ha)]</i> 312.8400</p> <p><i>[Map No]</i> 70a</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő</p> <p><i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> <i>[Zone]</i> 34 T <i>[E]</i> 326946.00 <i>[N]</i> 5106827.00</p> <p><i>[Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)]</i> 74.9008</p> <p><i>[Area of the buffer zone (ha)]</i> 225.3056</p> <p><i>[Total Area (ha)]</i> 300.2064</p> <p><i>[Map No]</i> 70a</p>
p. 59. line 24-28.	2. Description	Governor's palace	Governor's palace

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
	2.a. Description of property 2.a.3. Elements of the Danube river frontier. Description and development of the elements of the FRE-DL	Not far from the legionary fortress of Budapest (ID No 70a) in the area of the civil settlement the governor's palace was built on the shore of the Danube. This superb palace with many mosaics and other decoration had an extension of 120 × 120 m. It possessed its own harbor. At Carnuntum (ID No 31) the governor's palace is assumed close to the fortress on its western side, again close to the river.	At Carnuntum (ID No 31) the governor's palace is assumed close to the fortress on its western side, near the river.
p. 60. line 17-22.	2. Description 2.a. Description of property 2.a.3. Elements of the Danube river frontier. Description and development of the elements of the FRE-DL	Harbours  All forts along the Danube must have had a harbor as well, but most of them are not known, except for Straubing (ID No 7) and in front of the governor's palace in Aquincum (ID No 70a). At other places their existence can be suspected as landing places for the ships of the fleet and for the supply were along the Danube were necessary. In the 4th century regular connection across the water is attested by the bridgeheads, which are fortified landing places.	Harbours  All forts along the Danube must have had a harbor as well, but most of them are not known, except for Straubing (ID No 7). At other places their existence can be suspected as landing places for the ships of the fleet and for the supply along the Danube were necessary. In the 4 <sup>th</sup> century regular connection across the water is attested by the bridgeheads, which are fortified landing places.
p. 89. ID No 70 column II. line 42-49.	2. Description 2.a. Description of property 2.a.4. The individual component parts	<i>Table 2.1</i> <i>Description of the individual component parts</i> <i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	<i>Table 2.1</i> <i>Description of the individual component parts</i> <i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 90. column III. line 24-43.	2. Description 2.a.4. The individual component parts <i>Table 2.1</i> Description of the individual component parts	<i>[Description]</i> Significant from an architectural perspective is the sepulchral structure with three apses (cella trichora) excavated at the corner of Raktár u. – Hunor u. – Kunigunda u. – Körte u. and displayed to the public. The governor's palace that is currently underground can be found on Hajógyári Island. It was built by Hadrian, who later became emperor, and its decorative furnishings can be seen in an exhibit at the Aquincum Museum. The largest construction took place at the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century. Later, in the last third of the 3rd century, it was necessary to abandon the palace due to the rise in the level of the Danube. The area of the inlet is connected to the palace, and the remains of the dock can be found under water, where in the spring of 2003 the remains of dock structures made of stone and wood were documented. The excavation and planned display of the remains of the governor's palace is an important means to demonstrate the Roman period precedents to the current Hungarian capital, Budapest, and its leading role in the region. Most parts of the military town that are not on display ow are completely covered, and access to them is only possible through preliminary excavations performed during the course of construction project.	<i>Table 2.1</i> <i>Description of the individual component parts</i> <i>[Description]</i> Significant from an architectural perspective is the sepulchral structure with three apses (cella trichora) excavated at the corner of Raktár u. – Hunor u. – Kunigunda u. – Körte u. and displayed to the public. Most parts of the military town that are not on display or are completely covered, and access to them is only possible through preliminary excavations performed during the course of construction project. There are three component parts of the nominated component (70a-c). The largest area, taking into account the lot boundaries, contains the <i>ala</i> fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress and the Táborvárosi Museum.

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		There are three component parts of the nominated component (70a-c). The largest area, taking into account the lot boundaries, contains the <i>ala</i> fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress, <b>the governor's palace</b> and the Táborvárosi Museum.	
p. 132. column III. line 55-63. p. 133. column III. line 2-4.	2. Description 2.b.3. History and development of the individual component parts Table 2.2 Description of the history and development of the individual component parts	<p><i>[History and Development]</i> In the Late Roman period the aerea of canabae also shrunk. The inhabitants made efforts to move closer to the fort, and burials appeared in the abandoned northern and western sections of town.</p> <p><b>The governor's palace on the Hajógyári Island surrounded by a wall included the residence of the imperial governor, official halls, agricultural structures and storehouses. The earliest building complex is from the beginning of the 2nd century, from the time of Hadrian's governorship. The largest construction took place at the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century. Later, in the last third of the 3rd century, it was necessary to abandon the palace due to the rise in the level of the Danube.</b></p> <p>The <i>villa urbana</i> of earlier 2<sup>nd</sup> century origin was rebuilt in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and slightly remodeled in the Severus period adding luxurious wall paintings, famous floors with geometric decorations and figural mythological representations.</p>	<p><i>Table 2.2</i> <i>Description of the history and development of the individual component parts</i> <i>[History and Development]</i> In the Late Roman period the aerea of canabae also shrunk. The inhabitants made efforts to move closer to the fort, and burials appeared in the abandoned northern and western sections of town.</p> <p>The <i>villa urbana</i> of earlier 2<sup>nd</sup> century origin was rebuilt in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and slightly remodelled in the Severus period adding luxurious wall paintings, famous floors with geometric decorations and figural mythological representations.</p>
p. 164. column III. line 48-53.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.1.a. Brief synthesis. The individual component parts' contribution to OUV Table 3.1 The individual component parts' contribution to OUV	<p><i>[Contribution to OUV (statements of significance)]</i> The cemeteries of the legionary fortress and military town contained funerary monument fragments, sarcophagi, chariot burials, funerary buildings and grave goods of great significance.</p> <p><b>The governor's palace that is currently underground can be found on Hajógyári Island. It was built by governor Hadrian, who later became emperor, and its decorative furnishings can be seen in an exhibit at the Aquincum Museum. The excavation and planned display of the remains of the governor's palace is an important means to demonstrate the Roman period precedents to the current Hungarian capital, Budapest, and its leading role in the region.</b></p> <p>The Hercules Villa excavated at Meggyfa street 21 and exhibited as a museum with the famous mosaic floor from the time of the Severus dynasty depicting the confrontation between Hercules and the centaur Nessus is an extraordinary example of 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman art.</p>	<p><i>Table 3.1</i> <i>The individual component parts' contribution to OUV</i> The cemeteries of the legionary fortress and military town contained funerary monument fragments, sarcophagi, chariot burials, funerary buildings and grave goods of great significance.</p> <p>The Hercules Villa excavated at Meggyfa street 21 and exhibited as a museum with the famous mosaic floor from the time of the Severus dynasty depicting the confrontation between Hercules and the centaur Nessus is an extraordinary example of 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman art.</p>
p. 175. column II-III. line 36-38.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.1.c. Statement of Integrity Table 3.2 Overview of the contributed elements of the nominated	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b></p> <p><i>[Element of the frontier]</i> legionary fortress, canabae, fort, Late Roman fort <b>let governor's palace, harbour</b></p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p> <p><i>[Element of the frontier]</i> legionary fortress, canabae, fort, Late Roman fort</p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
	component parts and their period of use		
p. 194. column II line 17-20. column III line 22-25.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.1.c. Statement of Integrity II. Integrity of the individual component parts Table 3.3 Wholeness	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő</p> <p><i>[Wholeness]</i> Some parts of the Roman fortresses are overbuilt by modern blocks of flats and other buildings. The remains of the governor's palace complex are below the earth on Hajógyári Island, the ruins of the palace can be later shown on display for public after re-excavation. The wholeness of the nominated property, partly with conserved ruins, partly below the earth can be maintained.</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p> <p><i>[Wholeness]</i> Some parts of the Roman fortresses are overbuilt by modern blocks of flats and other buildings. The wholeness of the nominated property, partly with conserved ruins, partly below the earth can be maintained.</p>
p. 208. column II-III. line 22-36.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.1.c. Statement of Integrity II. Integrity of the individual component parts Table 3.4 Intactness	<p><i>[Component part]</i> 70a Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő</p> <p><i>[Intactness]</i> According to excavation records, most part of the legionary fort may have been preserved below the earth. Although the Roman findspots protected by law are completely overbuilt by the Medieval town Óbuda and the present-day Budapest, District III. More Roman structures may have been preserved below the overbuilt territory of blocks of flats and modern public buildings. The intactness of the component part can be maintained. Most parts of the military town have been overbuilt by Medieval and modern Óbuda (District III), therefore the whole territory of the military town has been nominated only as buffer zone, except Hercules villa and military amphitheatre with conserved and restored ruins. The integrity of the excavated parts of the governor's palace can be maintained too, based on recent research.</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> 70a Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p> <p><i>[Intactness]</i> According to excavation records, most part of the legionary fort may have been preserved below the earth. Although the Roman findspots protected by law are completely overbuilt by the Medieval town Óbuda and the present-day Budapest, District III. More Roman structures may have been preserved below the overbuilt territory of blocks of flats and modern public buildings. The intactness of the component part can be maintained. Most parts of the military town have been overbuilt by Medieval and modern Óbuda (District III), therefore the whole territory of the military town has been nominated only as buffer zone, except Hercules villa and military amphitheatre with conserved and restored ruins.</p>
p. 218. column II-III. line 43-48.	3. Justification 3.1.c. Statement of Integrity II. Integrity of the individual component parts Table 3.5 Visual-aesthetic integrity	<p><i>[Component part]</i> 70a Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> 70a Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p>
p. 227. column II-III. line 45-49.	3. Justification 3.1.c. Statement of Integrity Table 3.6 Absence of threats	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p>
p. 234. column II. line 18-21.	3. Justification for Inscription	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl –</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
	3.1.c, Statement of Integrity Table 3.7b Overview Integrity (compare it with interpreting analysis. See below: Table 3.7a Overview Integrity - Symbols)	Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	
p. 246. column II. line 29-34.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.1.d, Statement of Authenticity Table 3.8 Authenticity in relation to materials and substance	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 256. column II. line 9-15.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.1.d, Statement of Authenticity Table 3.9 Authenticity in relation to construction and layout	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 266. column II. line 22-27.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.1.d, Statement of Authenticity Table 3.10 Authenticity in relation to location and setting	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 272. column II. line 26-28.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.1.d, Statement of Authenticity Table 3.11 Overview Authenticity	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 362-363. column II.IV.V.VI. line 19-39 line 4-17.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.2 Comparative Analysis Table 3.12 Reasons for the selection of the component parts	<i>[Name]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő  <i>[Element(s) within the Roman Frontier]</i> legionary fortress, canabae, fort, Late Roman fortlet, governor's palace, harbour  <i>[State of preservation, level of integrity and authenticity]</i> Some parts of the Roman fortress are overbuilt by modern blocks of flats and other buildings. The remains of the governor's palace complex are below the earth on Hajógyári Island, the ruins of the	<i>[Name]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd  <i>[Element(s) within the Roman Frontier]</i> legionary fortress, canabae, fort, Late Roman fort  <i>[State of preservation, level of integrity and authenticity]</i> Some parts of the Roman fortress are overbuilt by modern blocks of flats and other buildings. The integrity and authenticity of the nominated property, partly with conserved ruins, partly below the earth can be maintained.



Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>palace can be later show non display for public after re-excavation. The integrity and authenticity of the nominated property, partly with conserved ruins, partly below the earth can be maintained.</p> <p><i>[Importance within the specific stretch of the frontier and in the context of the frontier as a whole]</i></p> <p>Some uncovered residential buildings were richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics. The currently reburied governor's palace is located on Hajógyári Island. It was built by Hadrian, while he was governor of Pannonia and later became emperor. Its decorative furnishings are displayed in an exhibit at the Aquincum Museum. The excavation and planned display of its remains offers and important means to demonstrate the Roman period precedents to the current Hungarian capital, Budapest and its leading role in the region.</p>	<p><i>[Importance within the specific stretch of the frontier and in the context of the frontier as a whole]</i></p> <p>Some uncovered residential buildings were richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics.</p>
p 389-391.	3. Justification for Inscription 3.3. Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p>Criteria under which the property is nominated II, III, IV (see below) Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value a) Brief synthesis The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes was a river frontier, running for almost 1000 km along the Danube, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria and Slovakia to Kölked 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</p>	<p>Criteria under which the property is nominated II, III, IV (see below) Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value a) Brief synthesis The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment), ran for almost 1000 km along the Danube, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Roman provinces of Raetia (eastern part), Noricum and Pannonia, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria and Slovakia to Kölked in Hungary. For more than 400 years from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, it constituted the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against what we called 'barbarians'. First defined in the Flavian dynasty (69-96 AD) and later further developed, the fortifications consisted of a continuous chain of military installations almost all along the right banks of the river. The backbone of the defence system was a string of six legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to 6,000 soldiers. The provinces of Raetia and Noricum had one legion each, while there were four in Pannonia. The larger number reflected Roman anxiety about powerful neighbours: the Germanic peoples in the north and the Sarmatians in the east. Between the legionary fortresses, were forts, fortlets, and watchtowers linked by an access road and serviced by the Pannonian fleet that patrolled the River Danube under the control of Rome. To serve soldiers and civilians, sizeable civilian towns were developed around the legionary fortresses and some forts, and these towns also spread Roman culture to the edges of the Empire. The form and disposition of the fortifications reflects the geo-morphology of the river as well as military, economic and social requirements. For most of its length the Danube frontier crosses wide floodplains, separated from each other by high</p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>mountain ranges that force the meandering river into deep, narrow gorges. These natural conditions are reflected in the size and positioning of military installations, with the gorges being secured by small elevated posts, and the plains by larger forts at river crossings or other strategic points overlooking the plains.</p> <p>Although primarily for defence, in peaceful times the Limes also controlled trade and access across the river with, in the west, Germanic peoples and, in the east, Iranian Sarmatians with whom the Roman Empire had diplomatic treaties.</p> <p>The Danube Limes finally broke down the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. During the Middle Ages, many still standing Roman buildings were reused and served as nuclei for the development of villages and towns many of which exist today.</p> <p>The 175 component sites, selected from a far larger number that still remain, together reflect in an outstanding way all elements of the well balanced complex River Danube defensive system, linked by the military road parallel to the river. They also offer a clear understanding of the way military strategies evolved over time to counter threats considered by the Romans emanating from sustained large-scale migrations in the later years of the Roman Empire, particularly through the remains of bridgeheads that served as fortified river ports, more than 40 temporary camps on both sides of the river, and the closely spaced watchtowers in what is now Hungary.</p> <p>The large number of civilian settlements present a profound and vivid understanding of the lives of the military and civilians, and how defensive installations became the focus for trade and engagement with areas beyond the frontier, all of which brought about profound and long lasting changes to the landscape of this part of Europe.</p> <p>b) Justification for Criteria            Criterion (ii): The legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture that made up the Roman military system of the western segment of the Danube Limes extended technical knowledge of construction and management to the very edges of the Empire.</p> <p>This segment did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples: not only military units, but also civilians and merchants. This triggered profound changes and developments in terms of settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organisation in this part of the frontier which has persisted over time. The frontier landscape is thus an exceptional reflection of the imposition of a complex military system on existing societies in the northern part of the Empire.</p>



Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Criterion (iii): The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) presents an exceptional manifestation of Roman imperial policy and the Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life in the long-term. The segment reflects specifically how the Empire consolidated its northern frontiers at the maximum extension of its powers. It also witnesses Roman colonization through the spread of culture and different traditions – military engineering, architecture, art, religion management and politics—from the capital to the remotest parts of the Empire. The large number of human settlements associated with the defences, contribute to an exceptional understanding of how soldiers and their families, and also civilians lived in this part of the Empire, with all the accoutrements of Roman culture such as baths, religious shrines and, at the largest settlements, amphitheatres and palaces, decorated with frescoes and sculptures.</p> <p>Criterion (iv): The materials and substance of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography – particularly considering the Danube river – and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire. Military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built around existing forts, a series of bridgeheads built on both banks of the Danube River, and horseshoe and fan-shaped towers and strongly fortified fortlets developed as a response in Late Roman times to changes in warfare. In Medieval times, many of the defensive constructions became the nuclei of later settlements and, through their continuous use until today, have shaped the form of medieval towns along the Danube.</p> <p>c) Statement of Integrity The series of component sites as a whole reflects all the elements which once constituted the frontier system – that is the continuous chain of military installations along the right banks of the river consisting of six legionary fortresses, the backbone of the system, around which forts, fortlets, watchtowers are laid out at varying distances, also including the limes-roads – as well as the civilian settlements.</p> <p>The ensemble of sites represents the long period in which the Western Segment of the Danube formed part of the frontiers of the Roman Empire as well as all its main periods of construction from its establishment in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until its disintegration in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, and the extraordinary complexity and coherence its frontier installations. Although some individual component sites have been affected by changes of land use,</p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>frontiers of the Roman Empire. Therefore, through its wholeness and intactness the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes have a high integrity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>natural processes, and in some cases overbuilding, and are fragmentary, the visible remains and buried archaeological features are both sufficient in scope to convey their contribution to the overall series. The boundaries of all individual component sites encompass the relevant attributes necessary to support their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value. Later development overlaying parts of the frontier remains are treated as vertical buffer zones. In a few component sites, integrity is impacted by infrastructural development and windfarms and these impacts need to be addressed, when opportunities arise, and further impacts prevented.</p> <p>d) Statement of Authenticity The Western Segment of the Danube Frontier clearly reflects the specificities of this part of the overall Roman Frontier through the way selection of sites has encompassed all the key elements from the legionary fortresses and their associated settlements to small forts and temporary camps, and all the way they relate to topography. All the component sites have been subject to intensive study and research. Sources deployed include the full array of archaeological research techniques (past and present excavation, field survey, aerial photography, geophysics etc.) as well as archival evidence. The component sites have the capacity to clearly reflect their inherent value and their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value. The one area where the value is less well articulated is in terms of the relationship of the component sites to the River Danube, as the frontier and as a longitudinal transport artery for military support, goods and people. All the component sites originally had a dynamic relationship with the river. As the Danube has shifted its course in some sections considerably since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified. This link needs strengthening on the basis of more research on the original course of the river. Overall the fabric of the upstanding remains is in a good state of conservation. Some of the underground components are very fragile and highly vulnerable to damage and erosion from continuing cultivation. Reconstruction has been undertaken at 21 components and in most cases it is slight and historical. There is though little consistency of approach to how the difference between original and reconstructed fabric is revealed. The most extensive reconstruction is at Carnuntum, where work is still in progress and, although reversible, is in places conjectural. At Iža (Kelemantia) parts of the fort have been</p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p>	<p>rebuilt in a way that is not readily distinguishable from original material. There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction and interpretation across the whole series. Largescale conjectural reconstruction on top of original fabric needs to be avoided. As much reconstruction work will require renewal as part of ongoing conservation programmes, there are opportunities for improvement.</p> <p>The landward side of some of the component sites has not always been protected adequately. At Carnuntum the close proximity of an extensive windfarm is visually intrusive, while at Budapest the setting of many of the very significant components of Aquincum Municipium and legionary fortress are severely impacted by transport infrastructure.</p> <p>e) Requirements for protection and management</p> <p>Each of the four participating States Parties has a discrete legal system and administrative processes for heritage protection at national, regional, and local levels, and in the federal states of Germany and Austria there are also discrete statutory frameworks for each federal component (the German component sites are confined to the Federal State of Bavaria). Although the detailed legal provisions and terminology for designation and protection vary in each State, the function and effect of the different national provisions is the same: they should ensure adequate long-term protection of the component sites and their setting, if both are appropriately defined, if landowners are cooperative and if the measures are effectively implemented by regional and local governments.</p> <p>Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through national Management Plans. The aim of these plans is to ensure that individual parts of the property are managed within an agreed overall framework of co-operation to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, and presentation in an interdisciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework. The plans will be regularly updated. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property.</p> <p>At the international level the participating States Parties have agreed a Joint Declaration for running and expanding the property. This sets out the terms of reference for an Intergovernmental Committee to coordinate at an international level the management and development of the whole World Heritage property and to work to common aims and objectives and a Danube Limes Management Group to</p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
			<p>provide the primary mechanism for sharing best practice for those directly responsible for site management.</p> <p>On a supra-national level, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes aims to cooperate intensively with the existing Frontiers of the Roman Empire properties, to create a cluster.</p> <p>The existing Bratislava Group, an international advisory body for the Frontiers as a whole, will also provide a supportive technical network.</p>
<p>p. 409. columns II-III. line 43-51.</p>	<p>4. State of Conservation and factors effecting the property 4.a.3. The individual component parts Table 4.1 The individual component parts</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő</p> <p><i>[Present state of conservation]</i> Researched and uncovered sections from the earlier excavations since the last third of the 19th century were buried again. The remains of the governor's palace on Hajógyári Island have been covered by a golf-course. New archaeological research and conservation works are planned by the Hungarian government.</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p> <p><i>[Present state of conservation]</i> Researched and uncovered sections from the earlier excavations since the last third of the 19th century were buried again.</p>
<p>p. 459. columns II. and IV. line 4-45.</p>	<p>4. State of Conservation and factors effecting the property 4.b. Factors affecting the property Table 4.2 Development pressures (i), environmental pressures (ii), natural disasters and risk preparedness (iii) and other (vi) – The individual component parts</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő</p> <p><i>[Description]</i> (i) Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam) and on the southern end of Hajógyári Island. (...) (iii) Factors of Natural disasters: Flooding, inland inundation (bottom waters): Hajógyári Island is an area endangered by flooding. The Governmental Decree 171/2017.(IV.3.) on the development conception for the areas of the island in state ownership includes the creation of a multi-disciplinary flood prevention conception for the area.</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p> <p><i>[Description]</i> (i) Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam). (...) (iii) Factors of Natural disasters: Flooding, inland inundation (bottom waters): The river bank area might be endangered by flooding. The flood prevention plan for the protection of the right bank of the Danube River in Budapest is under construction and will be implemented accordingly.</p>
<p>p. 484. column II. line 36-42.</p>	<p>4. State of Conservation and factors effecting the property 4.b. Factors affecting the property Table 4.3 Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites (iv) – The individual component parts</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p>
<p>p. 493.</p>	<p>4.b.</p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i></p>	<p><i>[Component part]</i></p>

Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
column II. line 11-13.	Factors affecting the property Table 4.4. Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone (v) – The individual component parts	Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>	Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 505. column II. line 21-25.	5. Protection and Management of the Property 5.a. Ownership 5.a.3. Hungary Table 5.3 Ownership of the component parts (Hungary)	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 537. column II. line 8-12.	5. Protection and Management of the Property 5.b. Protective designation 5.b.3. Protective designation of the individual component parts Table 5.9. Protective status for each individual component part	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd.
p. 578. column II. line 13-16.	5. Protection and Management of the Property 5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located 5.d.2.3. Hungary Table 5.14 Spatial planning for the individual component parts (Hungary)	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 581. line 4-10.	5. Protection and Management of the Property 5.d.2.3. Hungary/	The Roman ruins of the Aquincum civil town (municipium), in the V. District <b>15th Square</b> and in the XI. in the auxiliary military camp in Albertfalva district, at the 22th district (Campona) Military Camp, is proposed for conservation, shelter exhibitions, construction of visitor centers, horticultural	The Roman ruins of the Aquincum civil town (municipium), in the V <sup>th</sup> District Március 15. tér and in the XI <sup>th</sup> in the auxiliary military camp in Albertfalva district, at the XXII <sup>th</sup> district (Campona) Military Camp, is proposed for conservation, shelter exhibitions, construction of visitor centers,



Page Nr. column, line of the Nomination Dossier I <sup>1</sup>	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
	Touristic development plans/VEKOP (Operative Program for a Competitive Central Hungary)	presentation, archeological value information system and the thematic route linking Budapest locations. <b>The remnants of the governor's palace partially excavated on Hajógyári Island will be developed from other sources, which enrich the site with a visitor center and museum functions, with other developments for the renewal of the entire area of the island.</b>	horticultural presentation, archeological value information system and the thematic route linking Budapest locations.
p. 587. line 28.	5. Protection and Management of the Property 5.d.2.3. Hungary/ Table 5.15 Description of the individual development plans	<i>[Description of the plan]</i> <b>Óbudai (Hajógyári) Island district regulatory plan (2006)</b> The district regulatory plan for the area demarcated by Timár Street – Zápor Street –Szomolnok Street –San Marco Street (2002)	<i>[Description of the plan]</i> The district regulatory plan for the area demarcated by Timár Street – Zápor Street –Szomolnok Street –San Marco Street (2002)
p. 595. column IV. line 9-29.	5. Protection and Management of the Property 5.d.2.3. Hungary/ Table 5.16 Tourism development plans	<i>[Description of the plan]</i> 5. Numerous ideas for the re-use of the military town amphitheatre for tourism objectives have been provided. <b>6. Óbudai Hajógyári Island cultural, sport and recreation development.</b>	<i>[Description of the plan]</i> 5. Numerous ideas for the re-use of the military town amphitheatre for tourism objectives have been provided.
p. 688. column II. line 17-21.	6. Monitoring 6.a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation Table 6.2. Pressures and risk factors for the individual component parts	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 710. columns II-III. line 10-17.	6. Monitoring 6.c. Results of previous reporting exercises Table 6.4. Earlier reports on the state of conservation	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>  <i>[Reports (incl. report period, year of publication)]</i> Monument ID 15237 (342): Rooms and pools of the Roman military baths. <b>Monument ID 400 (15242-401): Remains of the governor's palace in Aquincum</b> <b>Monument ID 15243 (400): The monumental environment of the governor's palace</b>	<i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd  <i>[Reports (incl. report period, year of publication)]</i> Monument ID 15237 (342): Rooms and pools of the Roman military baths.
p. 776-777. columns III. IV.V.VI. line 18-21. line 2-21.	7. Documentation 7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form	<i>[Component part/topic]</i> 70a_1, 70a_2, 70a_3, 70a_4: Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b> <i>[Title]</i> <b>70a_4_Ground plan of the governor's palace</b> <i>[Date of Photo (MM/JJJJ)]</i> <b>12/2017</b> <i>[Photographer / Director of video]</i> <b>Aquincum Museum</b>	<i>[Component part/topic]</i> 70a_1, 70a_2, 70a_3, 70a_4: Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd <i>[Title]</i> 70a_4_Ground plan of the thermae maiores <i>[Date of Photo (MM/JJJJ)]</i> 05/2006 <i>[Photographer / Director of video]</i> ed. Krisztián Kolozsvári, photo Péter Komjáthy

## NOMINATION DOSSIER, VOLUME II

Page Nr. <sup>2</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier II	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 12. column I. II. III. line 25-27.	2. ID-files of nominated 164 components (grouped in 98 clusters) 2.a. List of component parts	<i>[Component part]</i> 70a <i>[Name of component parts (clusters)]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő  <i>[Site type]</i> legionary fortress, canabae, fort, Late Roman fort, governor's palace, harbour	<i>[Component part]</i> 70a <i>[Name of component parts (clusters)]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd,  <i>[Site type]</i> Aquincum legionary fortress, canabae, fort, Late Roman fort
p. 857-880.	2. ID-files of nominated 164 components (grouped in 98 clusters) 2.b. ID-files of the individual component parts with summary information of the clusters <i>[Cluster 70]</i>		See the revised page with maps and figures as attached appendix ID files/Cluster 70 Budapest III. kerület - Aquincum legió tábor és canabae
p. 859. line 10-15.	Statement of Significance/Justification for Inscription/Contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property as a whole	Two legionary forts are nominated from Hungary: Brigetio, Aquincum. The Aquincum fort has been built as a strategically important location. (...) The military town had a densely built insular system, detectable by smallscale excavations. Some uncovered residential buildings were richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics. The currently reburied governor's palace is located on Hajógyári Island. It was built by Hadrian, while he was governor of Pannonia and later became emperor. Its decorative furnishings are displayed in an exhibit at the Aquincum Museum. The excavation and planned display of its remains offers an important means to demonstrate the Roman period precedents to the current Hungarian capital, Budapest and its leading role in the region.	Two legionary fortresses are nominated from Hungary: Brigetio and Aquincum. The Aquincum fortress has been built at a strategically important location. (...) The military town had a densely built insular system, detectable by smallscale excavations. Some uncovered residential buildings were richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics.
p. 859. line 16-18.	Statement of Significance/Justification for Inscription/Contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property as a whole	The Hercules villa excavated at Meggyfa street 21 and exhibited as a museum with the famous mosaic floor from the time of the Severus dynasty depicting the confrontation between Hercules and the centaur Nessus is an extraordinary example of 3rd century Roman art.	The Hercules villa excavated at Meggyfa utca 21 and exhibited as a museum with the famous mosaic floor from the time of the Severus dynasty depicting the confrontation between Hercules and the centaur Nessus is an extraordinary example of 3rd century Roman art.

<sup>2</sup>Actual reference data displayed in the printed nomination dossier.

Page Nr. <sup>2</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier II	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 859. line 19.	Statement of Significance/Justification for Inscription/Contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property as a whole	The 131.8×108.4 meter amphitheater of the canabae (...)	The 131.8×108.4 meter amphitheater of the canabae (...)
p. 859. line 25-32.	Description/History and Development	The nominated cluster contains the area of the legionary <b>fort</b> of Aquincum erected in 89 A.D., and a part of the military town (canabae) around the fort, <b>including the area of the governor's palace situated on the Hajógyári island, built at its first building period by the first governor of Pannonia Inferior, the later emperor Hadrian.</b> The buffer zone encompasses the entire military town, included two <b>roman</b> buildings as separate component parts inside of the cluster: the conserved ruins of the Hercules villa, a villa urbana with excellent mosaics from the Severian period, and the ruins of the military amphitheatre built around the middle <b>of 2nd</b> century, at the southern edge of the canabae.	The nominated cluster contains the area of the legionary fortress of Aquincum erected in 89 A.D., and a part of the military town (canabae) around the fort. The buffer zone encompasses the entire military town, including two Roman buildings as separate component parts inside of the cluster: the conserved ruins of the Hercules villa, a villa urbana with excellent mosaics from the Severian period, and the ruins of the military amphitheatre built around the middle of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> century, at the southern edge of the canabae.
p. 859. line 34-49. p.860. 2-12.	History of research	The <b>forts</b> of Aquincum were lying hidden under the houses of Óbuda for a great deal of time. (...) The first archaeological excavation in Aquincum was carried out by István <b>Schoenwisner</b> in the <b>thermae maiores</b> of the legionary <b>fort</b> in 1778 (...) Many Roman finds from Aquincum were given to the Hungarian National Museum in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century after 1812, until the foundation of the Aquincum Museum in 1894- 1896 <b>built</b> among the excavated ruins of the civil town. (...) The precise groundplan and chronology of the <b>fort</b> is known from the systematic rescue excavations of the Aquincum Museum carried out from the 1960s until 1990. The excavations and studies of small areas often did not make it possible to analyze the remains that were uncovered. It was only the urban development that began in the 1970s that brought remains to the surface that made identification of the exact extent and chronology of the military structures in Aquincum possible. The <b>fort</b> was partially excavated between 1980 and 1990. The villa was excavated by István Wellner, 1958-1966. The remains of the	The military installations of Aquincum were lying hidden under the houses of Óbuda for a great deal of time. (...) The first archaeological excavation in Aquincum was carried out by István Schönvisner in the <b>thermae maiores</b> of the legionary fortress in 1778 (...) Many Roman finds from Aquincum were given to the Hungarian National Museum in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century after 1812, until the foundation of the Aquincum Museum was built in 1894-1896 among the excavated ruins of the civil town. (...) The precise groundplan and chronology of the fortress is known from the systematic rescue excavations of the Aquincum Museum carried out from the 1960s until 1990. The excavations and studies of small areas often did not make it possible to analyze the remains that were uncovered. It was only the urban development that began in the 1970s that brought remains to the surface that made identification of the exact extent and chronology of the military structures in Aquincum possible. The fortress was partially excavated between 1980 and 1990. The villa was excavated by István Wellner, 1958-1966. The remains of the



Page Nr. <sup>2</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier II	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		amphitheatre were well known in the Middle Ages as the castle of Kurzan, one of the chieftains of the Hungarian Conquest in 895 in the Gesta Hungarorum of Anonymus (beginning of the 13 <sup>th</sup> century) and in 14 <sup>th</sup> -century charters. It was shown as castle ruin on maps of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, too. The area has been overbuilt later, the Roman structure has been restored and exhibited as Roman historic monument by the architect László Gerő in the beginning of the 1940s. Research history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>first excavation by István Schoenwisner in the legionary fort, 1778</li> </ul>	amphitheatre were well known in the Middle Ages as the castle of Kurzan, one of the chieftains of the Hungarian Conquest in 895 in the Gesta Hungarorum of Anonymus (beginning of the 13 <sup>th</sup> century) and in 14 <sup>th</sup> -century charters. It was shown as castle ruin on maps of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, too. The area has been overbuilt later, the Roman structure has been restored and exhibited as Roman historic monument by the architect László Gerő in the beginning of the 1940s. Research history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>first excavation by István Schönvisner in the legionary fortress, 1778</li> </ul>
p. 861. line 2-4.	Component part 70a	Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 862.	2.b. ID-files of the individual component parts with summary information of the clusters <i>[Component part 70a]</i>		See the revised page with maps and figures as attached appendix ID files/Cluster 70 Budapest III. kerület - Aquincum legió tábor és canabae
p. 863. line 4-6.	Name of component part	Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő	Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd
p. 863. line 8-9.	Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated component part	Taking into account the lot boundaries, the core zone contains the ala fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress, the governor's palace and the Táborvárosi Museum.	Taking into account the lot boundaries, the core zone contains the ala fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress and the Táborvárosi Museum.
p. 863. line 10-12.	No title	<i>Area in ha</i> Component part: 94.2479 Buffer zone: 218.5900 <i>Coordinates of Central Point (UTM)</i> 34 T 352146, 5267498	<i>Area in ha</i> Component part: 74.9008 Buffer zone: 225.3056 <i>Coordinates of Central Point (UTM)</i> 34 T 326946, 5106827
p. 863. line 24-42.	Description of component part	There are three component parts of the nominated component (70a-c). The largest area, taking into account the lot boundaries, contains the ala fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress, the governor's palace and the Táborvárosi Museum. The buffer zone encompasses the entire military town, bounded by the lot borders: Budaújlak to the south, where Roman era stone buildings stand, and the western side of Bécsi út, where there was a cemetery and	There are three component parts of the nominated component (70a-c). The largest area, taking into account the lot boundaries, contains the ala fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress and the Táborvárosi Museum. The buffer zone encompasses the entire military town, bounded by the lot borders: Budaújlak to the south, where Roman era stone buildings stand, and the western side of Bécsi út, where there were a cemetery and industrial area, laying outside

Page Nr. <sup>2</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier II	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>industrial area, laying outside the territory of the military town, but <b>were an integral part</b> of it. We consider it important to include the industrial structures in the buffer zone, which are memorials connected to the military that can be preserved, but not to include the cemetery. The situation in the northern part of the military town is similar. We do not consider the graves of the Raktárrét Cemetery as a part of the World Heritage, <b>but the Mozaik utca bridgehead and the stone buildings extending under the Auchan store are.</b> The site of the legionary <b>fort</b> of Aquincum is situated in the centre of the 3<sup>rd</sup> district of Budapest called Óbuda (Old Buda), where large scale excavations were performed in the 1970-<b>es</b>, before the construction works of the blocks of flats and the Flórián supermarket (store house) at Flórián square. The earliest military fort of an ala in Óbuda was built in the year 73 A. D. by the ala I Tungrorum <b>f</b>rontoniana on the basis of its fragmentary construction inscription. After its destruction during the Sarmatian wars in 92-93, it was only <b>in</b> stone in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. It must have been that time the fortification of the equites singulares.</p>	<p>the territory of the military town, but being integral parts of it. We consider it important to include the industrial structures in the buffer zone, which are memorials connected to the military that can be preserved, but not to include the cemetery. The situation in the northern part of the military town is similar. We do not consider the graves of the Raktárrét Cemetery as a part of the World Heritage, except the Mozaik utca bridgehead. The site of the legionary fortress of Aquincum is situated in the centre of the 3<sup>rd</sup> district of Budapest called Óbuda (Old Buda), where large scale excavations were performed in the 1970s, before the construction works of the blocks of flats and the Flórián supermarket (store house) at Flórián square. The earliest military fort of an ala in Óbuda was built in the year 73 A. D. by the ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana on the basis of its fragmentary construction inscription. After its destruction during the Sarmatian wars in 92-93, it was only built in stone in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. It must have been that time the fortification of the equites singulares.</p>
<p>p. 864-865. line 14-18. line 21-26. line 32-34. line 47-52. line 2-9.</p>	<p>Description of component part</p>	<p>Some parts of the <b>fort</b> (eastern gate, gate of the principia, military bath) were <b>remodeled</b> in the age of emperor Gallienus after 260 (the thermae maiores in 268). The Late Roman legionary <b>fort</b>, the seat of the dux Valeriae was built in the age of Constantine the Great in the eastern part of the former legionary <b>fort</b>, extended to the east with U-shaped interval towers. (...) In the 4<sup>th</sup> century a Late Roman <b>fort</b> was erected stretching to the banks of the Danube, utilizing the eastern wall of the legionary fortress. We know of horseshoe shaped towers along the southern wall, and between these there were arched sections of wall. Horseshoe shaped towers reinforced the arching southern wall of the <b>fort</b> in the sections that protruded. Its gateway was located on the western edge of the southern wall. The 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup></p>	<p>Some parts of the fortress (eastern gate, gate of the principia, military bath) were remodelled in the age of emperor Gallienus after 260 (the thermae maiores in 268). The Late Roman legionary fortress, the seat of the dux Valeriae was built in the age of Constantine the Great in the eastern part of the former legionary fortress, extended to the east with U-shaped interval towers. (...) In the 4<sup>th</sup> century a Late Roman fortress was erected stretching to the banks of the Danube, utilizing the eastern wall of the legionary fortress. We know of horseshoe shaped towers along the southern wall, and between these there were arched sections of wall. Horseshoe shaped towers reinforced the arching southern wall of the fortress in the sections that protruded. Its gateway was located on the</p>

