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## *Updated DE management plan of Upper German Raetian Limes*

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Deutsche Limeskommission



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The Upper German-Raetian Limes (“Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes” or ORL) was inscribed in 2005 by UNESCO as part of the international World Heritage Site „Frontiers of the Roman Empire“.

On its course through the present-day German federal states of Rheinland-Pfalz, Hessen, Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, the ORL passes through many different natural and cultural landscapes. Over a distance of 500 km a continuous frontier was created, which as an artificial dividing line ignored in many places the natural features of the landscape. The mathematically straight course of many sections of the ORL can still be traced today. The geographical and functional context of the individual structures with their open areas has also been preserved to a large extent and often clearly recognizable. The remains of palisade, ditch and rampart, or of stone walls, the sites of watchtowers and forts, form an outstanding example of a homogeneous ensemble which is of exceptional historical value.

Today the monuments of the ORL have an effect on the very different interests of a great number of people and institutions along the former frontier. Efforts to preserve it as a witness to history and to provide better visitor access can in individual cases conflict with the necessities of modern town planning and the commercial use of our cultural landscape.

This management plan rests firmly on the conviction that an improved exchange of information along the length of the ORL and in its direct vicinity will form the basis for a consensus between the interests of preservation, research and tourism on the one hand, and the needs of those who live and work along the Limes on the other hand. Like a connecting framework, the plan contains precise statements regarding the future management of the ORL, but also perspectives for its future development.

The aim of the plan is to identify ways in which the existing protection mechanisms can be improved and developed. The first steps towards achieving this are discussion and liaison as to how the ORL can be sustainably protected, how it should be further researched, how visitor facilities can be improved, and how its landscape setting can be conserved and improved.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Value of the ORL

1.1.1. The protection of the ORL, an archaeological and cultural monument as defined by the conservation laws of the states in which it lies and an inscribed UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a matter of particular public interest.

1.1.2. Originally a simple strip cleared through the woods, the ORL was developed, particularly under the emperors Hadrian (around 160 AD), Antoninus Pius (around 160 AD) and Septimius Severus into a system of uninterrupted barriers (palisade, ditch and rampart in Upper Germania, palisade and stone wall in Raetia). The ORL was not so much a military stronghold, but rather a guarded boundary line, where traffic could be controlled and goods traded or customs charged on them. This border control worked successfully until the middle of the 3rd century AD, when its demise was brought about by increasing Germanic threats and internal conflicts in Rome.

1.1.3. The ORL represents the furthest extent of Roman expansion in Germany and runs from the River Rhine north of Koblenz, through the Westerwald and Taunus forests, the Wetterau, along the River Main, through the forest of the Odenwald and the Swabian-Franconian Jura, it encloses the fertile lands of the Nördlinger Ries and ends at the River Danube near Kelheim. This completely artificial border passes therefore through a large number of different landscapes.

1.1.4. With the exception of a 52 km long stretch along the River Main, it is a systematically laid out land border, the remains of which can in many places still be identified. The unbroken and often mathematically straight line of the border makes the ORL particularly special and it often constitutes an important and defining element in our cultural landscape.

1.1.5. Spread out along the Roman boundary, in addition to the ORL structure, are approximately 900 watchtowers and 120 forts of different sizes. Larger forts are situated directly on the ORL or set back somewhat in the hinterland. The archaeological monuments of the ORL form an authentic witness to the history of our country and provide an indispensable and irreplaceable source for historical research.

1.1.6. In post-Roman times too (and at certain places even today), the ORL had an influence on the lives of people living in its vicinity. In the names of towns, woods and meadows it makes an important contribution to the area's identity. Its remains are an economic factor. In

addition they can be natural monuments, and at times an increased effort is required to secure their sustainable preservation and use.

1.1.7. The ORL and its monuments are firmly established in the lives and work of the people who live in the neighbourhood, whereby a gradual transformation in the character of its importance can be observed, which finds its expression in an increasing public awareness of the uniqueness of the ORL. 1.1.8. Among the special attributes of the ORL as an archaeological monument is the fact that, in addition to the large number of visible remains, a relatively large part of it lies invisible to the eye buried under the soil. It is thanks to this circumstance that the antiquities have survived in their authentic condition for nearly 1800 years. However, this fact also creates particular challenges with regard to the presentation and development of the ORL.

## **1.2. Responsibility and management roles**

1.2.1. It is the responsibility of the private and public landowners, on whose land the individual parts of the ORL lie, to ensure that the remains of Roman history are handled responsibly, and this has often been the case for many generations. These private owners and users of the land play the most important role in the implementation of all plans for the development of the ORL.

1.2.2. It is the responsibility of the local authorities along the ORL to make decisions concerning all types of future development of the ORL. This applies not only to questions of preservation, but also to matters concerning public access. The amalgamation of the majority of these local authorities on the ORL into the Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße means that they have their own single institution which can address tourism matters along the entire length of the ORL.

1.2.3. Many institutions are involved in the development of public access to the ORL. In cooperation and coordination with the conservation agencies of the individual federal states, local authorities, civic partnerships, forestry offices and nature parks, but also in many cases local and regional societies build footpaths, put up signs or produce brochures and leaflets. All alterations to the archaeological monument are subject to approval by the state conservation agencies in accordance with the conservation laws of the state concerned.

1.2.4. Research along the ORL and its individual sections has been carried out since the beginnings of scientific archaeology by universities, museums, conservation agencies and other research establishments. The authorization and supervision of scientific archaeological excavations is the responsibility of the state conservation agencies.

1.2.5. With the foundation in 2003 of the Deutsche Limeskommission (DLK), conservation, research and development of the monument were given a stronger, equal basis. The DLK is intended, as a point of contact for all persons, institutions and local government bodies, to improve the exchange of information and to assist in the coordination of whatever different schemes are planned, whereby the protection of the ORL has the highest priority. Research and development serve the idea of protection.

1.2.6. Responsible for the coordination of the different fields of activity conservation, development and research are the conservation agencies of the federal states in conjunction with the DLK.