Page Nr. <sup>2</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier II	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>century military town surrounded the legionary fort from each side. (...) The inhabitants made efforts to move closer to the fort, and burials appeared in the abandoned northern and western sections of town. (...) Most parts of the military town that are not on display now are completely covered, and access to them is only possible through preliminary excavations performed during the course of construction projects. The governor's palace that is currently underground can be found on Hajógyári Island. Surrounded by a wall included the residence of the imperial governor, official halls, agricultural structures and storehouses. It was built by Hadrian, who later became emperor, during his Pannonian governorship and its decorative furnishings can be seen in an exhibit at the Aquincum Museum. The largest construction took place at the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century. Later, in the last third of the 3rd century, it was necessary to abandon the palace due to the rise in the level of the Danube. The area of the inlet is connected to the palace, and the remains of the dock can be found under water, where in the spring of 2003 the remains of dock structures made of stone and wood were documented. The excavation and planned display of the remains of the governor's palace is an important means to demonstrate the Roman period precedents to the current Hungarian capital, Budapest, and its leading role in the region.</p>	<p>western edge of the southern wall. The 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century military town surrounded the legionary fortress from each side. (...) The inhabitants made efforts to move closer to the fortress, and burials appeared in the abandoned northern and western sections of town. (...) Most parts of the military town that are not on display now are completely covered, and access to them is only possible through preliminary excavations performed during the course of construction projects.</p>
p. 865. line 14-16.	Definition of buffer zone	We consider it important to include the industrial structures in the buffer zone, which are memorials connected to the military that can be preserved, but not to include the cemetery.	We consider it important to include the industrial structures in the buffer zone, which are monuments connected to the military that can be preserved, but not to include the cemetery.
p. 865.	Protection status Archaeological protection	22509/1958. ÉM 120344/1958. MM határozat 14297/1960. ÉM[-MM] határozat 46717/1971 MM miniszteri határozat	22509/1958. ÉM 120344/1958. MM határozat 14297/1960. ÉM[-MM] határozat 46717/1971 MM miniszteri határozat

Page Nr. <sup>2</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier II	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		46990/1973 MM miniszteri határozat 72091/1996 XVII. MKM miniszteri határozat 77672/1997. MKM miniszteri határozat 77672/1997. MKM miniszteri határozat 32403/1975 KM miniszteri határozat 47236/1973 MM miniszteri határozat 8630-8153/1956 NM miniszteri határozat 45987/1990. MKM miniszteri határozat 91650/1993 MKM miniszteri határozat 45987/1990. MKM miniszteri határozat 91650/1993 MKM miniszteri határozat 15/2004. (VII. 27.) NKÖM miniszteri rendelet	46990/1973 MM miniszteri határozat 72091/1996 XVII. MKM miniszteri határozat 77672/1997. MKM miniszteri határozat 77672/1997. MKM miniszteri határozat 32403/1975 KM miniszteri határozat 47236/1973 MM miniszteri határozat 8630-8153/1956 NM miniszteri határozat
p. 866. line 10-13.	Factors affecting the component part Development Pressures	Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam) and on the southern end of Hajógyári Island. (...)The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation (see Governmental Decree 1171/2017.(IV.3.)).	Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam). (...)The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation.
p. 866. line 27-31.	Factors affecting the component part Natural disasters and risk preparedness	Flooding: Hajógyári Island is an area endangered by flooding. The Governmental Decree 1171/2017.(IV.3.) on the development conception for the areas of the island in state ownership includes the creation of a multidisciplinary flood prevention conception for the area.	Flooding: The river bank area might be endangered by flooding. The flood prevention plan for the protection of the right bank of the Danube River in Budapest is under construction and will be implemented accordingly.
p. 866. line 40-42.	Bibliography	Havas Zoltán, Der Statthalterpalast von Aquincum – Forschungsstand 2015. In: J. Beszédes (ed.), Legionslager und Canabae in Pannonien. Internationale Archäologische Konferenz, 2016, Budapest, 81-102.	Péter Vámos: Die militärische Töpferwerkstatt der Canabae von Aquincum. In: J. Beszédes (ed.), Legionslager und Canabae in Pannonien. Internationale Archäologische Konferenz, 2016, Budapest, 45-61.
p. 867.	Photos		See the revised page with maps and figures as attached appendix ID files/Cluster 70 Budapest III. kerület - Aquincum legió tábor és canabae
p. 868.	Image title	Image ID 70a_3 70a_3_Ground plan of the legionary fortress and the late Roman fort Image ID 70a_4	Image ID 70a_3 70a_3_Ground plan of the legionary fortress and the late Roman fortress Image ID 70a_4

Page Nr. <sup>2</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier II	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		70a_4_Ground plan of the governor's palace	70a_4_Ground plan of the thermae maiores
p. 870.	2. ID-files of nominated 164 components (grouped in 98 clusters) 2.b. ID-files of the individual component parts with summary information of the clusters [Component part 70b]		See the revised page with maps and figures as attached appendix ID files/Cluster 70 Budapest III. kerület - Aquincum legió tábor és canabae
p. 871. line 3-4.	Name of component part National Monument Nr.	Budapest III. kerület canabae, Hercules-villa KÖH 56139, 152809 (377)	Budapest III. kerület canabae, Hercules-villa KÖH 56139, 15280 (377)
p. 871. line 9.	Buffer zone	[Area in ha] same as 79a	[Area in ha] same as 70a
p. 871. line 21-24.	Description of component part	The Hercules Villa was excavated at Meggyfa Str. 21, at the northern part of the military town of the Aquincum legionary fort. The villa urbana of 2 <sup>nd</sup> century origin is exhibited as a museum with its partly reconstructed wall paintings and with its famous mosaic floors from the time of the Severus dynasty.	The Hercules Villa was excavated at Meggyfa utca 21, at the northern part of the military town of the Aquincum legionary fortress. The villa urbana of 2 <sup>nd</sup> century origin is exhibited as a museum with its partly reconstructed wall paintings and with its famous mosaic floors from the time of the Severus dynasty.
p. 872. line 23-31.	Factors affecting the component part Development Pressures	Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam) and on the southern end of Hajógyári Island. The rehabilitation of the district's brownfield areas is included in the Brownfield Area Development Thematic Development Program and in the ITS as well. The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation (see Governmental Decree 1171/2017.(IV.3.)).	Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam). The rehabilitation of the district's brownfield areas is included in the Brownfield Area Development Thematic Development Program and in the ITS as well. The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation.
p. 872. line 40-44.	Factors affecting the component part Natural disasters and risk preparedness	Flooding: Hajógyári Island is an area endangered by flooding. The Governmental Decree 1171/2017.(IV.3.) on the development conception for the areas of the island in state ownership includes the creation of a multidisciplinary flood prevention conception for the area.	Flooding: N/A
p. 873. line 2-8.	Factors affecting the component part Other	The area of the component part is protected as an archaeological site by virtue of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. However, the possibility of illegal archaeological excavations/use of metal detectors cannot be completely excluded at the component part. The integrity and protection of the component part in the case of accessible, fragile remains is	The area of the component part is protected as an archaeological site by virtue of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. The integrity and protection of the component part in the case of accessible, fragile remains is ensured by professional supervision.

Page Nr. <sup>2</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier II	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		ensured by professional supervision.	
p. 876.	2. ID-files of nominated 164 components (grouped in 98 clusters) 2.b. ID-files of the individual component parts with summary information of the clusters <i>[Component part 70c]</i>		See the revised page with maps and figures as attached appendix ID files/Cluster 70 Budapest III. kerület - Aquincum legió tábor és canabae
p. 877. line 11.	Buffer zone	<i>[Area in ha]</i> same as 79a	<i>[Area in ha]</i> same as 70a
p. 877. line 25-27.	Description of component part	It is <b>located</b> in a natural depression used early on as a practice ground (the area enclosed by Nagyszombat u. – Viador u. – Pacsirtamező u.).	It is located in a natural depression used early on as a practice ground (the area enclosed by Nagyszombat u. – Viador u. – Pacsirtamező u.).
p. 877. line 40. p. 878. line 2-3.	Definition of buffer zone	We do not consider the graves of the Raktárrét Cemetery as a part of the World Heritage, <b>but the Mozaik utca bridgehead and the stone buildings extending under the Auchan store are.</b>	We do not consider the graves of the Raktárrét Cemetery as a part of the World Heritage, excepting the Mozaik utca bridgehead.
p. 878. line 27-35.	Factors affecting the component part Development Pressures	Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam) <b>and on the southern end of Hajógyári Island.</b> (...) The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation (see Governmental Decree 1171/2017.(IV.3.)).	Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam). (...) The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation.
p. 879. line 2-6.	Factors affecting the component part Natural disasters and risk preparedness	<b>Flooding: Hajógyári Island is an area endangered by flooding. The Governmental Decree 1171/2017.(IV.3.) on the development conception for the areas of the island in state ownership includes the creation of a multidisciplinary flood prevention conception for the area.</b>	Flooding: N/A
p. 879. line 7-13.	Factors affecting the component part Other	The area of the component part is protected as an archaeological site by virtue of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. <b>However, the possibility of illegal archaeological excavations/use of metal detectors cannot be completely excluded at the component part.</b> The integrity and protection of the component part in the case of accessible, fragile remains is ensured by professional supervision.	The area of the component part is protected as an archaeological site by virtue of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. The integrity and protection of the component part in the case of accessible, fragile remains is ensured by professional supervision.

## NOMINATION DOSSIER, VOLUME III

Page Nr. <sup>3</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier III	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 115. line 8-11.	3. Brief description of the tentative site 3.2. Classification of the nominated component parts from a management perspective	<p><i>[Main category / settlement / English sub-category]</i> governor's palace (civilian town) municipium /military town/ vicus</p> <p><i>[Main category / settlement / Hungarian sub-category]</i> helytartói palota város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus</p> <p><i>[Main category / settlement / Component parts]</i> 1 / 2 / 2 / 8</p> <p><i>[Main category / settlement / Latin designation]</i> praetorium / municipium /canabae/vicus</p>	<p><i>[Main category / settlement / English sub-category]</i> (civilian town) municipium /military town/vicus</p> <p><i>[Main category / settlement / Hungarian sub-category]</i> város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus</p> <p><i>Main category / settlement / Component parts]</i> 2 / 2 / 8</p> <p><i>[Main category / settlement / Latin designation]</i> municipium/canabae/vicus</p>
p. 115. last line – p. 116. line 1-9.	3. Brief description of the tentative site 3.2. Classification of the nominated component parts from a management perspective	<p>Amongst the 31 component parts with no visible remains on the surface, another 20 have the realistic possibility that the historic remains will be displayed within the foreseeable future (this includes some that are in need of excavation, such as at Komárom-Szőny, Óbuda, Hajógyári Island or Kölked). (...) The assessment of these elements is continuous, so that it may be determined whether they should be conserved or re-interred (with particular consideration of in the case of the 4 elements that are found below the water level of the Danube, in the flood plain or in an area subject to flooding).</p>	<p>Amongst the 31 component parts with no visible remains on the surface, at another ca. 15 archaeological sites have realistic possibility that the historic remains will be displayed within the foreseeable future (this includes some that are in need of excavation, such as at Komárom-Szőny or Kölked). (...) The assessment of these elements is continuous, so that it may be determined whether they should be conserved or re-interred (with particular consideration of in the case of the 3 elements that are found below the water level of the Danube, in the flood plain or in an area subject to flooding).</p>

<sup>3</sup> Actual page Nr. displayed in the nomination dossier.



**II.**  
**NOMINATION DOSSIER, SUPPLEMENT VOLUME I-II-III**  
**(printed in 2 volumes)**

Page Nr. <sup>4</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier, Supplement Vol. I-II-III.	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 12. line 21-25.	Executive Summary Geographical coordinates to the nearest second Table 1 Component parts with geographical coordinates to the nearest second	<p>[ID No] 70a [Component part] Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, Hajógyári-sziget és öböl – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd, helytartói palota, kikötő</p> <p>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)] Zone 34 T E 352146.00 N 5267498.00</p>	<p>[ID No] 70a [Component part] Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd</p> <p>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)] Zone 34 T E 326946.00 N 5106827.00</p>
p. 15-17.	Executive summary	<p>Criteria under which the property is nominated II, III, IV (see below) Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value a) Brief synthesis The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes was a river frontier, running for almost 1000 km along the Danube, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria and Slovakia to Kölked 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</p>	<p>Criteria under which the property is nominated II, III, IV (see below) Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value a) Brief synthesis The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment), ran for almost 1000 km along the Danube, along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Roman provinces of Raetia (eastern part), Noricum and Pannonia, from Bad Gögging in Germany through Austria and Slovakia to Kölked in Hungary. For more than 400 years from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, it constituted the middle European boundary of the Roman Empire against what we called ‘barbarians’. First defined in the Flavian dynasty (69-96 AD) and later further developed, the fortifications consisted of a continuous chain of military installations almost all along the right banks of the river. The backbone of the defence system was a string of six legionary fortresses, each housing some 5,500 to 6,000 soldiers. The provinces of Raetia and Noricum had one legion each, while there were four in Pannonia. The larger number reflected Roman anxiety about powerful neighbours: the Germanic peoples in the north and the Sarmatians in the east. Between the legionary fortresses, were forts, fortlets, and watchtowers linked by an access road and serviced by the Pannonian fleet that patrolled the River Danube under the control of Rome. To serve soldiers and civilians, sizeable civilian towns were developed around the legionary fortresses and some forts, and these towns also</p>

<sup>4</sup> Actual reference data displayed in the printed nomination dossier.



Page Nr. <sup>4</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier, Supplement Vol. I-II-III.	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>spread Roman culture to the edges of the Empire. The form and disposition of the fortifications reflects the geomorphology of the river as well as military, economic and social requirements. For most of its length the Danube frontier crosses wide floodplains, separated from each other by high mountain ranges that force the meandering river into deep, narrow gorges. These natural conditions are reflected in the size and positioning of military installations, with the gorges being secured by small elevated posts, and the plains by larger forts at river crossings or other strategic points overlooking the plains. Although primarily for defence, in peaceful times the Limes also controlled trade and access across the river with, in the west, Germanic peoples and, in the east, Iranian Sarmatians with whom the Roman Empire had diplomatic treaties. The Danube Limes finally broke down the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. During the Middle Ages, many still standing Roman buildings were reused and served as nuclei for the development of villages and towns many of which exist today. The 175 component sites, selected from a far larger number that still remain, together reflect in an outstanding way all elements of the well balanced complex River Danube defensive system, linked by the military road parallel to the river. They also offer a clear understanding of the way military strategies evolved over time to counter threats considered by the Romans emanating from sustained large-scale migrations in the later years of the Roman Empire, particularly through the remains of bridgeheads that served as fortified river ports, more than 40 temporary camps on both sides of the river, and the closely spaced watchtowers in what is now Hungary. The large number of civilian settlements present a profound and vivid understanding of the lives of the military and civilians, and how defensive installations became the focus for trade and engagement with areas beyond the frontier, all of which brought about profound and long lasting changes to the landscape of this part of Europe.</p> <p>b) Justification for Criteria Criterion (ii): The legionary fortresses, forts, fortlets, watchtowers, linked infrastructure and civilian architecture that made up the Roman military system of the western segment of the Danube Limes extended technical knowledge of construction and</p>

Page Nr. <sup>4</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier, Supplement Vol. I-II-III.	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>management to the very edges of the Empire.</p> <p>This segment did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples: not only military units, but also civilians and merchants. This triggered profound changes and developments in terms of settlement patterns, architecture and landscape design and spatial organisation in this part of the frontier which has persisted over time. The frontier landscape is thus an exceptional reflection of the imposition of a complex military system on existing societies in the northern part of the Empire.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): The Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) presents an exceptional manifestation of Roman imperial policy and the Empire's ambition to dominate the world in order to establish its law and way of life in the long-term. The segment reflects specifically how the Empire consolidated its northern frontiers at the maximum extension of its powers. It also witnesses Roman colonization through the spread of culture and different traditions – military engineering, architecture, art, religion management and politics—from the capital to the remotest parts of the Empire.</p> <p>The large number of human settlements associated with the defences, contribute to an exceptional understanding of how soldiers and their families, and also civilians lived in this part of the Empire, with all the accoutrements of Roman culture such as baths, religious shrines and, at the largest settlements, amphitheatres and palaces, decorated with frescoes and sculptures.</p> <p>Criterion (iv): The materials and substance of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Western Segment) can be seen as a vivid testimony to the way Roman military systems were influenced by geography – particularly considering the Danube river – and, over four centuries, were developed and adapted to meet changing threats to the Empire.</p> <p>Military campaigns are reflected by temporary camps built around existing forts, a series of bridgeheads built on both banks of the Danube River, and horseshoe and fan-shaped towers and strongly fortified fortlets developed as a response in Late Roman times to changes in warfare.</p>

Page Nr. <sup>4</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier, Supplement Vol. I-II-III.	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>In Medieval times, many of the defensive constructions became the nuclei of later settlements and, through their continuous use until today, have shaped the form of medieval towns along the Danube.</p> <p>c) Statement of Integrity The series of component sites as a whole reflects all the elements which once constituted the frontier system – that is the continuous chain of military installations along the right banks of the river consisting of six legionary fortresses, the backbone of the system, around which forts, fortlets, watchtowers are laid out at varying distances, also including the limes-roads – as well as the civilian settlements.</p> <p>The ensemble of sites represents the long period in which the Western Segment of the Danube formed part of the frontiers of the Roman Empire as well as all its main periods of construction from its establishment in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD until its disintegration in the 5<sup>th</sup> centuryAD, and the extraordinary complexity and coherence its frontier installations. Although some individual component sites have been affected by changes of land use, natural processes, and in some cases over-building, and are fragmentary, the visible remains and buried archaeological features are both sufficient in scope to convey their contribution to the overall series. The boundaries of all individual component sites encompass the relevant attributes necessary to support their contribution to Outstanding Universal Value. Later development overlaying parts of the frontier remains are treated as vertical buffer zones.</p> <p>In a few component sites, integrity is impacted by infrastructural development and windfarms and these impacts need to be addressed, when opportunities arise, and further impacts prevented.</p> <p>d) Statement of Authenticity The Western Segment of the Danube Frontier clearly reflects the specificities of this part of the overall Roman Frontier through the way selection of sites has encompassed all the key elements from the legionary fortresses and their associated settlements to small forts and temporary camps, and all the way they relate to topography. All the component sites have been subject to intensive study and research. Sources deployed include the full array of archaeological</p>