### 1.3. Concept

1.3.1. This Management Plan is a new version, revised in 2010, of the Management Plan submitted to and accepted by UNESCO in 2005 as part of the application for inscription as a World Heritage Site.

1.3.2. The aim of the Management Plan is to create the basis within the Limes Development Plans of the individual federal states for the continued preservation, research and development of the archaeological monument ORL, and to identify ways of implementing these plans. This Management Plan is the basis for future discussions with all parties involved along the length of the ORL.

1.3.3. The Management Plan describes the current legal situation.

1.3.4. Specific chapters of this Management Plan describe also objectives for new regulations, in so far as they are seen as being necessary and meaningful for the protection, conservation or development of the ORL.

1.3.5. The Management Plan will be revised every five years. Within this period it is intended not only to develop its contents on the basis of experience gained in managing the ORL, but also to develop an exchange of experience with those organizations which manage the other sections of the former boundary of the Roman Empire, particularly if they are part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Frontiers of the Roman Empire".

## 2. Validity

### 2.1. Basis

2.1.1. The ORL is an extensive archaeological monument which is made up of a number of different elements. The history of its rediscovery and of research on it is long, and the results often reflect the spirit of the particular age. Approaches to its preservation and the development of visitor access are manifold and of different quality. The result has been that the condition of the monument varies greatly from place to place and from site to site.

2.1.2. Conservational considerations, scientific necessities and the interests of landowners, town planning offices, local inhabitants and visitors make it necessary to put in writing and continually revise a precise documentation of the monument's condition. For this reason the state conservation agencies will be required to organise and conduct systematic and comprehensive surveys.

2.1.3. As a complex of mainly military sites, the ORL forms a homogeneous monument in very differing landscapes. The sites are located in forests, agricultural areas, in proximity of industrial estates, residential settlements, close to main roads or in built-up urban areas.

2.1.4. The ORL is an authentic historical site and as such forms a direct link with the past. For this reason strong interest has developed along the former Roman frontier in research, science and education. Many questions regarding the monument and its historical importance have yet to be answered.

2.1.5. Until today its main effect on the surrounding countryside has been to create, in connection with the attractive countryside through which it often passes, a great potential for recreation and tourism. At the same time there have arisen along the length of the ORL close links with landscape and nature conservation.

2.1.6. The strongest affiliation between the archaeological sites and the surrounding landscape exists in those places where the remains of the ORL are visible and accessible. In such places it is particularly important that visual links be defined, preserved, strengthened or re-established.

2.1.7. Basically the ORL is preserved as an archaeological monument and its location is known, but nevertheless it is not visibly accessible along its whole length. In such areas it is necessary to try and make its course traceable. This serves to make visitor access easier



while still pursuing a preservation concept. All schemes must avoid causing damage to the substance of the monument.

2.1.8. The process of urbanisation which began in the Middle Ages interrupted in many places the relationship between the Roman sites and the countryside surrounding them. In urban areas this often severely impedes the discovery and cataloguing of archaeological remains.

2.1.9. It is therefore of particular importance to protect those known and positively located elements of the ORL which lie within urban areas. All sites in which archaeological substance may possibly lie must be scheduled in order to facilitate their protection or research. The basis for this would be a precise definition of the monument's location and a survey of the quality of the substance which survives under the surface.

2.1.10. In urban areas coordination is necessary with town- and land-use planning offices, in order to ensure the survival or possibly even reconstruction of Roman construction-axes which are still recognisable in the contemporary townscape.

## **2.2. The Boundaries of the ORL**

2.2.1. The plans and policies outlined here apply to all archaeological sites which are recognised as belonging to the ORL or which will in the future be recognised as such. They are to be preserved as archaeological sites and monuments in accordance with the conservation laws of the federal states.

2.2.2. The ORL encompasses the main defensive and observation elements along the boundary wall: ditch, rampart, wall, stone or wooden towers, small forts etc. as well as the approximately 60 larger military camps on the ORL, including civilian encampments, public buildings, burial grounds and roads.

2.2.3. It must be expressly emphasised here that the ORL also includes those forts which lie some distance from the actual frontier but were constructed at the same time as the ORL. They form part of the strategic concept of the ORL, since there was a functional link between them and the ORL line.

2.2.4. The designation of the protected area of the ORL is based on precise surveying and is clearly marked in appropriately detailed maps. This important basis for all future actions was begun in 2001 and 2002 along the entire length of the ORL (see 6.1) and has been continued since then.

2.2.5. The progress made in archaeological prospection and its methods and the general expansion of scientific knowledge make it necessary to continually review and possibly revise the extent of the monument's boundaries. Alterations in the monument zone can only be made after the application of recognised expert archaeological and conservationally acceptable methods.

2.2.6. Those areas in which the structure of the monument has been lost should also be included for information purposes in all descriptions, in order to preserve the historical context.

### **2.3. Boundaries of the surrounding buffer zone**

2.3.1. The buffer zone is intended to preserve and increase the awareness of the ORL.

2.3.2. Buffer zones are defined in order to prevent unsuitable developments close to the monument or in its vicinity. Buffer zones correspond to the protection zones included in the conservation laws of some federal states, in which alterations to the structure or visual setting of a monument must be assessed and approved. For this reason they must be included in town planning and land use regulations.

2.3.3. Buffer zones have been established on the ORL particularly in places where the remains of the ORL have a formative influence on the landscape.

2.3.4. The Buffer zone may also contain archaeological "expectation or suspicion areas". It is necessary, particularly in built-up areas, to protect unscheduled and unknown sites. This is an aspect in which research takes on an important role, in order to define the location and size of possible archaeological sites in such areas.

2.3.5. The designated area of the Buffer zone of the ORL was mapped precisely (see 6.1).

2.3.6. It may be necessary at the ORL to take into account interests of archaeological conservation, nature and landscape conservation, science, visual perception or tourism outside the designated Buffer zone.

## **3. Description of the validity of content**

### **3.1. Interests in the ORL**

3.1.1. The federal states involved have the obligation to preserve the archaeological monument ORL. To ensure its permanent survival it is necessary that as many persons and institutions as possible in the vicinity of the ORL share that interest in its preservation.

3.1.2. Actions which serve the protection of the ORL or the public awareness of it must therefore be continually revised to conform with changing social and technical conditions.

3.1.3. This current Management Plan has been updated in 2010 on the basis of the plan accepted by UNESCO in 2005.

3.1.4. Significant passages had already been agreed with the institutions concerned along the ORL during the composition of the document as application for inscription as a World Heritage Site. All neighbouring communities were informed in 2002 or subsequently about the composition of the plan and its general contents.

3.1.5. Being directly responsible for the *in situ* protection and development of the ORL, the local authorities also bear great responsibility for the monument, within a successful monument-management. For this reason they will be involved in the continuing development of this plan.

3.1.6. This plan is addressed to those who are responsible for the day-to-day handling and care of the ORL. Only when they accept and work towards the conceived objectives will it be possible for these to be implemented.

### 3.2. Status of the Management Plan

3.2.1. This Management Plan provides the framework for all activities along the archaeological monument ORL. Its contents and objectives are such that they can be accepted by all concerned.

3.2.2. A number of its contents are based on existing standards of jurisdiction and public administration. For the implementation of other topics it will be necessary to draw up additional agreements. To a great extent, however, the implementation of the objectives named in this plan will depend on the voluntary collaboration and unselfish cooperation of all concerned.

3.2.3. By 2015 the Management Plan should have been revised on the basis of the experience gained between now and then.

### 3.3. Reviewing the Plan

3.3.1. Since the state of archaeological science develops continually, it is absolutely essential to regularly reassess the boundaries of the monument and the surrounding buffer zones. At the same time it is necessary to take into account changes which take place because of the continued development of landscapes, settlements and transport infrastructure.

3.3.2. In the same way the factual and administrative contents of the Management Plan will be continually reviewed and modified by the DLK.

3.3.3. This will incorporate the results of reports submitted periodically to UNESCO.

## 4. Necessities

### 4.1. Parameters

4.1.1. The ORL monument covers an area of more than 20 km<sup>2</sup>, to which the area designated as buffer zone must be added. The size of the monument, its location in completely different landscapes and the complexity of ownership patterns and management roles make agreement absolutely necessary to ensure its protection, conservation and development.

4.1.2. The ORL is a homogeneous monument of international importance and therefore uniform standards which comply with internationally recognised criteria must be applied to all future actions on any section of it. These must also take into consideration the very different interests along the ORL.

4.1.3. The main focus of attention must be on the conservation of the fabric of the monument. The protection of the surviving, authentic sites and individual elements of the ORL form the basis for all actions of research and development. This is adequately covered by existing legal and administrative parameters.

4.1.4. The second fundamental factor to be considered during all future activities on the ORL is an amicable agreement with all measures and their acceptance by those people who live and work at or close to the monument, particularly in places where in addition to the public interest in the preservation of the monument there are other, conflicting interests.

4.1.5. In many places the traditional use of the land, particularly agriculture and forestry, were prerequisite for the preservation of the archaeological monument and make its perception possible within the modern cultural landscape.

4.1.6. On some sections of the ORL greater attention should be paid to the importance of tourism. This applies not only to the demands of visitors with regard to their understanding of the monument and its presentation, but also to the role tourism plays as a local economic factor.

4.1.7. Finally it is important to accommodate the wishes and requirements of the scientific debate on the archaeological monuments of the frontier of the Roman Empire. The direct and

indirect results of the research done are incorporated into the content of visitor presentation and have an influence on conservation strategies for the ORL.

#### 4.2. Threats

4.2.1. Individual sections of the ORL or parts of the fort locations on the ORL are threatened by a number of factors. These factors threaten not only the preservation of the monument itself but also scientific research and utilisation for tourism purposes.

4.2.2. The most enduring damage occurs in places where parts of the ORL are affected by construction projects. The use of land for building new roads or railways, for industrial purposes, for quarrying and the production of energy, as well as for housing, generally leads to a complete loss of the fabric of the monument in the affected area as well as to permanent and extensive damage to the sectors bordering on to it.

4.2.3. Modern land management, in particular the use of ploughs, leads in many sections of the ORL to regular interference with the monument's fabric. The damage is particularly heavy in places where land consolidation has led to a realignment which, in contrast with the old alignment, no longer takes the location and course of the ORL into consideration.

4.2.4. Comparable dangers exist also in woodland areas. The use of heavy machinery and the construction of new forest roads lead to destruction in sections of the ORL which as a result of centuries of respectful use have been impressively preserved as visible above-ground sections.

4.2.5. At the present time only minimal danger to the monuments is caused directly by visitors' behaviour, through vandalism or walking on unstable or sensitive sections of the monument. However a closer watch must be kept on threats which arise out of efforts which are intended to develop access and visitor presentation, i.e. which are linked directly to tourism to the ORL. This refers to actions such as the construction of footpaths and car parks as well as schemes to reconstruct or rebuild of individual parts of the monument when this involves interference with the original fabric of the monument.

4.2.6. The presentation of the monument and its subsequent development for tourism purposes must not be allowed to detract permanently from the impression which the monument itself makes. This applies to the number and type of information signs erected and the positioning of these signs in relation to the monument, as well as to the provision of other facilities such as benches, tables and litter bins.

4.2.7. Treasure hunting and metal detecting still pose a real threat to the sections of the archaeological monument which are still unexcavated. In coordination with the conservation agencies of the federal states and with the appropriate legislative bodies, suitable measures should be developed and enforced in order to counter this threat.

## 5. Aims

### 5.1. The process of increasing the public awareness

5.1.1. Many aspects of the historical value of the ancient frontier of the Roman Empire and the role it played in the subsequent historical development of Europe, but also of the possibilities and challenges of a suitable presentation, have not yet been adequately researched.