Page Nr. <sup>4</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier, Supplement Vol. I-II-III.	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>research techniques (past and present excavation, field survey, aerial photography, geophysics etc.) as well as archival evidence. The component sites have the capacity to clearly reflect their inherent value and their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value. The one area where the value is less well articulated is in terms of the relationship of the component sites to the River Danube, as the frontier and as a longitudinal transport artery for military support, goods and people. All the component sites originally had a dynamic relationship with the river. As the Danube has shifted its course in some sections considerably since Roman times, some components have lost this link where the original course has not been identified. This link needs strengthening on the basis of more research on the original course of the river. Overall the fabric of the upstanding remains is in a good state of conservation. Some of the underground components are very fragile and highly vulnerable to damage and erosion from continuing cultivation. Reconstruction has been undertaken at 21 components and in most cases it is slight and historical. There is though little consistency of approach to how the difference between original and reconstructed fabric is revealed. The most extensive reconstruction is at Carnuntum, where work is still in progress and, although reversible, is in places conjectural. At Iža (Kelemantia) parts of the fort have been rebuilt in a way that is not readily distinguishable from original material. There is a need for a clear and consistent approach to reconstruction and interpretation across the whole series. Largescale conjectural reconstruction on top of original fabric needs to be avoided. As much reconstruction work will require renewal as part of ongoing conservation programmes, there are opportunities for improvement. The landward side of some of the component sites has not always been protected adequately. At Carnuntum the close proximity of an extensive windfarm is visually intrusive, while at Budapest the setting of many of the very significant components of Aquincum Municipium and legionary fortress are severely impacted by transport infrastructure.</p> <p>e) Requirements for protection and management</p>

Page Nr. <sup>4</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier, Supplement Vol. I-II-III.	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
			<p>Each of the four participating States Parties has a discrete legal system and administrative processes for heritage protection at national, regional, and local levels, and in the federal states of Germany and Austria there are also discrete statutory frameworks for each federal component (the German component sites are confined to the Federal State of Bavaria). Although the detailed legal provisions and terminology for designation and protection vary in each State, the function and effect of the different national provisions is the same: they should ensure adequate long-term protection of the component sites and their setting, if both are appropriately defined, if landowners are cooperative and if the measures are effectively implemented by regional and local governments.</p> <p>Within each State Party an appropriate management system has been developed, expressed through national Management Plans. The aim of these plans is to ensure that individual parts of the property are managed within an agreed overall framework of co-operation to achieve common standards of identification, recording, research, protection, conservation, management, and presentation in an interdisciplinary manner and within a sustainable framework.</p> <p>The plans will be regularly updated. The national management systems address also the interests and involvement of all stakeholders and the sustainable economic use of the property.</p> <p>At the international level the participating States Parties have agreed a Joint Declaration for running and expanding the property. This sets out the terms of reference for an Intergovernmental Committee to coordinate at an international level the management and development of the whole World Heritage property and to work to common aims and objectives and a Danube Limes Management Group to provide the primary mechanism for sharing best practice for those directly responsible for site management.</p> <p>On a supra-national level, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes aims to cooperate intensively with the existing Frontiers of the Roman Empire properties, to create a cluster.</p> <p>The existing Bratislava Group, an international advisory body for the Frontiers as a whole, will also provide a supportive technical network.</p>

Page Nr. <sup>4</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier, Supplement Vol. I-II-III.	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 29. line 3-7.	1. Identification of the Property 1.d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second Table 1.5 Component parts with geographical coordinates to the nearest second	<i>[ID No]</i> 70a <i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>  <i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> Zone 34 T <b>E 352146.00</b> <b>N 5267498.00</b>	<i>[ID No]</i> 70a <i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő  <i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> Zone 34 T E 326946.00 N 5106827.00
p. 41. column II. IV.V.VI.VII.VIII. line 23-27.	1. Identification of the Property 1.f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zones (ha) Table 1.6 Area of the nominated component parts (ha) and the proposed buffer zones (ha)	<i>[ID No]</i> 70a <i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>  <i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> <b>E 352146.00</b> <b>N 5267498.00</b>  <i>[Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)]</i> <b>94.2479</b>  <i>[Area of the buffer zone (ha)]</i> <b>218.5900</b>  <i>[Total Area (ha)]</i> <b>312.8400</b>	<i>[ID No]</i> 70a <i>[Component part]</i> Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő  <i>[Coordinates of the Central Point (UTM)]</i> E 326946.00 N 5106827.00  <i>[Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)]</i> 74.9008  <i>[Area of the buffer zone (ha)]</i> 225.3056  <i>[Total Area (ha)]</i> 300.2064
p. 44. column VI. VII. VIII. line 31.	1. Identification of the Property 1.f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zones (ha) Table 1.6 Area of the nominated component parts (ha) and the proposed buffer zones (ha)	<i>[Total area (in hectares)]</i>  <i>[Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)]</i> <b>1580.0483</b>  <i>[Area of the buffer zone (ha)]</i> <b>4485.1674</b> <i>[Total Area (ha)]</i> <b>6064.6486</b>	<i>[Total area (in hectares)]</i>  <i>[Area of nominated component part of the property (ha)]</i> 1560.7012  <i>[Area of the buffer zone (ha)]</i> 4491.8930 <i>[Total Area (ha)]</i> 6052.0150
p. 548. column II.V.VI. line 13-36.	6. Specific measures – action plan/Supplement <sup>5</sup> Annex to the WORLD HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN HUNGARY Summary Conservation Statement and Action Plan	<i>[Component part]</i> 70a Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke, <b>Hajógyári-sziget és öböl</b> – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő, <b>helytartói palota, kikötő</b>  <i>[Advised Actions]</i> MEDIUM AND LONG TERM: <b>in 2014</b> <b>and 2017 a governmental decree</b> <b>was made on the community and</b> <b>cultural development concept for</b> <b>Hajógyár Island as well as the</b> <b>development concept for the areas in</b> <b>state ownership on Óbuda Island.</b>  <i>[Fulfillment]</i>	<i>[Component part]</i> 70a Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erdő  <i>[Advised Actions]</i> MEDIUM AND LONG TERM: -  <i>[Fulfillment]</i> Complete implementation plans for the informational signage and signs directing visitors to be installed at the Budapest 3rd District Flórián Square and surroundings have been prepared.

<sup>5</sup> Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes. Supplement to Volume III. World Heritage Nomination. Austria – Germany – Hungary – Slovakia [2019]



Page Nr. <sup>4</sup> column, line of the Nomination Dossier, Supplement Vol. I-II-III.	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>Complete implementation plans for the informational signage and signs directing visitors to be installed at the Budapest 3rd District Flórián Square and surroundings, Hajógyár Island and Bay component parts have been prepared.</p> <p>A three-party agreement "in relation to the cooperation agreement for tentative World Heritage sites" has been established in relation to defining the obligations, duties and joint objectives affecting the conditions of the Budapest 3<sup>rd</sup> District Flórián Square and surroundings, Hajógyár Island and bay component parts; the priority is the monitoring of the site and its professional supervision as well as the upkeep of the areas and their accessibility for visitors. Parties: Budapest Metropolitan 3<sup>rd</sup> District Óbuda-Békásmegyer Government – the Aquincum Museum and Archaeological Park of the Budapest History Museum – Castle Headquarters Integrated Regional Development Centre Nonprofit Private Limited Company (Várkapitányság Integrált Területfejlesztési Központ NZrt.) Archaeological Department Limes Trust.</p>	<p>A three-party agreement "in relation to the cooperation agreement for tentative World Heritage sites" has been established in relation to defining the obligations, duties and joint objectives affecting the conditions of the Budapest 3<sup>rd</sup> District Flórián Square and surroundings; the priority is the monitoring of the site and its professional supervision as well as the upkeep of the areas and their accessibility for visitors. Parties: Budapest Metropolitan 3<sup>rd</sup> District Óbuda-Békásmegyer Government – the Aquincum Museum and Archaeological Park of the Budapest History Museum – Castle Headquarters Integrated Regional Development Centre Nonprofit Private Limited Company (Várkapitányság Integrált Területfejlesztési Központ NZrt.) Archaeological Department Limes Trust.</p>

### III.

## FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES

### MANAGEMENT PLAN – SUMMARY CONSERVATION STATEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

A RÓMAI BIRODALOM HATÁRAI – A DUNAI LIMES MAGYARORSZÁGI SZAKASZA. VILÁGÖRÖKSÉGI VÁROMÁNYOS HELYSZÍN. Világörökség Listára történő nevezési dokumentáció részét képező VILÁGÖRÖKSÉGI KEZELÉSI TERV

(The Hungarian version – submitted on DVD 2: Parts specific to States Parties / 2.3. Hu documents)

Page Nr. <sup>6</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - HU	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 10. line 27-30.	1. Vezetői összefoglaló 1.3. A várományos helyszín rövid leírása 1.3.2. A részhelyszínek kezelési szempontú osztályozása	<i>[fő kategória / település / alkategória]</i> <b>helytartói palota</b> város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus  <i>[fő kategória / település / részhelyszín]</i> <b>1 / 2 / 2 / 8</b>  <i>[fő kategória / település / latin elnevezés]</i> <b>praetorium</b> /municipium/canabae/vicus  <i>[fő kategória / település / angol elnevezés]</i> <b>governor's palace</b> (civilian town) municipium / (military town) canabae	<i>[fő kategória / település / alkategória]</i> város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus  <i>[fő kategória / település / részhelyszín]</i> 2 / 2 / 8  <i>[fő kategória / település / latin elnevezés]</i> municipium/canabae/vicus  <i>[fő kategória / település / angol elnevezés]</i> (civilian town) municipium / (military town) canabae
p. 11. line 7-10.	1. Vezetői összefoglaló 1.3. A várományos helyszín rövid leírása 1.3.2. A részhelyszínek kezelési szempontú osztályozása	A 98 részhelyszínből 34 (alacsony vízállásnál 35) területén van egy vagy több felszínen is látható örökségelem (romemlék). Közülük 19 bemutatása biztosított valamilyen módon. A felszínen nem látható 31 részhelyszín közül további 20 esetben van belátható időn belül reális lehetőség műemléki bemutatásra (köztük olyan is van, amelyiknél feltárássra is szükség van, mint pl. Komárom-Szőny, <b>Óbuda, Hajógyári-sziget</b> vagy Kolked területén).	A 98 részhelyszínből 34 (alacsony vízállásnál 35) területén van egy vagy több felszínen is látható örökségelem (romemlék). Közülük 19 bemutatása biztosított valamilyen módon. A felszínen nem látható 31 részhelyszín közül további 15 esetben van belátható időn belül reális lehetőség műemléki bemutatásra (köztük olyan is van, amelyiknél feltárássra is szükség van, mint pl. Komárom-Szőny vagy Kolked területén).
p. 28. line 32-35.	2. Bevezetés 2.4. A helyszín és a kezelendő elemek bemutatása 2.4.2. Helyszínt alkotó elemek típusai 2.4.2.2. Klastterek és részhelyszínek kategóriái (A római határvédelmi rendszeren belüli eredeti funkció) 4. táblázat Részhelyszínek és klastterek típusai (egykori szerepe a római határvédelmi rendszerben)	<i>[fő kategória / település / alkategória]</i> <b>helytartói palota</b> város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus  <i>[fő kategória / település / részhelyszín]</i> <b>1 / 2 / 2 / 8</b>  <i>[fő kategória / település / latin elnevezés]</i> <b>praetorium</b> /municipium/canabae/vicus  <i>[fő kategória / település / angol elnevezés]</i> <b>governor's palace</b> (civilian town) municipium / (military town) canabae	<i>[fő kategória / település / alkategória]</i> város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus  <i>[fő kategória / település / részhelyszín]</i> 2 / 2 / 8  <i>[fő kategória / település / latin elnevezés]</i> municipium/canabae/vicus  <i>[fő kategória / település / angol elnevezés]</i> (civilian town) municipium / (military town) canabae

<sup>6</sup> Actual reference data displayed in the printed nomination dossier.



Page Nr. <sup>6</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - HU	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 31. column II. line 40-46.	2. Bevezetés 2.4. A helyszín és a kezelendő elemek bemutatása 2.4.3. Attribútumok 7. táblázat A Római Birodalom Határa nemzetközi sorozathelyszínen belül a Dunai Limes magyarországi szakasza kiemelkedő egyetemes értékeit hordozó attribútumok	[II. A folyami alrendszer komplexitásának érvényesülése / Kifejtés, jellemző értékfordozók] Aquincum legio tábora, katonavárosa, polgárvárosa, a hozzájuk tartozó temetőkkel együtt komplex régészeti topográfiai egységet alkot. A feltárt épületek közül néhány épületrészlet konzerválásra került, ezek a Világörökség várományos részhelyszín elemeit képezik. Szervesen kapcsolódik a legio tábor és a katonaváros település struktúrájához, Aquincum katonavárosának keleti szomszédságában, a Hajógyári-szigeten, közvetlenül a Barbaricummal szemben kiépült, fállal körülvett helytartói palota részben feltárt épületkomplexuma és kikötőjének rakpartja egyedülálló építészeti megoldásokkal reprezentálja Pannonia Inferior helytartójának hatalmát és gazdagságát a 2. század eleje és a 3. század közepe között.	[II. A folyami alrendszer komplexitásának érvényesülése / Kifejtés, jellemző értékfordozók] Aquincum legio tábora, katonavárosa, polgárvárosa, a hozzájuk tartozó temetőkkel együtt komplex régészeti topográfiai egységet alkot. A feltárt épületek közül néhány épületrészlet konzerválásra került, ezek a Világörökség várományos részhelyszín elemeit képezik.
p. 65. line 23-36.	6. A terület- és vidékfejlesztés lehetőségei 6.2. Megyei területfejlesztési programok	[Budapest és Pest megye] A főváros kapcsolódó fejlesztéseinek irányait a 2014-ben jóváhagyott Duna menti területek összehangolt fejlesztése tematikus fejlesztési program rögzíti. Az elmúlt évek belvárosi fejlesztései keretében megújult Március 15. téri ellenerőd a városi térrendszerbe integrált, didaktikus eszközökkel teszi értelmezhetővé a részhelyszínt és helyét az egykori teljes hazai határvédelmi rendszerben. A főváros és a kerületek – saját lehetőségeikre (és az EU támogatásokra) építve elsősorban a rakparti szabad terek vonzerejének növelésére, a kerékpáros elérhetőség (E) és a zöldfelületek fejlesztésére fókuszálnak. A limeshez kapcsolódóan a közeljövőben az állam tervez nagyobb szabású fejlesztést. „A Hajógyári-sziget közösségi és kulturális fejlesztési koncepciója” c., 2015-ben készült tanulmányterv a sziget déli részén egy komplex „kultúrparkba” ágyazottan tervezi a birodalmi jelentőségű helytartói palota bemutatását és mellette egy nagyszabású látogatóközpont kialakítását. A tanulmány egyúttal az óbudai római régészeti örökség-együttes tematikus programba szervezésére is javaslatot dolgoz ki. A hosszú távon megvalósítani tervezett projekthez szorosan kapcsolódik az Aquincum polgárvárost bemutató romkert és múzeum, valamint az aquincumi légiótábor bemutató romkert korszerűsítését, vonzerónövelő fejlesztését középtávon Európai Unió támogatással megvalósítani tervezett projekt.	[Budapest és Pest megye] A főváros kapcsolódó fejlesztéseinek irányait a 2014-ben jóváhagyott Duna menti területek összehangolt fejlesztése tematikus fejlesztési program rögzíti. Az elmúlt évek belvárosi fejlesztései keretében megújult [Budapest, V. kerület] Március 15. téri ellenerőd a városi térrendszerbe integrált, didaktikus eszközökkel teszi értelmezhetővé a részhelyszínt és helyét az egykori teljes hazai határvédelmi rendszerben. A főváros és a kerületek – saját lehetőségeikre (és az EU támogatásokra) építve elsősorban a rakparti szabad terek vonzerejének növelésére, a kerékpáros elérhetőség (E) és a zöldfelületek fejlesztésére fókuszálnak.
p. 67-68. line	6. A terület- és vidékfejlesztés lehetőségei 6.2. Megyei területfejlesztési programok  figures	Hajógyári-sziget közösségi és kulturális fejlesztésének koncepciója (forrás: Forster Központ) – and its attached figure  Hadrianus palota bemutató csarnoka – and its attached figure	-
p. 70. line 34-38.	7. A bemutatás fejlesztésének irányai 7.1. A bemutatás jelenlegi formái 12. táblázat: A felterjesztett	A bemutatóhelyek többsége a Dunakanyarban, de mindegyik a magyarországi Duna középső 200 km-es szakaszán (Tokod és Paks között) található. A 3. kerületi helytartói palota bemutatásra koncepció szintű tervek készültek, amely a más vonatkozásban is kiemelt jelentőségű Hajógyári-sziget integrált	A bemutatóhelyek többsége a Dunakanyarban, de mindegyik a magyarországi Duna középső 200 km-es szakaszán (Tokod és Paks között) található. Több részhelyszín bemutatása