5.1.2. Although the archaeological monument receives much local attention and appreciation, there are obvious deficiencies as far as an accurate assessment of its international importance is concerned.

5.1.3. It must therefore be one of the most urgent aims of the Management Plan to establish awareness with the general public but in particular along the ORL itself of the importance of this World Heritage Site, which will do justice to the contents of the framework set out here.

### 5.2. Protection and care, research and presentation

5.2.1. It is the duty of the Management Plan to establish and strengthen the positive interaction between protection and care, research and presentation.

5.2.2. In this context much experience has been gained over many decades along many stretches of the ORL. There are many positive examples of schemes which were successfully able to reconcile the interests of all interest groups.

5.2.3. It is intended to intensify activity in the name of protection, care, research and presentation along the ORL. The Management Plan should play a prominent part in dispelling conflicts which may arise with other types of land use.

5.2.4. In this respect there is a growing ambition to no longer limit actions to a local level, but rather to apply and implement identical high standards along the entire length of the ORL.

5.2.5. An additional new element is the intention, expressed within the framework of this plan, to achieve a sustainable improvement in the appearance and consequently the public understanding of the ORL through suitable schemes of conservation and development.

### **5.3. The guarantee of continued development**

5.3.1. In the future it will have to remain possible to allocate and develop areas of land along the ORL for new housing, settlements, or roads and railways, or for commercial and agricultural use. Land- and forest-management have a particular influence on the appearance of the ORL.

5.3.2. The development of new tourism projects is particularly desirable in locations where the monument itself does not make an effective impression.

5.3.3. Scientific research on the ORL will continue with selective projects along its length and in its constituent parts. These projects must conform with the highest international standards. Their results form a basis for the sustainable protection, care and development of the ORL.

### **5.4. Guidelines**

This Management Plan for the ORL is based, as the version which will be revised between 2010 and 2015 will also be, on the guidelines set out below. The plan intends to:

5.4.1. show ways of managing all future changes to the advantage of the ORL and its surroundings and thus secure its existence for future generations;

5.4.2. contribute towards the preservation of the general character of the remains and to demonstrate the historical context;

5.4.3. encourage the preservation of the visual experience produced by the many different landscapes along the ORL by means of forward-looking and integrative development measures;

5.4.4. to help in the use of public and private resources in order to improve the protection and development of the landscapes along the ORL;

5.4.5. to encourage the search for ways to protect the World Heritage Site from the effects of construction or other damaging influences;

5.4.6. to increase public awareness of the archaeological and historical value of the individual sites as well as of the ORL as a whole;

5.4.7. to identify strategies with which the perception of the ORL can be improved with regard to its appearance and its presentation in the media and in education;

5.4.8. to encourage an improvement in visitor access facilities along the ORL;

5.4.9. to support a growth in the economic advantages through tourism to the ORL for local inhabitants;

5.4.10. to seek to achieve a spirit of partnership and agreement among those people and institutions, public and private, which concern themselves with the ORL and its surroundings.

## **6. Basis**

### **6.1. Setting up and maintaining the “Limes Data Base”**

6.1.1. The basis of the protection and care of every archaeological monument is a comprehensive knowledge of it. Essential for that is the process of inventarisation. Information about the exact location and condition of an object is particularly important.

6.1.2. The setting up of a geographical information system for the ORL has made it possible to put together different types of information. At the core of this are the detailed maps drawn using knowledge which already exists in each of the federal states. The boundaries of the monument area and the buffer zones, as laid out in this Plan, are recorded on these maps.

6.1.3. This geographical information system is continually revised and expanded. It forms an up-to-date basis for permanent monitoring of the monument.

6.1.4. Information from this data base is available to the persons responsible for the planning of all future actions along the ORL.

6.1.5. The administration and maintenance of the data base is the responsibility of the DLK.

### **6.2. The development of a research plan for the ORL**

6.2.1. Almost all knowledge of an archaeological monument is based on archaeological investigation. In order to broaden our knowledge of the World Heritage Site it is necessary to continue research on it. Methods which cause no disturbance are to take priority. For instance, within the framework of ongoing research comprehensive prospecting is necessary, with the aim of gaining more precise information on the exact location of the ORL and its dimensions. The cataloguing of unknown or unresearched sites is another research project with very high priority.

6.2.2. All actions taken in connection with research on the ORL require perfect coordination with the terms of reference of the state conservation agencies. It is important to collect not only historical information, but also reports on the monument's condition, state and places where it is under threat.

6.2.3. Excavations on the ORL should only be permitted if it is clear that they are to be carried out in accordance with the principle of permanent conservation and protection of the monument's fabric. The necessity of an excavation is to be weighed against the principle of



preserving the monument in its present condition, taking into account all existing sources and knowledge.

6.2.4. Furthermore, increased efforts should be made to tap the full scientific potential provided by a systematic re-evaluation of previous archaeological examination (“old excavations”).

### **6.3. Coordination along the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Europe**

6.3.1. In order to further develop the Management Plan for the ORL it is necessary to improve coordination along the whole of the ancient frontier of the Roman Empire in Europe.

6.3.2. To this end it was agreed with those persons responsible for the sections of the World Heritage Site “Frontiers of the Roman Empire” which lie outside Germany, to set up consultations within an Intergovernmental Committee (IGC).

6.3.3. The coordination of the international management of the World Heritage Site “Frontiers of the Roman Empire” is assisted by a Management Group.

6.3.4. It is intended to expand the World Heritage Site “Frontiers of the Roman Empire” beyond the sections which are currently inscribed. This process is supported by the Bratislava Group.

6.3.5. International communication on the subject of the care, research and presentation of monuments should be increased.

### **6.4. The possibilities of spreading information and influence through an information portal on the ORL**

6.4.1. The exchange of information will play an important role in the further development of the Management Plan.

6.4.2. A prerequisite for this is a suitable medium, with the help of which everyone can learn about the former Frontier of the Roman Empire as a World Heritage Site of world-wide importance.

6.4.3. In order to give interested persons in all countries the chance to learn about the ORL and to keep up to date with actions being taken for its care, research and conservation, it is intended to create an Internet portal.