Page Nr. <sup>6</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - HU	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
	részhelyszínek bemutatási formái	fejlesztését irányozza elő. A tervezet 2020 után látja reálisnak a megvalósítást. Több részhelyszínen bemutatása prioritást élvez, azonban a jelentős fejlesztési és fenntartási költségek miatt csak több kezelési cikluson átívelően tervezhető.	prioritást élvez, azonban a jelentős fejlesztési és fenntartási költségek miatt csak több kezelési cikluson átívelően tervezhető.
p. 81. line 36-38.	7. A bemutatás fejlesztésének irányai 7.5. Infrastruktúra (Megközelíthetőség, meglévő és fejlesztendő kényelmi szolgáltatások) 7.5.1.1. A turisztikai fejlesztés helyszínei és működtetése	- Budapesten két szomszédos, kapcsolódó részhelyszínen (Aquincum polgárváros (municipium) - Római Strandfürdő - Nánási út 3., Ulcisia 16. burgus és Flórián tér és környéke, Aquincum 2-3. századi legiótábora (castra legionis) - Aquincum katonavárosa (canabae) - Hajógyári sziget és öböl, Helytartói palota és kikötője);	- Budapesten két szomszédos, kapcsolódó részhelyszínen (Aquincum polgárváros (municipium)- Római Strandfürdő-Nánási út 3. Ulcisia 16. burgus és Flórián tér és környéke, Aquincum 2-3. századi legiótábora (castra legionis) - Aquincum katonavárosa (canabae).
p. 86. 12-14.	7. A bemutatás fejlesztésének irányai 7.6. Fejlesztési projektek (folyamatban lévő és előkészítés alatt álló) 7.6.2. A VEKOP program	A Hajógyári-szigeten részben feltárt helytartói palota maradványai más forrásból kerülnek majd fejlesztésre, amely látogatóközponttal, múzeumi funkciókkal, a sziget teljes területének közösségi célú megújítására szolgáló más fejlesztésekkel gazdagítja a helyszínt.	-
p. 102. line 31. column II.III.	9. Kockázatok, konfliktusok megelőzése, kezelése 9.4. Egyes részhelyszínek veszélyeztetettsége 13. táblázat Természeti adottságokkal, potenciális természeti katasztrófákkal összefüggő fenyegetettség	[Részhelyszíni száma neve] Horány, Ulcisia 8. kikötőerőd Hajógyári sziget és öböl, Helytartói palota és kikötője Duna-meder, Annamatia 12. burgus  [Megye, település] Pest megye: Szigetmonostor Bp. 3. kerület Tolna megye: Bölcske; Bács-Kiskun megye: Solt	[Részhelyszíni száma neve] Horány, Ulcisia 8. kikötőerőd Duna-meder, Annamatia 12. burgus  [Megye, település] Pest megye: Szigetmonostor Tolna megye: Bölcske; Bács-Kiskun megye: Solt
p. 102-103. line 39-41. line 1-4.	9. Kockázatok, konfliktusok megelőzése, kezelése 9.4. Egyes részhelyszínek veszélyeztetettsége	A vízzel összefüggő veszélyeztetettség megelőzése, mérséklése, megelőzése az érintett vízügyi igazgatóságok és katasztrófavédelmi igazgatóságokkal partnerségben történik. A Duna medrében lévő részhelyszínek, ha azok fedettek maradnak, nem veszélyeztetettek, bemutatás esetén (távlatban a helytartói palota) a vízelöntés megelőzése csak költséges mérnöki beavatkozás esetén lehetséges. Tekintettel a részhelyszíni birodalmi jelentőségére, hosszabb távon a Kormány számol vele. A jelenleg is látható (pl. ártérben lévő) részhelyszínek esetén a folyamatos monitorozás, árvízvet követően a megőrzési állapot ellenőrzése, szükség esetén a konzerválás megújítása indokolt.	A vízzel összefüggő veszélyeztetettség megelőzése, mérséklése, megelőzése az érintett vízügyi igazgatóságok és katasztrófavédelmi igazgatóságokkal partnerségben történik. A Duna medrében lévő részhelyszínek, ha azok fedettek maradnak, nem veszélyeztetettek, bemutatás esetén a vízelöntés megelőzése csak költséges mérnöki beavatkozás esetén lehetséges. A jelenleg is látható (pl. ártérben lévő) részhelyszínek esetén a folyamatos monitorozás, árvízvet követően a megőrzési állapot ellenőrzése, szükség esetén a konzerválás megújítása indokolt.
p. 105. line 23-27.	10. A Kezelési terv megvalósítása 10.1. A jövőbeni cselekvés ütemezése	- Turisztikai fejlesztés első ütemének megvalósítása - EuroVelo kiépítése, Nemzetközi Víziturisztikai útvonal állomásainak időarányos kiépítése GINOP forrásból	- Turisztikai fejlesztés első ütemének megvalósítása - EuroVelo kiépítése, Nemzetközi Víziturisztikai útvonal állomásainak

Page Nr. <sup>6</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - HU	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
	10.1.2. EU forrásból támogatott és egyéb fejlesztések megvalósítása 2020-ig	<p>- Hajógyári-sziget (Helytartói palota és térsége) kormányprogram időarányos részének megvalósítása</p> <p>- minden helyszínt érintően az információátadást biztosító fejlesztések megvalósítása</p>	<p>időarányos kiépítése GINOP forrásból</p> <p>- minden helyszínt érintően az információátadást biztosító fejlesztések megvalósítása</p>
p. 105. line 42-46.	10. A Kezelési terv megvalósítása 10.1. A jövőbeni cselekvés ütemezése 10.1.3. Középtávú (2023-ig) cselekvési program kidolgozása és megvalósítása	<p>- Országos Limes Kulturális Turisztikai Fejlesztési Koncepció és a jelenleg készülő turisztikai terv intézkedéseinek időarányos megvalósítása;</p> <p>- Hajógyári-sziget (Helytartói palota és térsége) kormányprogram 2. ütemének megvalósítása;</p> <p>- A limes marketing program megvalósítása az EU GINOP forrásból támogatott országos turisztikai marketingprogram részeként;</p>	<p>- Országos Limes Kulturális Turisztikai Fejlesztési Koncepció és a jelenleg készülő turisztikai terv intézkedéseinek időarányos megvalósítása;</p> <p>- A limes marketing program megvalósítása az EU GINOP forrásból támogatott országos turisztikai marketingprogram részeként;</p>
p. 106. line 19-40.	10. A Kezelési terv megvalósítása 10.1. A jövőbeni cselekvés ütemezése	<p>10.1.4. Hosszú távú (2030-ig) cselekvési program kidolgozása és megvalósítása</p> <p>2. Védőövezetek optimalizálásához szükséges telekalakítások végrehajtása, ingatlan nyilvántartáson történő átvezetése</p> <p>3. CLIR adatbázis bővítése:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Digitális kulturális örökségvédelmi és ingatlan nyilvántartási rendszerek (tulajdonviszony, művelési ág, védelmek, korlátozások, terhelések) összekapcsolásához szükséges jogi, műszaki és humán kapacitási feltételek megteremtése, a rendszerek összekapcsolásával az aktuális adatok folyamatos nyilvántartásának biztosítása;</li> <li>- részhelyszínek monitorozásán alapuló állapot-nyilvántartás, veszélyeztetettség-nyilvántartás, fejlesztés-nyilvántartás, látogatottság-nyilvántartás</li> <li>- Kapcsolódás esetleg a FRE nemzetközi digitális tudásbázishoz</li> <li>- Kutatóhelyek, archívumok, könyvtárak releváns digitális állományának elérhetősége, új kutatások, diplomamunkák digitális hozzáférése</li> </ul> <p>4. Hajógyári-sziget kormányprogram további ütemeinek megvalósítása</p> <p>5. Kisebb látogatóközpont-fejlesztések következő ütemének megvalósítása</p> <p>6. Birodalmi és európai jelentőségű részhelyszínek ütemezett feltárása, konzerválása, hosszú távú megőrzésének biztosítása,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- specifikus kezelési feltételeinek (humán, pénzügyi stb.) megteremtése és jelentőségéhez méltó bemutatása, térségi turisztikai programokba integrálása</li> </ul> <p>7. Helyszínen bővítésével (további részhelyszínek felterjesztésével) kapcsolatos előkészítő feladatok végrehajtása;</p> <p>8. Részhelyszínek táj- és településszerkezeti integrációjának, táj- és településképi megjelenésének fejlesztése, művelési ág</p>	<p>10.1.4. Hosszú távú (2030-ig) cselekvési program kidolgozása és megvalósítása</p> <p>1. Védőövezetek optimalizálásához szükséges telekalakítások végrehajtása, ingatlan nyilvántartáson történő átvezetése</p> <p>2. CLIR adatbázis bővítése:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Digitális kulturális örökségvédelmi és ingatlan nyilvántartási rendszerek (tulajdonviszony, művelési ág, védelmek, korlátozások, terhelések) összekapcsolásához szükséges jogi, műszaki és humán kapacitási feltételek megteremtése, a rendszerek összekapcsolásával az aktuális adatok folyamatos nyilvántartásának biztosítása;</li> <li>- részhelyszínek monitorozásán alapuló állapot-nyilvántartás, veszélyeztetettség-nyilvántartás, fejlesztés-nyilvántartás, látogatottság-nyilvántartás</li> <li>- Kapcsolódás esetleg a FRE nemzetközi digitális tudásbázishoz</li> <li>- Kutatóhelyek, archívumok, könyvtárak releváns digitális állományának elérhetősége, új kutatások, diplomamunkák digitális hozzáférése</li> </ul> <p>3. Kisebb látogatóközpont-fejlesztések következő ütemének megvalósítása</p> <p>4. Birodalmi és európai jelentőségű részhelyszínek ütemezett feltárása, konzerválása, hosszú távú megőrzésének biztosítása,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- specifikus kezelési feltételeinek (humán, pénzügyi stb.) megteremtése és jelentőségéhez méltó bemutatása, térségi turisztikai programokba integrálása</li> </ul>

Page Nr. <sup>6</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - HU	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<p>váltások, fásítások, tájrendezések, útépitések stb. megvalósítása.</p> <p>9. Következő kezelési ciklus kezelési tervének elkészítése.</p>	<p>5. Helyszín bővítésével (további részhelyszínek felterjesztésével) kapcsolatos előkészítő feladatok végrehajtása;</p> <p>6. Részhelyszínek táj- és településszerkezeti integrációjának, táj- és településképi megjelenésének fejlesztése, művelési ág váltások, fásítások, tájrendezések, útépitések stb. megvalósítása.</p> <p>7. Következő kezelési ciklus kezelési tervének elkészítése.</p>
p. 114. line 47-49. column I.	<p>10. A Kezelési terv megvalósítása</p> <p>10.4. Megvalósítási intézkedéscsomagok nagyságrendi költségbecslése</p> <p>15. táblázat</p> <p>Az alábbi táblázat a főbb költségösszetevőket tartalmazza az ideális nettó költségek becsült nagyságrendjével</p>	<p><i>[Felterjesztéshez és a fejlesztési prioritások megvalósításához szükséges feltérési-kutatási feladatok végrehajtása]</i></p> <p><i>[Költségtételek]</i></p> <p>Bemutatás szempontjából nagy prioritású részhelyszínek feltérési, kutatási, konzerválási feladatainak elvégzése (Komárom, Budapest – Hajógyári-sziget)</p>	<p><i>[Felterjesztéshez és a fejlesztési prioritások megvalósításához szükséges feltérési-kutatási feladatok végrehajtása]</i></p> <p><i>[Költségtételek]</i></p> <p>Bemutatás szempontjából nagy prioritású részhelyszínek feltérési, kutatási, konzerválási feladatainak elvégzése (Komárom)</p>

## FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES

### MANAGEMENT PLAN – SUMMARY CONSERVATION STATEMENT AND ACTION PLAN

FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – DANUBE LIMES IN HUNGARY. TENTATIVE WORLD HERITAGE SITE. WORLD HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN REPRESENTING A SECTION OF THE NOMINATION DOCUMENTATION FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

(The English version – submitted on DVD of the Supplements)

Page Nr. <sup>7</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - ENG	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 10. line 33-37. column II.III.IV.V.	1. Director's Summary 1.3. Brief description of the tentative site 1.3.2. Classification of the component parts from a management perspective	<i>[Main category / settlement / English sub-category]</i> governor's palace (civilian town) municipium /military town/ vicus  <i>[Main category / settlement / Hungarian sub-category]</i> helytartói palota város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus  <i>[Main category / settlement / Component parts]</i> 1 / 2 / 2 / 8  <i>[Main category / settlement / Latin designation]</i> praetorium / municipium /canabae/vicus	<i>[Main category / settlement / English sub-category]</i> / English sub-category] (civilian town) municipium /military town/vicus  <i>[Main category / settlement / Hungarian sub-category]</i> / Hungarian sub-category] város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus  <i>Main category / settlement / Component parts]</i> 2 / 2 / 8  <i>[Main category / settlement / Latin designation]</i> municipium/canabae/vicus
p. 11. line 16-19.	1. Director's Summary 1.3. Brief description of the tentative site 1.3.2. Classification of the component parts from a management perspective	Amongst the 31 component parts with no visible remains on the surface, another 20 have the realistic possibility that the historic remains will be displayed within the foreseeable future (this includes some that are in need of excavation, such as at Komárom-Szóny, Óbuda, Hajógyári Island or Kölked).	Amongst the 31 component parts with no visible remains on the surface, another 15 have the realistic possibility that the historic remains will be displayed within the foreseeable future (this includes some that are in need of excavation, such as at Komárom-Szóny or Kölked).
p. 30. line 39-42. column II. III. IV. VI.	2. Introduction 2.4. Introduction of the Site and the Elements to be Managed 2.4.2.Types of Elements Comprising the Site 2.4.2.2. Categories of Clusters and Component Parts (Original Function within the Roman Border Protection System) Table 4. Types of component parts and clusters (former role in the Roman border protection system)	<i>[Main category / settlement / English sub-category]</i> governor's palace (civilian town) municipium /military town/ vicus  <i>[Main category / settlement / Hungarian sub-category]</i> helytartói palota város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus  <i>[Main category / settlement / Component parts]</i> 1 / 2 / 2 / 8  <i>[Main category / settlement / Latin designation]</i> praetorium / municipium /canabae/vicus	<i>[Main category / settlement / English sub-category]</i> / English sub-category] (civilian town) municipium /military town/vicus  <i>[Main category / settlement / Hungarian sub-category]</i> / Hungarian sub-category] város (polgárváros) /katonaváros/vicus  <i>Main category / settlement / Component parts]</i> 2 / 2 / 8  <i>[Main category / settlement / Latin designation]</i> municipium/canabae/vicus

<sup>7</sup> Actual reference data displayed in the printed nomination dossier.

Page Nr. <sup>7</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - ENG	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
p. 34. column II. line 8-14.	2. Introduction 2.4. Introduction of the Site and the Elements to be Managed 2.4.3. Attributes Table 7. The attributes bearing outstanding universal value in the Danube Limes in Hungary within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire international serial site	[II. <i>The effectiveness of the complexity of the river subsystem / Explanation and characteristic barriers of value</i> ] The legionary fortress, canabae and municipium of Aquincum along with their associated cemeteries make up a complex archaeological topographical unit. A few sections of the excavated buildings have been conserved, and these comprise elements of the tentative World Heritage component part. <b>Integrally linked to the structure of the legionary fortress and canabae, the partially excavated building complex and river port embankment of the governor's palace enclosed by a wall neighboring the canabae of Aquincum to the east on Hajógyári Island directly across from Barbaricum represents the power and wealth of the governor of Pannonia Inferior between the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries.</b>	[II. <i>The effectiveness of the complexity of the river subsystem / Explanation and characteristic barriers of value</i> ] The legionary fortress, canabae and municipium of Aquincum along with their associated cemeteries make up a complex archaeological topographical unit. A few sections of the excavated buildings have been conserved, and these comprise elements of the tentative World Heritage component part.
p. 35. line 11-14. column II.	2. Introduction 2.4. Introduction of the Site and the Elements to be Managed 2.4.3. Attributes Table 7. The attributes bearing outstanding universal value in the Danube Limes in Hungary within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire international serial site	[IV. <i>Documents of its role as a basis for the transmission and dissemination of the common intellectual culture of the danube region / Explanation and characteristic barriers of value</i> ] Numerous finds of European reknown (frescos, mosaics, sculptures, tomb fragments and small objects with significance to industrial arts) from Brigetio, Aquincum – <b>Hajógyári sziget</b> , Intercisa and Lussonium are housed in the Hungarian National Museum as well as the museums of Győr, Komárom, Esztergom, Budapest Historical Museum, Dunaújváros and Paks.	[IV. <i>Documents of its role as a basis for the transmission and dissemination of the common intellectual culture of the danube region / Explanation and characteristic barriers of value</i> ] Numerous finds of European reknown (frescos, mosaics, sculptures, tomb fragments and small objects with significance to industrial arts) from Brigetio, Aquincum, Intercisa and Lussonium are housed in the Hungarian National Museum as well as in the museums of Győr, Komárom, Esztergom, the Budapest Historical Museum, Dunaújváros and Paks.
p. 68-69. line 33-39. line 1-9.	6. Opportunities for regional and rural development 6.2. County Regional Development Programs	[ <i>Budapest and Pest County</i> ] The direction of the development projects related to the capital is set down in the <b>thematic development program for the coordinated development of Danube Valley areas</b> adopted in 2014. The counter-fort at Március 15 Square renovated in the context of the downtown development projects is integrated into the system of urban spaces, and the component part and its place in the entire former domestic border defense system is made understandable through educational tools. The capital and its districts, building upon their own opportunities (and EU support) are primarily focusing on increasing the attractiveness of the open spaces along the embankment, <b>accessibility by bicycle (E)</b> and the development of green spaces. In connection with the limes, the state is planning large-scale development projects in the near future. <b>The study plan prepared in 2015 entitled "The Hajógyári Island Community</b>	[ <i>Budapest and Pest County</i> ] The direction of the development projects related to the capital is set down in the <b>thematic development program for the coordinated development of Danube Valley areas</b> adopted in 2014. The counter-fort at Március 15. tér renovated in the context of the downtown development projects is integrated into the system of urban spaces, and the component part and its place in the entire former domestic border defense system is made understandable through educational tools.



Page Nr. <sup>7</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - ENG	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		<b>and Cultural Development Concept” plans</b> on exhibiting the governor’s palace of empire-wide significance and the construction of a large visitor center next to it within a complex “cultural park” on the southern section of the island. At the same time, the study formulated a recommendation to integrate this into a thematic program with the Roman archaeological heritage ensemble in Óbuda. Closely connected with this project planned to be implemented in the long term is the planned project for the modernization and improvement of the attraction of the <b>Archaeological Park and Museum Displaying the Municipium of Aquincum, as well as the Archaeological Park Displaying the Fortress of Aquincum</b> to be realized in the medium term through European Union support.	The capital and its districts, building upon their own opportunities (and EU support) are primarily focusing on increasing the attractiveness of the open spaces along the embankment, <b>accessibility by bicycle (E)</b> and the development of green spaces. In connection with the limes, the state is planning large-scale development projects in the near future.
p. 70. whole page to be deleted	6. Opportunities for regional and rural development 6.2. County Regional Development Programs	Hajógyári Island Community and Cultural Development Concept (source: Forster Center) – and its attached figure	-
p. 71. line 1-5.	6. Opportunities for regional and rural development 6.2. County Regional Development Programs	<b>Hadrianus palota bemutató csarnoka</b> 01 cultural event spaces, house of learning and youth center; 02 event spaces, offices, studios and institutions; 03 Roman period thematic park; 04 creative and adventure park, offices, indoor sports and outdoor sports; 05 dock district, startup offices and institutions; 06 adventure park, sports, recreation, rental park and event space; 07 gate area, parking lot and security) ( <b>HALL DISPLAYING HADRIAN PALACE</b> ) – and its attached figure	-
p. 74-75. line 39-43. line 1-2.	7. Orientation of Development Projects for presentation 7.1. Current forms of presentation	The majority of the exhibited sites are in the Danube Bend region, and all of them are in the middle 200 km section of the Danube in Hungary (between Tokod and Paks). <b>Plans on the conceptual level for the exhibition of the governor’s palace in the 3<sup>rd</sup> District have been prepared, which are envisaged within the Hajógyári Island integrated development project that is of outstanding significance in other respects as well.</b> The realization of the plan can be realistically foreseen after 2020. The presentation plans for numerous component parts have the benefit of being priorities, but due to the significant development and maintenance expenses can only be expected over the course of several management cycles.	The majority of the exhibited sites are in the Danube Bend region, and all of them are in the middle 200 km section of the Danube in Hungary (between Tokod and Paks). The realization of the plan can be realistically foreseen after 2020. The presentation plans for numerous component parts have the benefit of being priorities, but due to the significant development and maintenance expenses can only be expected over the course of several management cycles.
p. 86. line 19-20.	7. Orientation of Development Projects for presentation 7.5. Infrastructure (Accessibility, and existing and future services to be developed) 7.5.1.1. The Sites and Operation of Tourism Development Projects	- two neighboring related component parts in Budapest (Aquincum municipium – Roman Baths - Nánási út 3, Ulcisia 16 watchtower [burgus] and Flórián Square and surroundings, Aquincum 2 <sup>nd</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century legionary fortress [castra legionis] - Aquincum canabae - <b>Hajógyári Island and inlet, Governor’s Palace and harbor</b> );	- two neighboring related component parts in Budapest (Aquincum municipium – Roman Baths - Nánási út 3, Ulcisia 16 watchtower [burgus] and Flórián Square and surroundings, Aquincum 2 <sup>nd</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> century legionary