6.4.4. It is possible to use the same technical solution to conduct the internal communication between those responsible for the implementation of the Management Plan, assuming separate information levels are provided for the public and the experts.

6.4.5. It should certainly be possible, using the information portal, to send questions and suggestions from external sources to those persons and institutions which have been entrusted with the implementation of the Management Plan.

6.4.6. In this way the information portal will represent an open forum which gives everyone the opportunity to contribute his ideas on the protection, development and research of the ORL.

6.4.7. Such a technical solution to the question of spreading information and influence would represent a novel solution which can act as an example for similar applications.

## **7. Protection and conservation**

### **7.1. The monument in non built-up areas**

7.1.1. All sections of the ORL which are visible above ground and all others which are known to exist are legally protected by conservation orders. This provides sufficient protection.

7.1.2. A sustainable preservation of the World Heritage Site is dependant on not only the landowners, but also local authorities and the conservation agencies of the federal states. At their disposal they have not only such instruments as conservation laws, but also planning legislation, land use laws and nature conservation laws.

7.1.3. It makes sense, wherever possible, to strive towards building up a network of interests with nature and landscape conservationists, as well as pursuing the notion of an integrated protection scheme of cultural landscapes. Schemes which are intended to serve the protection of archaeological and historical monuments have a better chance of success if they are bundled together with other legally scheduled conservation interests.

7.1.4. Along the length of the ORL and in the buffer zone there exist close relationships between the conservation of the monument and the protection and conservation of the landscape. Protection and conservation of the landscape saves the vicinity of the ORL from inappropriate construction activities and adverse effects on its visual appearance, and it also serves to preserve its characteristic features. This is particularly true of expansive arable acreage and of wooded areas.

7.1.5. In special cases it is necessary and meaningful to provide additional protection for certain pieces of land by acquiring them, either with public funding or through any other institution which has an interest in the protection and conservation of the ORL. This is particularly to be considered in situations when a compromise between a utilisation which would damage the monument and the interest in its preservation is not otherwise possible.

7.1.6. The acquisition of larger areas of land should be accompanied by a plan for the sustainable conservation and development of the acquired monument.

7.1.7. The ORL must be integrated into the developed cultural landscape of which it forms a part. This requires a knowledge of the surrounding cultural landscape and its individual elements, as well as an integral view of the course of the ORL within this landscape.

## **7.2. The monument in built-up areas**

7.2.1. Sections of the ORL which are located in built-up areas are nevertheless part of the World Heritage site. Even when only very small remains of the ORL are visible in these areas, they can nevertheless be of great archaeological value.

7.2.2. Generally the same conservational regulations apply here as in areas which are not built-up. There is normally a lower public acceptance of protective measures, because they are normally assumed to be linked with economic constraints, whereas the threat of destruction of individual segments of the ORL through building projects is substantially greater.

7.2.3. The major problem which confronts a successful protection of the ORL in urban areas is the frequently imprecise knowledge of the monument's remains and their covering over with historical or modern structures. Additionally it can be observed that in situations in which present-day surroundings prevent an appreciation of ancient monuments, local public interest tends to be at a low level.

7.2.4. In places too, where a perception of the Roman boundary fortifications seems to be difficult, a long-term attempt must be made to increase the understanding of the ORL.

7.2.5. Therefore it is particularly important to protect the scheduled remains of the ORL in urban areas in accordance with the prevailing criteria. The main aim must in the first place be the conservation of the existing fabric of the monument.

7.2.6. The World Heritage Site and its buffer zones have been designated in order to give those persons locally responsible the opportunity to develop procedures for the protection, research and development of the ORL.

7.2.7. In areas where the remains of the monument are no longer visible due to previous encroachment, the responsible authorities should at least try to keep an optical axis along the line of the ORL clear of development. Part of the long-term vision would be to create the impression of this axis within built-up areas.

7.2.8. The protection of known remains of the monument in urban areas must be improved. In order to achieve these local authorities should develop and implement planning guidelines, such as land use plans or relevant byelaws.

7.2.9. One possibility would be to mark the ancient frontier with reversible measures so that its course can be recognised and understood as being an historical physical structure. This method can also be used to show known Roman building axes and road alignments. It is not necessary that remains of the monument still exist within the area which is being marked.

7.2.10. The basis for this could be the systematic purchase of selected plots of land, not only to prevent them being built on, but also to create open areas.

7.2.11. In the medium and long term it will thus be possible to make the entire length of the ORL or the relative position of its individual elements perceptible once more, even in urban areas. To achieve these recommendations will have to be made to the local authorities with regard to appropriate town planning policies. It will be necessary to make these coincide as nearly as possible with those guidelines and regulations which already exist for the monument in rural areas.

## 8. Tourism

### 8.1. Requirements

8.1.1. As is the case with many other historical sites, tourism plays for the ORL an essential and central role in the presentation of the monument. However, the requirements of tourism must take second place behind the conservation of the monument and its surroundings.

8.1.2. Presentations of the ORL should confront the problems visitors may have with the perception and understanding of the extent of the Roman boundary lines and their hardly visible or invisible sections.

8.1.3. Among the requirements of tourists to the ORL are not only an appropriate presentation of the entire monument for German and foreign visitors, but also the provision of adequate access and facilities on site.

8.1.4. It is in the interest of all neighbours of the ORL to exert influence on all measures connected with the development of tourism, in order that these future developments may bring it advantages rather than disadvantages.

### 8.2. Aims

8.2.1. All measures taken to develop tourism to the ORL must be made in a way which is reconcilable with the monument itself. They must not harm the fabric or the quality of the

monument in any way, or restrict research schemes, but instead they should be planned in such a way that they improve the visitor's understanding of the ORL and its conservation.

8.2.2. The character of the ORL as a freely accessible outdoor monument within its landscape setting should be preserved and developed in places where this is not yet the case. An exception to this principle is formed by the museums.

8.2.3. All future measures planned along the entire length of the ORL should be coordinated in content and appearance and be carried out to the same high standard.

8.2.4. Further development of tourism to the ORL should meet with the acceptance of the local community. It is intended to plan all measures wherever possible in consultation with the parties concerned.

8.2.5. Tourism schemes on the ORL should aim where possible to generate income for the local population.

8.2.6. The presentation of the ORL should aim to display not only the ORL itself but also the complete frontier of the Roman Empire, as well as giving general information about the value of archaeological monuments as sources of history.

### **8.3. Interests**

8.3.1. The DLK (cf. 9.3.) coordinates and advises on the further development of tourism to the ORL in the various federal states. It acts as point of contact and cooperation partner for the persons and institutions listed below.

8.3.2. Normative controls in the field of tourism can be meaningful. The state conservation agencies will be given an advisory role in the development of new tourism projects, which will include not only advice on the archaeological monument locally, but also the providing of factual information.

8.3.3. The various museums are an important factor in a successful development of tourism and presentation of the ORL. They are responsible not only for important elements of the visual presentation of the archaeological monument but also for the proper custody and display of the extensive assemblages of found artefacts.

8.3.4. In 1995 the Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße e.V. was founded to coordinate the implementation of these aims on behalf of the vast majority of towns and local authorities along the ORL. Among other things it is responsible for advertising, providing general information, acting as accommodation agency and regulating the flow of visitors.

8.3.5. An important aspect of the presentation of the ORL is the secured provision of visitor assistance through qualified and trained personell, whereby the “Limes Cicerones” play an important role. They are trained and given regular skill enhancement courses in close cooperation with the state conservation agencies.

8.3.6. Societies, schools, regional or local initiatives may still look after individual sites along the ORL. All activities are to be coordinated with the DLK and the state conservation agencies.

8.3.7. Owners and occupants of property within the World Heritage Site live in close contact with visitors to the site. Their understanding and acceptance should always be sought.

#### **8.4. Resources**

8.4.1. The ORL Footpath, which has existed for decades, has in recent years been complemented by a cycle path and a road, so that individual and group visitors now have access to almost every point of the ORL. The planning of routes is done by the state conservation agencies in cooperation with the Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße, other relevant societies, the forestry offices and the local authorities involved.

8.4.2. During the construction of new footpaths or cycle paths, or during major maintenance projects care is taken to ensure that the route of the path runs next to the ORL and not on top of it. In this way the appreciation and perception of the Limes line are increased while at the same time possible negative influences caused by visitors walking or cycling on the ORL are avoided.

8.4.3. Measures of conservation, restoration, reconstruction, rebuilding or conservational covering of archaeological monuments along the ORL are carried out in accordance with Appendix 1. The text is a revised version of the reconstruction guidelines which formed an appendix to the original application for inscription as a World Heritage Site.

8.4.4. In 2010, in cooperation with the persons responsible for the state-run museums along the ORL and with representatives of local museums, the „Museums and Visitor Attractions Plan“ of 2002 was revised. The plan is intended to coordinate the work of the museums (cf. Appendix 2).

## 9. Implementing the plan

### 9.1. Interested parties

9.1.1. The legislative and administrative responsibilities for the conservation of monuments and therefore for the preservation of the ORL are regulated differently from state to state within the federal system of the German Federal Republic.

9.1.2. Regional conservational agencies are as a rule responsible for legal measures concerning conservation. This however does not apply, for instance, to measures which involve cultural monuments owned by the state, or which involve planning laws. In such cases they receive support from the state conservation agencies, the office of the state president or the relevant ministries.

9.1.3. The state offices for conservation and the head office of Cultural Heritage in the State of Rheinland-Pfalz are expert agencies. They study the ORL and decide what remains of its fabric and what is therefore a cultural monument within the terms of the respective conservation laws. They are responsible for most of the public relations work, they advise owners of monuments and produce a report on all plans and measures which involve the ORL.

9.1.4. In the conservation agencies of the federal states the position of Limes Coordinator should be institutionalised on a permanent basis. These persons are the “site managers” referred to in the UNESCO guidelines.

9.1.5. Protection and preservation of archaeological monuments is in the public interest, as is written in the conservation laws. Accordingly the owners of the land on which the individual parts of the ORL lie are primarily responsible for its preservation.

9.1.6. The responsibility for all measures connected with development and tourism along the ORL is allocated according to the outlined rules.

9.1.7. Not only the land owners are involved during the implementation of all measures, but also as a general rule the local authorities in cooperation with the state conservation agency or the head office of Cultural Heritage. Also involved in infrastructure measures for tourism are forestry offices, the administrators of nature parks or specific public offices. They take up functions within the field of public relations.

9.1.8. For decades there has also been a close and successful cooperation between the state conservation agencies and societies or local interest groups. The important role which

these play in the protection and care as well as in the presentation of the ORL is recognised and supported by the state conservation agencies.

#### **9.2. Catalogue of actions and ways of implementing them**

9.2.1. The importance of the ORL and the contents and aims of the Management Plan will be publicised through greater use of suitable means (publications, information events, on-site information signs etc.). This will also involve the display of known archaeological finds from the ORL in suitably modern ways and with the help of modern media.

9.2.2. Every individual measure which serves the direct or indirect preservation of the ORL in its entire length and on the sites of the forts will be discussed and agreed and then authorised by the state conservation agencies and the regional conservation agencies. Overlapping or fundamental measures must be evaluated by the DLK.

9.2.3. Before the beginning of each preservation scheme a complete and detailed scientific documentation must be made of the respective part of the monument, and an evaluation carried out.

9.2.4. The main focus of attention must be on the prevention or limitation of possible damage. It is intended to make significant sections of the monument into public property, either by means of regional or local planning procedures or through acquisition.

9.2.5. In places where the course of the ORL or the ascertained sites of its forts have not yet been entered into, or not completely or even erroneously entered into, the land use and development plans, this should be corrected in the course of their updating.

9.2.6. In the case of reallocation of land rights and use, the perception and understanding of the ORL should be retained or restored. This will require a close cooperation between owners and users on the one hand and the appropriate state agencies and institutions on the other hand.