Page Nr. <sup>7</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - ENG	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
			fortress [castra legionis] - Aquincum canabae;
p. 91. line 8-10.	7. Orientation of Development Projects for presentation 7.6. Development projects (underway and under preparation) 7.6.2. The Competitive Central Hungary Operative Program	The partially excavated remains of the governor's palace on Hajógyári Island will be developed using other resources, and will include a visitor center, museum functions and other development projects for the rejuvenation of the entire territory of the island for community purposes.	-
p. 107. column II-III. line 31-32.	9. Prevention and management of risks and conflicts 9.4. Threats to Particular Component Parts Table 13. Threat related to natural conditions and potential natural disasters	[Name of the component parts] Horány, Ulcisia 8. bridgehead Hajógyári Island and inlet, governor's palace and harbor Duna-meder, Annamatia 12. bridgehead  [County and town] Pest county, Szigetmonostor Budapest, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District Tolna county, Bólcské; Bács-Kiskun county, Solt	[Name of the component parts] Horány, Ulcisia 8. bridgehead Duna-meder, Annamatia 12. bridgehead  [County and town] Pest county, Szigetmonostor Tolna county, Bólcské; Bács-Kiskun county, Solt
p. 107-108. line 42-45. line 1-3.	9. Prevention and management of risks and conflicts 9.4. Threats to Particular Component Parts	The prevention or moderation of danger related to water will take place in partnership with the affected water management directorate and disaster prevention directorate. The component parts in the Danube riverbed, if they remain covered are not endangered, but if they are displayed (planned in the long term for the governor's palace) the prevention of flooding is only possible through expensive engineering interventions. Considering the significance of the component part in the empire, the government is expecting this in the long term. In the case of the component parts that are presently visible (e.g. in the floodplain), it is justified to perform continuous monitoring, to check of the state of conservation following floods and to perform renewed conservation when necessary.	The prevention or moderation of danger related to water will take place in partnership with the affected water management directorate and disaster prevention directorate. The component parts in the Danube riverbed, if they remain covered are not endangered, but if they are displayed the prevention of flooding is only possible through expensive engineering interventions. In the case of the component parts that are presently visible (e.g. in the floodplain), it is justified to perform continuous monitoring, to check of the state of conservation following floods and to perform renewed conservation when necessary.
p. 110-111. line 32-37. line 6-11.	10. Implementation of the Management plan 10.1. Scheduling of Future Actions	10.1.2. Implementation of EU-Supported and Other Development Projects (up to 2020) - The implementation of the first phase of tourism development. - The development of the EuroVelo route and the stations of the International Water Tourism route over time through Economic Development and Innovation Operative Program funds. - The partial implementation over time of the government program for Hajógyári Island (governor's palace and vicinity). - The implementation of development projects for the provision of information affecting every site.  10.1.3. Development and Implementation of the Medium-Term Action Program (up to 2023)	10.1.2. Implementation of EU-Supported and Other Development Projects (up to 2020) - The implementation of the first phase of tourism development. - The development of the EuroVelo route and the stations of the International Water Tourism route over time through Economic Development and Innovation Operative Program funds. - The implementation of development projects for the provision of information affecting every site.

Page Nr. <sup>7</sup> column, line of the Management Plan - ENG	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
		(...) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The implementation over time of the measures of the national <b>Limes Cultural Tourism Development Concept</b> and the tourism plan that is presently being completed.</li> <li>- The implementation of phase 2 of the government program for Hajógyári Island (governor's palace and vicinity).</li> <li>- The implementation of the limes marketing program as a part of the national tourism marketing program supported by the EU Economic Development and Innovation Operative Program.</li> </ul>	10.1.3. Development and Implementation of the Medium-Term Action Program (up to 2023) (...) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The implementation over time of the measures of the national <b>Limes Cultural Tourism Development Concept</b> and the tourism plan that is presently being completed.</li> <li>- The implementation of the limes marketing program as a part of the national tourism marketing program supported by the EU Economic Development and Innovation Operative Program.</li> </ul>
p. 111. line 45.	10. Implementation of the Management plan 10.1. Scheduling of Future Actions 10.1.4. Development and Implementation of the Long-Term Action Program (up to 2030)	<b>3. The implementation of the further phases of the Hajógyári Island government program.</b>	-
p. 120. line 23-25. column I.	10. Implementation of the Management plan 10.4. Approximate Budget Appraisal for the Implementation Packages Table 15. The following table contains the main expense components with the estimated order of magnitude of the net expenses	<i>[Performance of excavation/research tasks necessary for the nomination and the realization of development priorities]</i> Performance of excavation, research and conservation tasks at high priority component parts from the aspect of presentation (Komárom, Budapest-Hajógyári Island).	<i>[Performance of excavation/research tasks necessary for the nomination and the realization of development priorities]</i> Performance of excavation, research and conservation tasks at high priority component parts from the aspect of presentation (Komárom).

**NOMINATION DOSSIER**  
**FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE – THE DANUBE LIMES**

**DVDs attached to the Nomination**

**DVD I**

**Attached to Volume I of the Nomination Dossier**

Related part	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
II Parts specific to State Parties	2.3. HU documents A Római Birodalom határai – A Dunai Limes KET	This is the complete version of the Hungarian Management Plan in Hungarian. The plan modifications are indicated in Part III	Corrections can be followed in Part III
III. Photos	3.3. HU Photos	70a_4_Ground plan of the governor's palace	70a_4_Ground plan of the thermae maiores

**DVD II**

**Attached to Supplement Volumes**

Related part	Chapter	Sentence with the part to be corrected (highlighted with yellow)	Proposed correction by the States Parties
II Parts specific to State Parties	2.3. HU documents Management Plan HU ENG	This is the complete version of the Hungarian Management Plan in English. The plan modifications are indicated in Part III.	Corrections can be followed in Part III.
II Parts specific to State Parties	2.3. HU documents Summary Conservation Statement	The Summary Conservation Statement is part of the III. Volume of the Supplement Volumes. The corrections are indicated in Part III.	Corrections can be followed in Part III.

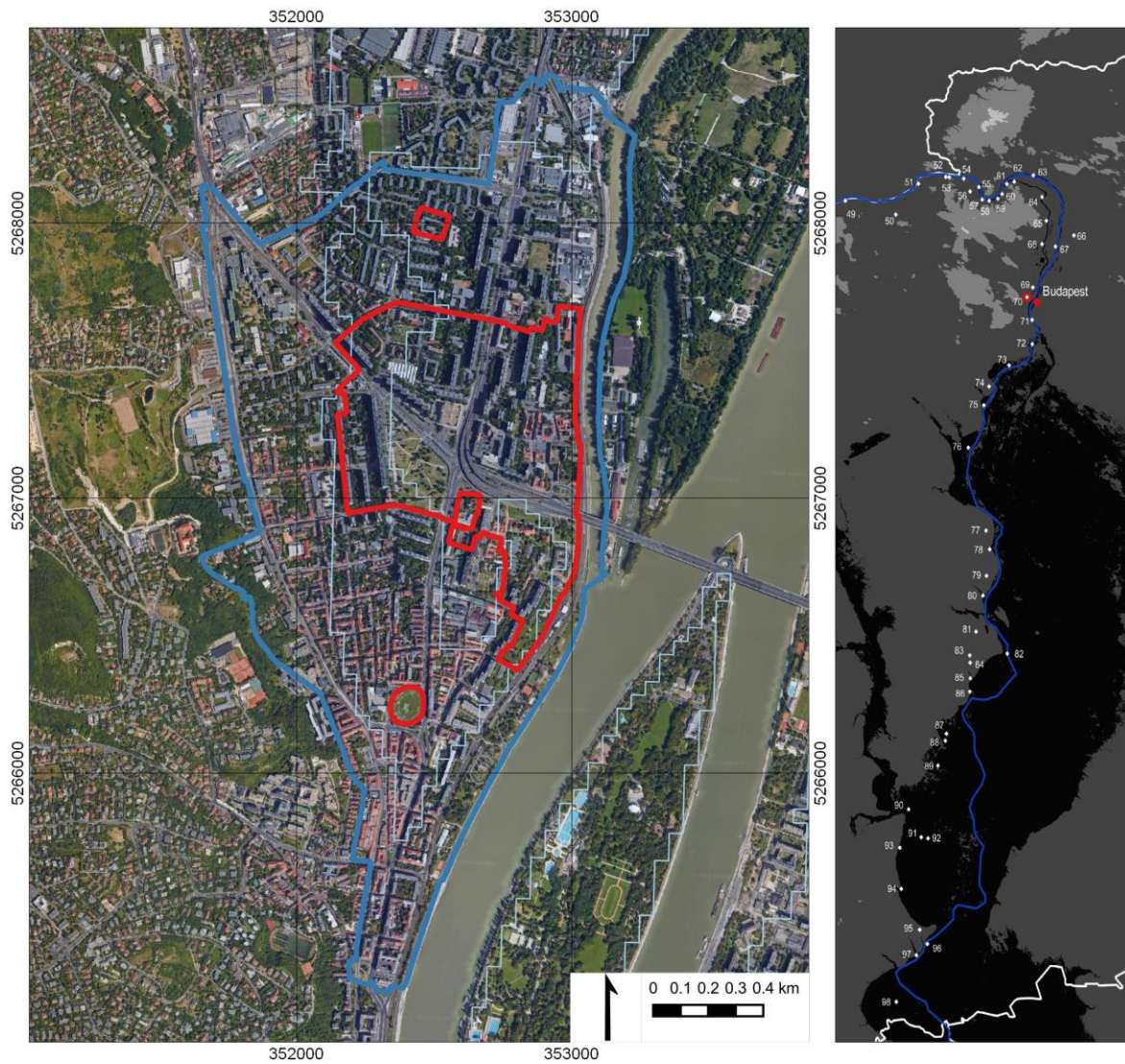
---

**Cluster 70**

---

**Budapest III. kerület –  
Aquincum legió tábor és canabae**

---



**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes**

- 70: Budapest III. kerület - Aquincum legio tábor és canabae
- 70a: Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke - Aquincum legio tábor, canabae, erőd
- 70b: Budapest III. kerület - canabae, Hercules-villa
- 70c: Budapest III. kerület - Katonavárosi amphitheatrum

**Legend**

- Nominated Property
- Buffer Zone
- Range of 100-year flood

Projection: UTM Zone 34T (EPSG: 32634)  
 Date: 11/2019  
 Base map: ©maps.google.com/  
 Cadastre: Official Hungarian cadastre





#### Statement of Significance / Justification for inscription / Contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property as a whole

- Two legionary fortresses are nominated from Hungary: Brigetio and Aquincum. The Aquincum fortress has been built at a strategically important location. The partly excavated fortress witnessed exceptionally important archaeological structures, like the military bath at Flórián square and the house of the tribunus laticlavus with an inner Mithras sanctuary at the southern gate. The southern wall of the Late Roman fortress in the eastern part of the former legionary camp has an extraordinary murus sinus et cornutus (curving wall) with U-shaped interval-towers. The military town had a densely built insular system, detectable by smallscale excavations. Some uncovered residential buildings were richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics.
- The Hercules Villa excavated at Meggyfa utca 21 and exhibited as a museum with the famous mosaic floor from the time of the Severus dynasty depicting the confrontation between Hercules and the centaur Nessus is an extraordinary example of 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman art.
- The 131.8 × 108.4 meter large amphitheater of the canabae with double ringing walls and a capacity of 12-13 000 people built by the engineering corps of the legio II adiutrix and its associated shrine to Nemesis is not only an exceptional example of Roman architecture and entertainment strategy. It belongs to the best practice examples of Hungarian historical monument restorations after the second world war as well.

#### Description / History and Development

The nominated cluster contains the area of the legionary fortress of Aquincum erected in 89 A.D., and a part of the military town (canabae) around the fort. The buffer zone encompasses the entire military town, included two Roman buildings as separate component parts inside of the cluster: the conserved ruins of the Hercules villa, a villa urbana with excellent mosaics from the Severian period, and the ruins of the military amphitheatre built around the middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> century, at the southern edge of the canabae as well as a section of the Danube.

#### History of Research

The military installations of Aquincum were lying hidden under the houses of Óbuda for a great deal of time. The Roman ruins were interpreted as the royal centre of the Hunnic king Attila and the chieftain of the Hungarian conquest, Árpád in the Gesta Hungarorum of Anonymus, written in the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The first archaeological excavation in Aquincum was carried out by István Schönvisner in the thermae maiores of the legionary fortress in 1778, which became also the first protected and exhibited historical monument of Hungary under a protective structure. When the development of modern Óbuda began the remains were used as a quarry, but it was at this time that the desire to study and preserve them arose as well. The first finds were sent to the Imperial court in Vienna. Many Roman finds from Aquincum were given to the Hungarian National Museum in the 19<sup>th</sup> century after 1812, until the foundation of the Aquincum Museum was built in 1894-1896 among the excavated ruins of the civil town. Continuous excavation activity began in Aquincum in the last third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until now by the archaeologists of the Aquincum Museum. The precise groundplan and chronology of the fortress is known from the systematic rescue excavations of the Aquincum Museum carried out from the 1960s until 1990. The excavations and studies of small areas often did not make it possible to analyze the remains that were uncovered. It was only the urban development that began in the 1970s that brought remains to the surface that made identification of the exact extent and chronology of the military structures in Aquincum possible. The fortress was partially excavated between 1980 and 1990. The villa was excavated by István Wellner, 1958-1966. The remains of the amphitheatre were well known in the Middle Ages as the castle of Kurzan, one of the chieftains of the Hungarian Conquest in 895 in the Gesta Hungarorum of

### History of Research

Anonymus (beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century) and in 14<sup>th</sup>-century charters. It was shown as castle ruin on maps of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, too. The area has been overbuilt later, the Roman structure has been restored and exhibited as Roman historic monument by the architect László Gerő in the beginning of the 1940s. Research history:

- first excavation by István Schönvisner in the legionary fortress, 1778
- continuous excavation activity of the Aquincum Museum since the last third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century



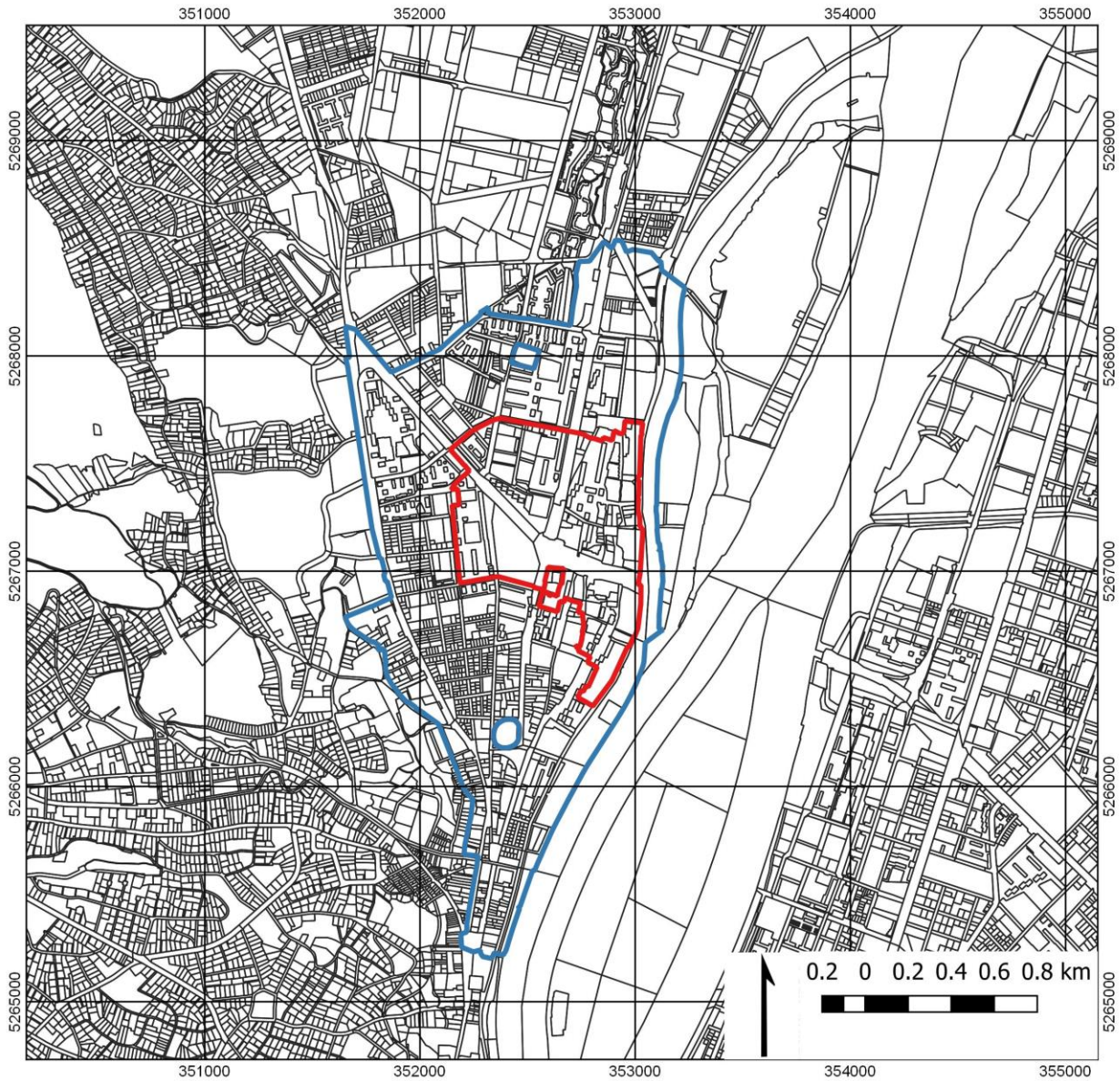
---

**Component part 70a**

---

**Budapest III. kerület  
Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd**

---



**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes**

**70a: Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke - Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd**

**Legend**

- ▭ Nominated Property
- ▭ Buffer Zone

Projection: UTM Zone 34T (EPSG: 32634)  
 Date: 11/2019  
 Base map: © maps.google.com  
 Cadastre: Official Hungarian cadastre



ID Nr.	State Party	County	Municipality
70a	Hungary	Pest	Budapest

Name of component part	National Monument Nr.
Budapest III. kerület Flórián tér és környéke – Aquincum legió tábor, canabae, erőd	KÖH 45926, 45907, 55846,

Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated component part
Taking into account the lot boundaries, the core zone contains the ala fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress and the Tábórvárosi Museum.