9.2.7. The question of whether regionally important land use plans could have an effect on the ORL is being examined in cooperation with the conservation agencies.

9.2.8. To ensure sustainable protection and preservation it is imperative that the core and buffer zones be taken into consideration during regional planning proceedings and included in regional development plans.

9.2.9. In order to reduce damage caused by quarrying, agriculture and forestry, contacts to the responsible public offices will be intensified and in cooperation with them a catalogue of measures will be developed within the framework of future land use plans.



9.2.10. During the implementation of regional or local protection or information schemes the understanding and perception of cultivated areas should be increased where possible by marking out known buried structures, and at the same time ways should be found to remodel sections which were previously cultivated.

9.2.11. Particular attention should be paid to topics connected with the economic situation: ecology and nature conservation, green tourism etc. Facilities which are functionally linked with the ORL may be incorporated in the process and wherever possible a cooperation established with other, compatible concepts.

9.2.12. Among the important research subjects at the ORL is our knowledge of the topography of the individual sites: - In places where the extent of the substance of the archaeological monument is not precisely known, increased use should be made of nondestructive prospecting methods (surveying, aerial archaeology, geophysics, airborne laser scanning etc.).

- Future research projects on the ORL should pay increasing attention to aspects and questions of the preservation of archaeological ground monuments, but the reprocessing of archives and collections should also be a central aspect.
- In cultivated areas a land register may be of help in the detailed cataloguing of the monument's substance.

9.2.13. The further development of tourism to the ORL should take place in close cooperation between the state conservation agencies or the head office of Cultural Heritage and the Limes Coordinators on the one side, and the Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße, the Nature Parks, special authorities, individual local authorities, societies and interest groups on the other side.

9.2.14. Should anything whatsoever occur which, despite the participation of the state conservation agencies, causes damage to the World Heritage Site or has a negative influence on its buffer zones, this must immediately be communicated to the office of the DLK, which will inform the supreme conservation agency and the German representatives at the IGC.

### **9.3. Coordination by the DLK**

9.3.1. The coordination of the recommendations and strategies contained in the Management Plan is the responsibility of the DLK, which was founded in 2003 for this purpose. The commission's office is the point of contact for all institutions and persons

named above. The states undertake to provide the commission with sufficient funding and manpower.

9.3.2. The DLK takes on an advisory role in the development of the protection concept and, together with other institutions, draws up action catalogues for the actual cooperation.

9.3.3. Among its duties are the strategic development and planning of the research concept, the exertion of influence on and coordination of all research activities, the consolidation and coordination of research topics and the assumption of an advisory role prior to all major excavation projects on the ORL.

9.3.4. The DLK is, in close cooperation with the Limes Coordinators, responsible for the strategic planning and technical monitoring of development plans and well as its advisory role in infrastructure development planning on the ORL.

9.3.5. As a service for the individual federal states the commission takes on the expansion, the administration and the archiving of the Limes Data Base which will gradually be expanded to include not only the current information on the ORL but also older material as well as the results of new excavations and research projects.

9.3.6. The commission represents the German part of the World Heritage Site at national and international level.

## **Appendix 1: Guidelines for the conservation, restoration, reconstruction, rebuilding and conservational covering of the archaeological monuments of the ORL as part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site “Frontiers of the Roman Empire”.**

### **1. Preamble**

The ORL forms, together with its towers, forts and other structures a unique cultural monument and an irreplaceable historical document. In adherence with the preservation laws of the individual federal states and national and international standards, the protection of the monument's remains should be given high priority. This is to be taken into consideration during the planning and execution of all projects on the monument or in its vicinity. The protection of the monument's remains involves primarily the preservation of the surviving original fabric and of the appearance of the monument, as it has been bequeathed to us, within the landscape (authenticity and integrity).

Future actions which involve the ORL and its environs must be based on the Management Plan and conform to the Maintenance and Development Plans of the ORL. Furthermore they must be coordinated, under the terms of the state conservation laws with the relevant state agencies, who supervise such actions. Under no circumstances may they be allowed to impair the universal value of the World Heritage Site. In case of conflict the “Deutsche Limeskommission” (DLK) must be involved in the proceedings.

The higher the quality of a site or part of the monument with regard to its condition, tangibility or scientific value, the more restrictively any requests for modifications must be handled. Within the most valuable sections of the ORL reconstruction and rebuilding are generally out of the question.

### **2. Definitions**

These definitions apply in the following text:

**Conservation** is an action which serves to prevent deterioration of the fabric of the monument, for instance cleaning and consolidation. Alterations in the fabric do not exceed those which are technically necessary.

**Restoration** is the return of an existing structure to a documented former condition by the removal of elements added later, or by the reassembly of existing components without using new material, except for the purpose of consolidation and stabilisation.

**Reconstruction** is the building up of an existing structure into what is deduced as having been its earlier condition, adding (in contrast to restoration) comparable new materials and using appropriate working techniques.

**Rebuilding** is the creation of a new building on the basis of existing documentation and conclusions which may be drawn from it.

**Conservational covering** is a reversible covering with soil or other materials. This includes ground modelling and covering over.

**Reversible** is applied to such actions which do not affect the original fabric, do or which no damage to it and which can later be removed without any adverse effects.

### 3. General parameters

Because of the condition of the ORL, our limited knowledge of it, and its character as part of the cultural landscape, any changes to the monument should generally be limited to works of conservation and restoration. Suitable landscape management schemes could make it possible once again to visualise and understand the course of the ORL, or individual sections of it.

Basically it can be argued that the monument's present condition, i.e. as a ruin, is its only authentic condition. That which has been destroyed, is lost. It is our duty to preserve the status quo of the monument's general appearance. Anything else would be detrimental to the authenticity and integrity of the monument, the decay of which must be respected as an integral part of historical "coming and going". Thus it is necessary to consider beforehand whether an action will bring about changes, and in any case the present status must be documented in accordance with current scientific standards.