	Area in ha	Coordinates of Central Point (UTM)
Component part	74,9008	34 T 326946, 5106827
Buffer zone	225,3056	

Ownership	
State	x
County	
Municipality	x
Private	
Other	

Type	
Legionary fortress	x
Fort	
Fortlet	
Watchtower	
Civil settlement	x
Cemetery	
Other	

Dating
73 AD – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD

Description of component part
<p>There are three component parts of the nominated component (70a-c). The largest area, taking into account the lot boundaries, contains the ala fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress and the Tábórvárosi Museum. The buffer zone encompasses the entire military town, bounded by the lot borders: Budaújlak to the south, where Roman era stone buildings stand, and the western side of Bécsi út, where there were a cemetery and industrial area, laying outside the territory of the military town, but being integral parts of it. We consider it important to include the industrial structures in the buffer zone, which are memorials connected to the military that can be preserved, but not to include the cemetery. The situation in the northern part of the military town is similar. We do not consider the graves of the Raktárrét Cemetery as a part of the World Heritage, except the Mozaik utca bridgehead. The site of the legionary fortress of Aquincum is situated in the centre of the 3<sup>rd</sup> district of Budapest called Óbuda (Old Buda), where large scale excavations were performed in the 1970s, before the construction works of the blocks of flats and the Flórián supermarket (store house) at Flórián square. The earliest military fort of an ala in Óbuda was built in the year 73 A. D. by the ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana on the basis of its fragmentary construction inscription. After its destruction during the Sarmatian wars in 92-93, it was only built in stone in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. It must have been that time the fortification of the equites singulares. The fragments of this were uncovered under the Aquincum (today Ramada Plaza) Hotel, and the line of the fort wall as well as the location of the two gateways have been indicated in the</p>

Description of component part
<p>paving. During the course of the excavations the headquarters building (principia) and the barracks also came to light. Presumably the legionary fortress also had an early palisade phase from the time of the emperor Domitian (after 89), constructed by the legio II adiutrix, but the extent of this is unknown at the present. The stone fortress is from no later than the Hadrian era (98-138), and has an area of 476 × 570 m with internal square towers. The towers of the southern gate were also square, extending partially beyond the wall surface, and it may be presumed that the other gateways were also like this. The eastern gate was remodeled, and octagonal towers were erected. Of the defensive works and interior buildings, the elements that are known and are in part exhibited are the largest building complex of the fortress, which were the military baths that are at the Flórián tér underpass (according to an inscription placed in 268, these are the <i>thermae maiores</i>, or “larger baths”), the house of the <i>tribunus laticlavus</i> (deputy commander) and the shrine to Mithras constructed in this house at the southern gate, the eastern and southern fortress gates and a section of the barracks. Some parts of the fortress (eastern gate, gate of the principia, military bath) were remodelled in the age of emperor Gallienus after 260 (the <i>thermae maiores</i> in 268). The Late Roman legionary fortress, the seat of the <i>dux Valeriae</i> was built in the age of Constantine the Great in the eastern part of the former legionary fortress, extended to the east with U-shaped interval towers. The building complex of the former <i>thermae maiores</i> became the palace of the <i>dux</i>, serving for government purposes. Until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century the Late Roman fortress was restricted to its southwestern part, to an area of 300 × 300 m. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century a Late Roman fortress was erected stretching to the banks of the Danube, utilizing the eastern wall of the legionary fortress. We know of horseshoe shaped towers along the southern wall, and between these there were arched sections of wall. Horseshoe shaped towers reinforced the arching southern wall of the fortress in the sections that protruded. Its gateway was located on the western edge of the southern wall. The 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century military town surrounded the legionary fortress from each side. The mostly overbuilt area has been nominated as buffer zone except the Hercules villa and the military amphitheatre (70b-c). There may have been 35.000-40.000 inhabitants in the military town in in the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, its regular street-system and layout resembled regular Roman towns of municipal or colonial rank. After 194, when both military town and civil town received the rank of <i>colonia</i> from emperor Septimius Severus, luxurious public buildings and urban villas appeared on the site. In the Late Roman period the area of the <i>canabae</i> also shrunk. The inhabitants made efforts to move closer to the fortress, and burials appeared in the abandoned northern and western sections of town. The military town (<i>canabae</i>) surrounding the legionary fortress from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century extended to the line of the present Bécsi út. Of the numerous ornate residences known from their remains, the so-called Hercules Villa on Meggyfa utca can be visited (70b). The military amphitheater stood on its southern edge (70c). South of this line there were also Roman buildings in Budaújlak, however these did not follow the system of roads from the legionary fortress and its urban structure is more scattered than that of the military town. The cemeteries and industrial areas of the military town can be found along Bécsi út and Lajos utca. Three graveyards at the lot at Bécsi út 3-5 – Cserfa utca – Lajos utca 4-6, as well as the remains of a brick firing kiln on the lot at Bécsi út 120–128 have been rehabilitated. There was also a cemetery at one time to the north of the military town. In the Late Roman period the area of the <i>canabae</i> also shrunk. The inhabitants made efforts to move closer to the fort, and burials appeared in the abandoned northern and western sections of town. Significant from an architectural perspective is the sepulchral structure with three apses (<i>cella trichora</i>) excavated at the corner of Raktár u. – Hunor u. – Kunigunda u. – Körte u. and displayed to the public. Most parts of the military town that are not on display now are completely covered, and access to them is only possible through preliminary excavations performed during the course of construction projects.</p>



Definition of buffer zone
The buffer zone also encompasses the entire military town, bounded by the lot borders Budaújlak to the south, where Roman era stone buildings stand, and the western side of Bécsi út, where there was a cemetery and industrial area, lay outside the territory of the military town, but were an integral part of it. We consider it important to include the industrial structures in the buffer zone, which are monuments connected to the military that can be preserved, but not to include the cemetery. The situation in the northern part of the military town is similar. We do not consider the graves of the Raktárrét Cemetery as a part of the World Heritage, but the Mozaik utca bridgehead and the stone buildings extending under the Auchan store are. To the east the buffer zone includes a section of the Danube.

Property status			
Monument visible on surface in a ruinous state of preservation		Partially built over	
(Partially) excavated with preserved ruins visible	×	Under protective building	
Levelled monuments presentable only by archaeological means	×	Incorporated into Medieval or Modern structures	
Situated in forest		Overbuilt with explanatory structures	

Accessibility	Public	Restricted
	×	

Protection status	Full	×	
	Partial		
Archaeological protection	22509/1958. ÉM 120344/1958. MM határozat 14297/1960. ÉM[-MM] határozat 46717/1971 MM miniszteri határozat 46990/1973 MM miniszteri határozat 72091/1996 XVII. MKM miniszteri határozat 77672/1997. MKM miniszteri határozat 77672/1997. MKM miniszteri határozat 32403/1975 KM miniszteri határozat 47236/1973 MM miniszteri határozat 8630-8153/1956 NM miniszteri határozat		
Monument protection			
By other laws and instruments			
By other laws and instruments			

Land use			
City center		Agricultural land	
Settlement	×	Grassland	
Traffic area	×	Forest	
Park		Underwater	

Factors affecting the component part	
Development Pressures	<p>Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam). The rehabilitation of the district's brownfield areas is included in the Brownfield Area Development Thematic Development Program and in the ITS as well. The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation.</p> <p>Tourism: Tourism development is being planned, but the area is not currently visited by tourists. Tourism does not represent a danger to the ruins, there is no need for restrictions.</p>
Environmental Pressures	<p>Frost: Water management, insulation/damp-proofing and the employment of proper techniques for interventions. The regulations for interventions are controlled by strict official supervision, and special post-graduate training exists for the acquisition of these design techniques.</p>
Natural disasters and risk preparedness	<p>Flooding: The river bank area might be endangered by flooding. The flood prevention plan for the protection of the right bank of the Danube River in Budapest is under construction and will be implemented accordingly.</p>
Other	<p>The area of the component part is protected as an archaeological site by virtue of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. However, the possibility of illegal archaeological excavations/use of metal detectors cannot be completely excluded at the component part. The integrity and protection of the component part in the case of accessible, fragile remains is ensured by professional supervision.</p>

Bibliography
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Péter Vámos: Die militärische Töpferwerkstatt der Canabae von Aquincum. In: J. Beszédes (ed.), <i>Legionslager und Canabae in Pannonien</i>. Internationale Archäologische Konferenz, 2016, Budapest, 45-61.</li> <li>– Póczy Klára, <i>Aquincum. Budapest római kori történelmi városmagja</i>, 2004, Budapest</li> <li>– Zsidi, Paula (Red.), <i>Forschungen in Aquincum 1969–2002</i>, <i>Aquincum Nostrum</i>, 2, 2003, Budapest, 85-91, 101-119.</li> <li>– Zsidi Paula, <i>Vom spätantiken Aquincum zum mittelalterlichen Vetus Buda (Altöfen)</i>, M. Konrad/Chr. Witschel (ed.), <i>Römische Legionslager in den Rhein- und Donauprovinzen – Nuclei späta</i>, 138, 2011, München, 549-570.</li> </ul>



## Photos

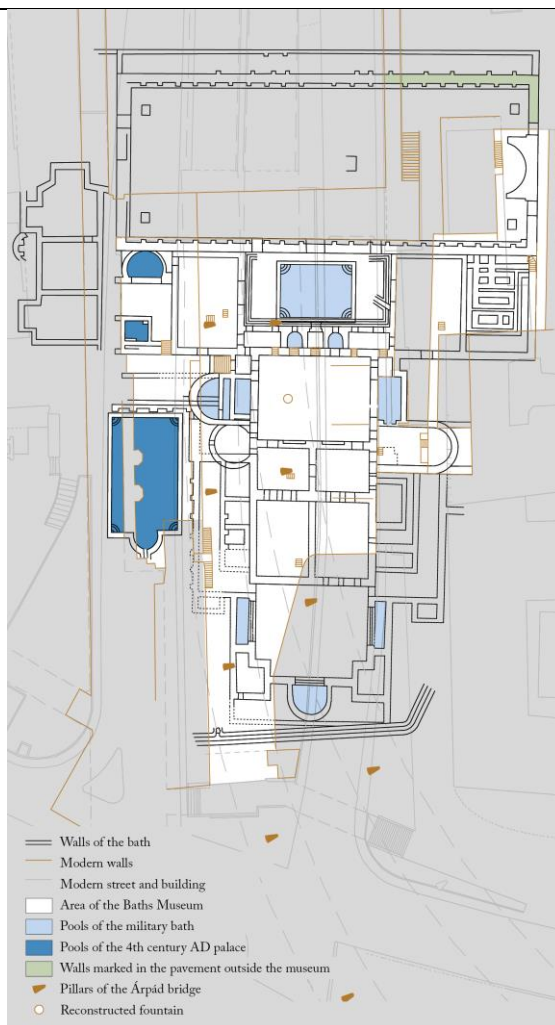
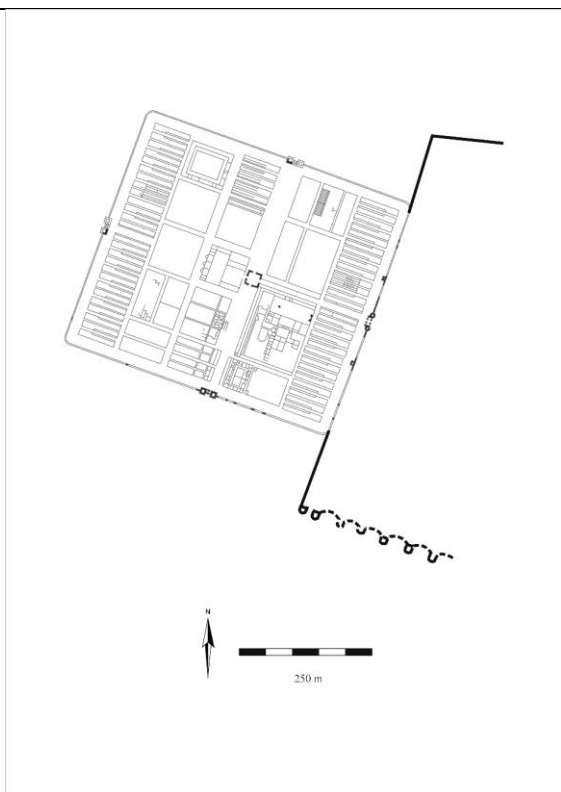
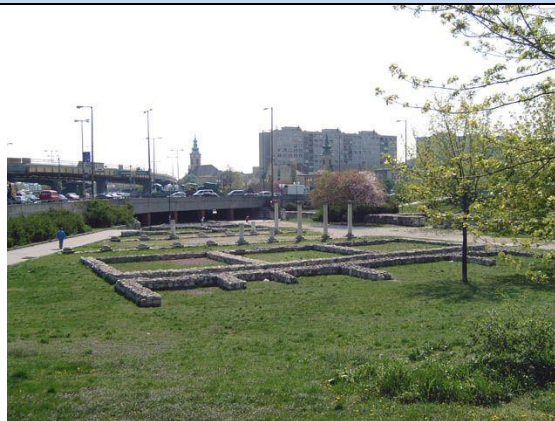


Image ID	Image title
70a_1	70a_1_The legionary fortress at Flórián square from the air
70a_2	70a_2_The remains of the house of the tribunus laticlavus at Flórián tér
70a_3	70a_3_Ground plan of the legionary fortress and the late Roman fortress
70a_4	70_a_4_Ground plan of the thermae maiores

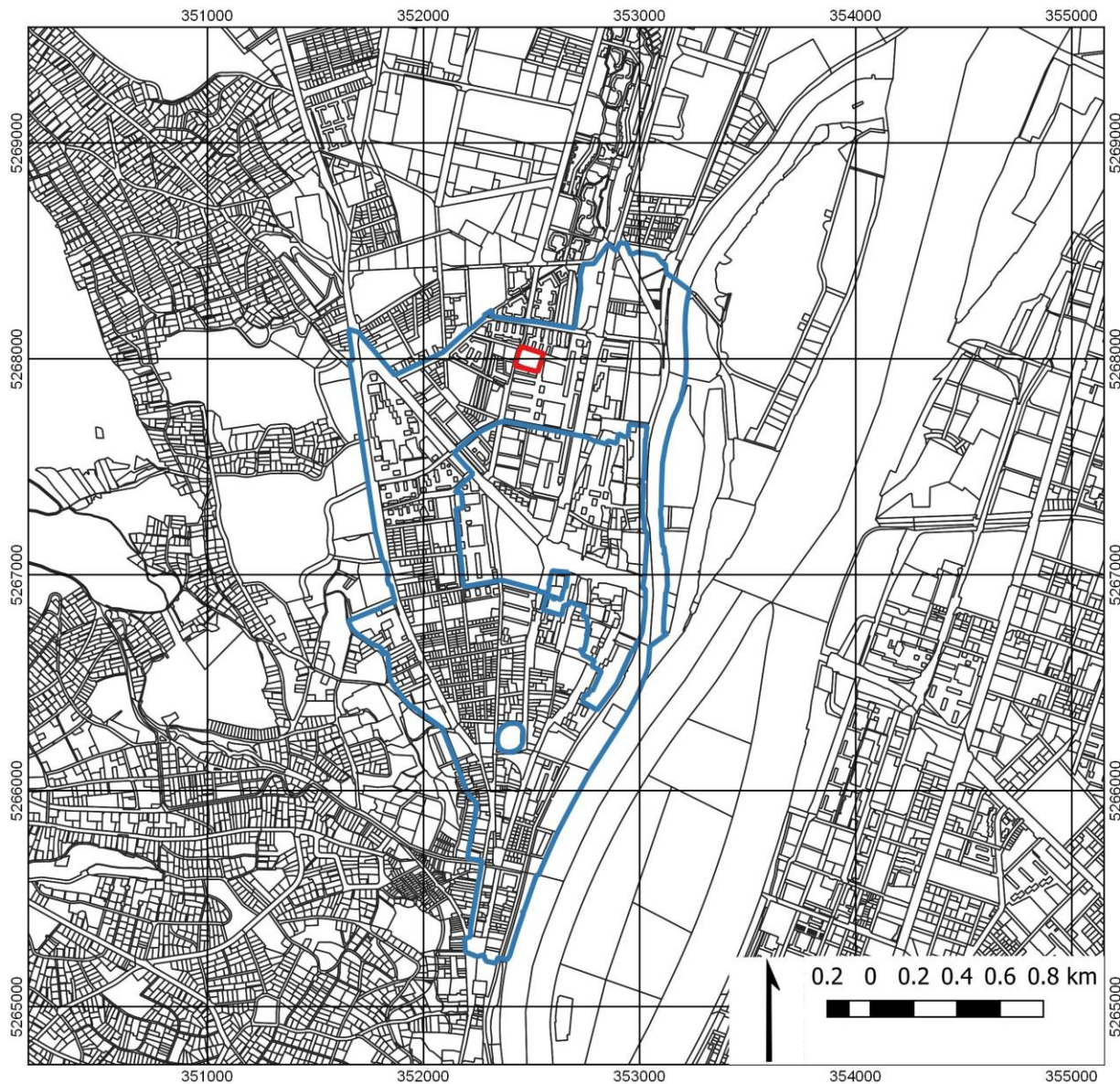
---

**Component part 70b**

---

**Budapest III. kerület –  
canabae, Hercules-villa**

---



**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes**

**70b: Budapest III. kerület - canabae, Hercules-villa**

**Legend**

- Nominated Property
- Buffer Zone

Projection: UTM Zone 34T (EPSG: 32634)  
 Date: 11/2019  
 Base map: © maps.google.com  
 Cadastre: Official Hungarian cadastre





ID Nr.	State Party	County	Municipality
70b	Hungary	Pest	Budapest

Name of component part	National Monument Nr.
Budapest III. kerület canabae, Hercules-villa	KÖH 56139,15280 (377)

Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated component part
The villa has a well-defined separate core zone north of the legionary fortress.

	Area in ha	Coordinates of Central Point (UTM)
Component part	0.9994	34 T 352479, 5267974
Buffer zone	same as 70a	

Ownership	
State	×
County	
Municipality	×
Private	
Other	

Type	
Legionary fortress	
Fort	
Fortlet	
Watchtower	
Civil settlement	×
Cemetery	
Other	×

Dating
2 <sup>nd</sup> – 3 <sup>rd</sup> cent. AD

Description of component part
The Hercules Villa was excavated at Meggyfa utca 21, at the northern part of the military town of the Aquincum legionary fortress. The villa urbana of 2 <sup>nd</sup> century origin is exhibited as a museum with its partly reconstructed wall paintings and with its famous mosaic floors from the time of the Severus dynasty. The most precious mosaic, whose iconographical program may have been designed in Alexandria, depicts the mythological confrontation between Hercules and the centaur Nessus. The Hercules Villa comprises an independent component part as a nominated unit in the northern part of the military town. The site in the northern part of the military town served in the 4 <sup>th</sup> century already as cemetery area.

Definition of buffer zone
The villa has no separate buffer zone. The entire complex is included within the core zone.

Property status			
Monument visible on surface in a ruinous state of preservation		Partially built over	
(Partially) excavated with preserved ruins visible	×	Under protective building	
Levelled monuments presentable only by archaeological means	×	Incorporated into Medieval or Modern structures	
Situated in forest		Overbuilt with explanatory structures	

Accessibility	Public	Restricted
	×	

Protection status	Full	×	
	Partial		
Archaeological protection	32403/1975 KM miniszteri határozat		
Monument protection			
By other laws and instruments			
By other laws and instruments			

Land use			
City center		Agricultural land	
Settlement	×	Grassland	
Traffic area		Forest	
Park		Underwater	

Factors affecting the component part	
Development Pressures	<p>Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam). The rehabilitation of the district's brownfield areas is included in the Brownfield Area Development Thematic Development Program and in the ITS as well. The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation.</p> <p>Tourism: Tourism development is being planned, but the area is not currently visited by tourists. Tourism does not represent a danger to the ruins, there is no need for restrictions.</p>
Environmental Pressures	<p>Frost: Water management, insulation/damp-proofing and the employment of proper techniques for interventions. The regulations for interventions are controlled by strict official supervision, and special post-graduate training exists for the acquisition of these design techniques.</p>
Natural disasters and risk preparedness	<p>Flooding: N/A</p>
Other	<p>The area of the component part is protected as an archaeological site by virtue of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. The integrity and protection of the component part in</p>

Factors affecting the component part	
	the case of accessible, fragile remains is ensured by professional supervision.

Bibliography	
–	Gabler Dénes, Die Sigillaten vom Gebiete der Hercules-villa in Aquincum, Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 28, 1976, 3-53.
–	Wellner István, The Hercules Villa in Aquincum, Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 21, 1969, 235-271.

Photos	

Image ID	Image title
70b_1	70b_1_Ground plan of the Hercules villa in Aquincum
70b_2	70b_2_The site of the Hercules-villa



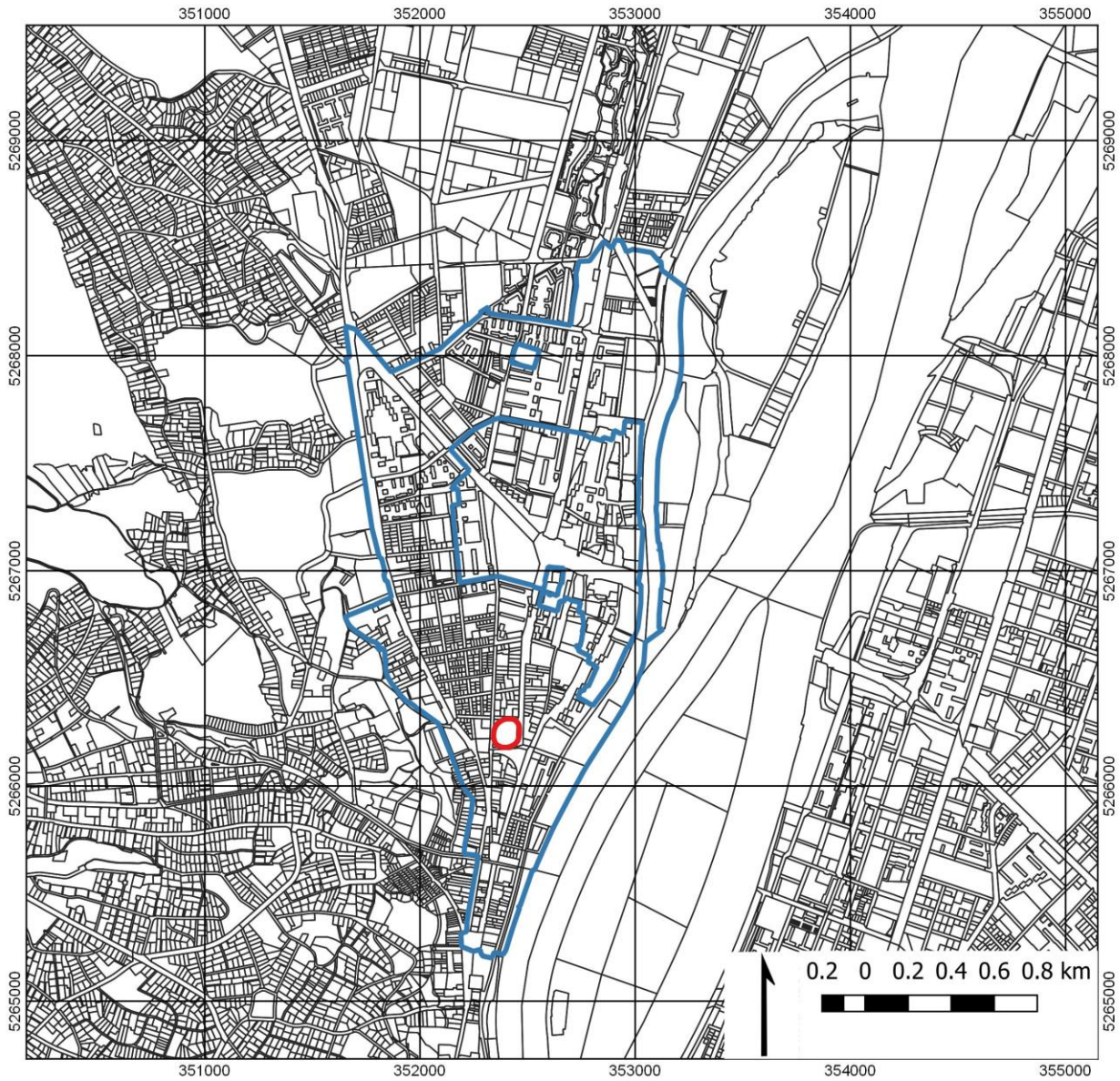
---

**Component part 70c**

---

**Budapest III. kerület –  
Katonavárosi amphitheatrum**

---



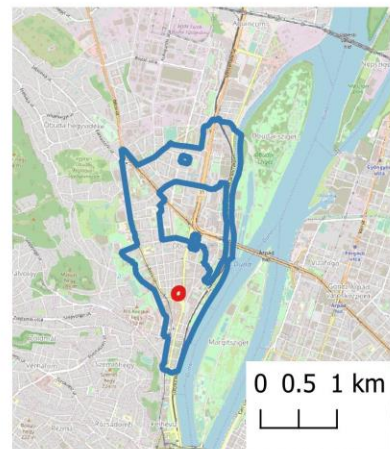
**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes**

**70c: Budapest III. kerület - Katonavárosi amphitheatrum**

**Legend**

- Nominated Property
- Buffer Zone

Projection: UTM Zone 34T (EPSG: 32634)  
 Date: 11/2019  
 Base map: © maps.google.com  
 Cadastre: Official Hungarian cadastre



ID Nr.	State Party	County	Municipality
70c	Hungary	Pest	Budapest

Name of component part	National Monument Nr.
Budapest III. kerület – Katonavárosi amphitheatrum	KÖH 45913, 15249 (381)

Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated component part
To the southern edge of the military town, the amphitheater comprises a separate unit, which does not follow the property boundaries, but instead the zoning boundaries, since the property boundary does not cover the entire amphitheater and needs to be modified.

	Area in ha	Coordinates of Central Point (UTM)
Component part	1.3088	34 T 352389, 5266243
Buffer zone	same as 70a	

Ownership	
State	×
County	
Municipality	×
Private	
Other	

Type	
Legionary fortress	
Fort	
Fortlet	
Watchtower	
Civil settlement	
Cemetery	
Other	×

Dating
2 <sup>nd</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> cent. AD

Description of component part
The canabae's amphitheatre and the adjacent Nemesis sanctuary was built by the engineering corps of the legio II adiutrix in the time of emperor Antoninus Pius. Its dimensions are 131.8 × 108.4 meters, its arena is larger than the arena of the Colosseum in Rome. It is located in a natural depression used early on as a practice ground (the area enclosed by Nagyszombat u. – Viador u. – Pacsirtamező u.). It comprises a separate core zone unit to the southern edge of the military town. The amphitheatre with its double ringing walls and a capacity of 12-13,000 people was built by the engineering corps of the legio II adiutrix and there is an associated shrine to the goddess Nemesis, too. During the Late Antiquity it could serve defensive purposes, in the end of the 5 <sup>th</sup> century a treasure consisting of two gilded silver cups, a pair of gilded silver brooches with Germanic rune inscription (futhark row) and silver beads were hidden under a stone slab at its southern gate.

Definition of buffer zone
The buffer zone also encompasses the entire military town, bounded by the lot borders Budaújlak to the south, where Roman era stone buildings stand, and the western side of Bécsi út, where there was a cemetery and industrial area, lay outside the territory of the military town, but were an integral part of it. We consider it important to include the industrial structures in the buffer zone, which are memorials connected to the military that can be preserved, but not to include the cemetery. The situation in the northern part of the military town is similar. We do not consider the graves of the Raktárrét Cemetery as a part of the World

Definition of buffer zone	
Heritage, excepting the Mozaik utca bridgehead.	

Property status			
Monument visible on surface in a ruinous state of preservation		Partially built over	
(Partially) excavated with preserved ruins visible	×	Under protective building	
Levelled monuments presentable only by archaeological means	×	Incorporated into Medieval or Modern structures	
Situated in forest		Overbuilt with explanatory structures	

Accessibility	Public	Restricted
	×	

Protection status	Full	×	
	Partial		
Archaeological protection	47236/1973 MM miniszteri határozat		
Monument protection	22509/1958. ÉM 120344/1958. MM		
By other laws and instruments			
By other laws and instruments			

Land use			
City center		Agricultural land	
Settlement		Grassland	
Traffic area		Forest	
Park	×	Underwater	

Factors affecting the component part	
Development Pressures	<p>Settlement: Change of function for a brownfield area: The development of former industrial brownfield sites (e.g.: Goldberger Textile Factory, Mill, BUSZESZ) can be found along the Danube (Filatori Dam). The rehabilitation of the district's brownfield areas is included in the Brownfield Area Development Thematic Development Program and in the ITS as well. The projects do not endanger the Roman historic properties, but instead aim at their preservation and excavation.</p> <p>Tourism: Tourism development is being planned, but the area is not currently visited by tourists. Tourism does not represent a danger to the ruins, there is no need for restrictions.</p>
Environmental Pressures	<p>Frost: Water management, insulation/damp-proofing and the employment of proper techniques for interventions. The regulations for interventions are controlled by strict official supervision, and special post-graduate training exists for the acquisition of these design techniques.</p>



Factors affecting the component part	
Natural disasters and risk preparedness	Flooding: N/A
Other	The area of the component part is protected as an archaeological site by virtue of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. The integrity and protection of the component part in the case of accessible, fragile remains is ensured by professional supervision.

Bibliography
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Györfy György, Kurszán és Kurszán vára – Kurzan und Kurzans Burg, Budapest Régiségei, 16, 1955, 9-40.</li> <li>– Hajnóczi Gyula, Az aquincumi katonai amfiteátrum kitűzése és szerkesztésmódja. – Location and Adjustment of the Military Amphitheatre at Aquincum, Archaeológiai Értesítő, 98, 1971, 186-189.</li> <li>– Nagy Mihály, Óbuda a népvándorlás-korban – Óbuda zur Zeit der Völkerwanderung, Budapest Régiségei, 30, 1993, 356-357.</li> <li>– Szilágyi János, Az aquincumi amfiteátrumok, 1956, Budapest</li> </ul>

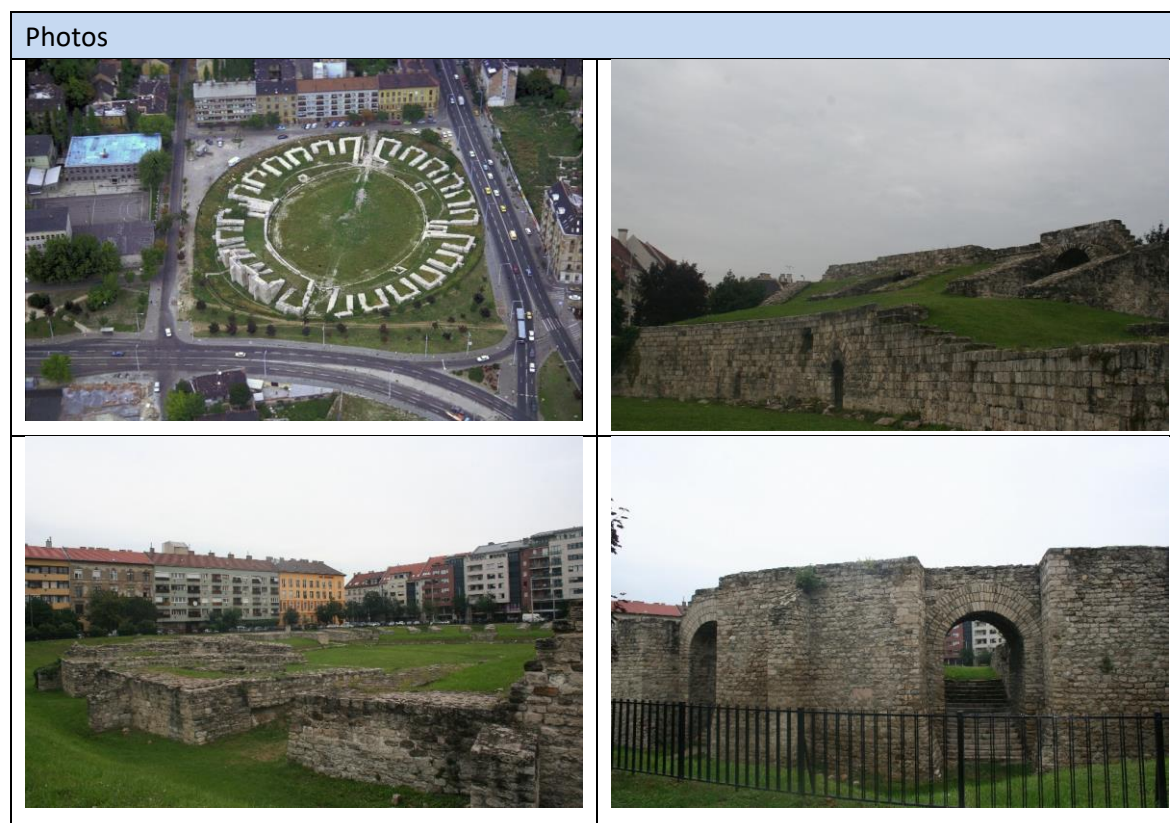


Image ID	Image title
70c_1	70c_1_The amphitheater of the military town from the air
70c_2	70c_2_The ruins of the amphitheater from the inner side
70c_3	70c_3_The southwestern gate of the amphitheater
70c_4	70c_4_The walls of the amphitheater from the northwest



Paris, 24 January 2020

Mechtild Rössler  
Director  
UNESCO Culture Sector  
World Heritage Centre

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia) - Nomination submission and response to „ICOMOS Advisory Process ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes’ Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia - Final Report, 17 January 2020“**

Dear Madam,

The UNESCO decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 - Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 referred the nomination 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)' back to the States Parties. Based on the decision, Hungary on behalf of the related States Parties (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in order to allow suggestion for the states to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a.

By letter dated 17 January 2020, ICOMOS has sent its final report as part of the ICOMOS Advisory Process to the States Parties concerning the changes in the transnational serial nomination of "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes".

The States Parties have commonly taken the proposed measures with regard to component part 1608-133 and reviewed and consolidated the nomination accordingly.

We therefore confirm that we agree with the current version of the nomination material and the answer prepared to ICOMOS International and the World Heritage Centre. The nomination material and the answer with its appendices have been commonly prepared.

A copy of the answer and the appendices will also be forwarded to Ms. Gwenaëlle Bourdin, the Director of ICOMOS Evaluation Unit.

with my best regards,

Dr. Claudia REINPRECHT, MBA  
Ambassador

Permanent Delegation of Austria to UNESCO





Permanent Delegation  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to UNESCO

9, rue Maspéro, 75116 Paris

Ms. Mechtild Rössler  
Director of the World Heritage Centre  
Division for Heritage, Culture Sector  
UNESCO  
7, Place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris 07 SP, France

**Ambassador Dr. Peter Reuss**

Permanent Delegate of  
the Federal Republic of Germany  
to UNESCO

TEL: +0033 (0)1.55 74 57 30

E-Mail: L-unes@pari.diplo.de

Paris, 22.01.2020

## **World Heritage List 2019, 2020**

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire - The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia)**

**Nomination submission and response to „ICOMOS Advisory Process 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes' Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia - Final Report, 17 January 2020”**

Dear Ms. Rössler,

The UNESCO decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 - Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 referred the nomination 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (western segment)' back to the States Parties. Based on the decision, Hungary on behalf of the related States Parties (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in order to allow suggestion for the states to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a.

By letter dated 17 January 2020, ICOMOS has sent its final report as part of the ICOMOS Advisory Process to the States Parties concerning the changes in the transnational serial nomination of "Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes".

The States Parties have commonly taken the proposed measures with regard to component part 1608-133 and reviewed and consolidated the nomination accordingly.

We therefore confirm that we agree with the current version of the nomination material and the answer prepared to ICOMOS International and UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The nomination material and the answer with its appendices have been commonly prepared.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Reuss', written in a cursive style.

Ambassador Peter Reuss

A copy of the answer and the appendices will also be forwarded to Ms. Gwenaëlle Bourdin, the Director of ICOMOS Evaluation Unit.



*Stála delegácia Slovenskej republiky pri UNESCO*  
*Délégation permanente de la République slovaque auprès de l'UNESCO*  
*Permanent Delegation of the Slovak Republic to UNESCO*

Ref.: U-104/2020  
26 January 2020

**Subject: World Heritage List 2019, 2020**

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia)  
Nomination submission and response to „ICOMOS Advisory Process 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes' (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) – Final Report, 17 January 2020”**

Dear Director,

the UNESCO World Heritage Committee's decision WHC/19/43.COM/18 – Decision: 43 COM 8B.23 referred the nomination 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes' back to the States Parties. Based on the decision, Hungary on behalf of the involved States Parties (Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia) invited an ICOMOS Advisory Mission in order to allow suggestion for the states to take the appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a.

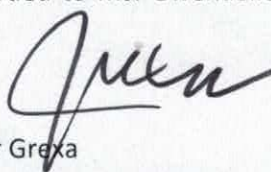
By the letter dated 17 January 2020, ICOMOS has sent its final report as part of the ICOMOS Advisory Process to the States Parties concerning the changes in the transnational serial nomination of 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Danube Limes'.

The States Parties have jointly taken the proposed measures with regard to component part 1608-133 and reviewed and consolidated the nomination accordingly.

On behalf of the State Party of Slovakia, I therefore confirm that we agree with the current version of the nomination and the answer prepared for ICOMOS International and UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The nomination dossier and the answer with its appendices have been prepared in common collaboration of the involved States Parties.

A copy of the answer and the nomination appendices will also be forwarded to Ms. Gwenaëlle Bourdin, the Director of ICOMOS Evaluation Unit.

Most respectfully,

  
Igor Grexa  
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate

**Mrs Metchild Rössler**  
**Director**  
**World Heritage Centre**  
**UNESCO**