Conservation, restoration and conservational covering are actions which serve to preserve the monument or to save its fabric. They must take preference over actions which involve the substance itself.

In exceptional cases it may seem advisable to carry out an action which goes beyond conservation and restoration. This is possible if in a specific place on the monument didactical considerations make it seem necessary to do more in order to present the monument in the spirit of the World Heritage idea. Only in this case can reconstructions or

rebuilding works be accepted. Such schemes require discussion beforehand which should be as broadly-based as possible and they should be assessed by independent experts. Only then can a valid preservative decision be made.

Abstract and modelled solutions and virtual presentations for the purpose of visualisation preserve the original fabric and are a valid alternative to physical reconstruction.

Reconstruction and rebuilding

- must take place in accordance with national and international guidelines,
- must preserve the historical importance of the site and its surroundings,
- may not take place until a complete scientific documentation of the area concerned has been carried out and evaluated,
- must be based on sound scientific evidence and be the result of an experimental re-enactment of ancient methods,
- are presentations in model form, and therefore an accumulation of similar forms in any one area should be avoided,
- should in principle be effected using original techniques and with materials comparable to the original, whenever this is possible. Financial considerations do not justify the use of other types of materials,
- are intended to increase understanding. Hypotheses should be clearly distinguishable and necessitate the presentation, documentation and publication of any findings or results gained during their implementation,
- must be so designed that their construction and sustainable maintenance are guaranteed,
- may not be used as a reason for excavation,
- are to be rejected as copies of constructions which already exist.

The basis for each action is the understanding of the monument. This encompasses not only areas above and below ground, but also the area surrounding it in the sense of being its a hereditary and historically evolved cultural landscape. Any evaluation should take into account the archaeological potential and the historical and contemporary importance as well as aesthetic, scenic and nature conservation values. Any action must be preceded by a thorough documentation of the status quo.

All measures taken within the area of the World Heritage Site ORL must conform with national and international quality standards. The plan for each project must make absolutely clear in what manner its implementation would affect the integrity and authenticity of the monument. Implementation must take into account all the given guidelines and have a

positive influence on the significance of the ORL. Before implementation, all projects must be jointly agreed with the relevant conservation agency of the federal state concerned and require authorisation within the terms of that state's conservation law. Contact person within each agency is the Limes Coordinator. Every project or action must be accompanied by a complete documentation.

The same care which is given to the conception of a scheme must also be exercised with regard to its sustainability. The basis for this should be a maintenance plan jointly agreed with the state conservation agency (Limes Coordinator). Repairs and maintenance work may only be carried out by qualified persons under expert supervision. Sufficient tangible means must be made available for maintenance as well as for the repair of unforeseen damage.

## 4. Guidelines for future actions

The following guidelines apply in particular:

- all actions must have a direct regional and historical link with the corresponding section of the World Heritage Site.
- information boards must conform to the guidelines of the DLK.
- ways should be sought to facilitate visitors' understanding and perception of the ORL.
- any planting done for the purpose of visualisation must not damage the fabric of the monument.
- forestry and conservation should work together to combine their objectives.
- conservational covering must not lead to a loss of authenticity by creating new, artificial monuments.
- any new materials used must be clearly distinguishable from the original fabric.
- in or near the few places where the ORL has survived more or less intact and undisturbed, any kind of reconstruction or rebuilding should be avoided completely. This applies particularly to sections where the course of the ORL contributes tangibly to the overall impression of the landscape, for instance in the Taunus forests or in Swabian and Franconian Jura.
- reconstructions and rebuilding works are generally only to be accepted on sites which have already been completely excavated and/or where the *in situ* findings have been largely destroyed and/or where modern-day use of the surrounding area has made a visualisation particularly difficult.
- reconstructions and rebuilding works in the core area of the World Heritage Site must be designed to be reversible.

- with the aim of gaining insight through experimental research, copies of existing reconstructions or rebuilding works are to be opposed.

## 5. International Regulations

In addition, all actions must conform with international standards as laid down in the following conventions and sets of guidelines:

Charter of Venice 1964:

International charter on the conservation and restoration of monuments and ensembles.

Charter of Lausanne 1990:

Charter for the protection and care of the archaeological heritage.

Convention of Malta 1992:

European convention for the protection of the archaeological heritage.

The Nara document on authenticity 1994.

Charter of Riga on authenticity and historical reconstruction in relation to the cultural heritage 2000.

## **Appendix 2: Museums and Visitor Attractions Plan ORL**

### **1. Preamble**

On account of its history, structural condition and its function, the ORL forms a unified, homogeneous cultural monument. The content and quality of any presentation of its historical structure and existing fabric or of its role within our understanding of history must be of the highest standard. As an integral part of the Management Plan, the Museums and Visitor Attractions Plan sets out aims and strategies for all visitor sites. The following recommendations are based on:

1.1. The importance of the ORL as an authentic site. Each visitor site must preserve and convey its own value and authenticity as well as that of the monument in its entirety and it must contribute to the development of the general public's understanding and appreciation of the ORL.

1.2. The contents and the spirit of national and international principles. Any future activities in connection with displays and attractions must take into consideration all existing agreements. The most important of these principles are set out in:

- International Cultural Tourism Charter: Managing tourism at places of heritage significance. ICOMOS 1999,
- European convention for the protection of the archaeological heritage – the Convention of Malta,
- Code of Ethics – International Council of Museums 1986 in its latest edition from 8th October 2004,
- Procedural methods to be used in conservation, restoration, reconstruction, rebuilding and conservational covering of archaeological monuments of the ORL – also an integral part of the Management Plan.

The aims and strategies of this Museums and Visitor Attractions Plan should be continually developed as a concept with advisory character, in accordance with the latest standards of archaeological research. All content should be continually reviewed and the plan updated at regular intervals.

In order to guarantee standards of display, presentation and visitor guidance which are commensurate with UNESCO World Heritage it is necessary to coordinate all activities with the appropriate ministries of the individual federal states. The Maintenance and Development



Plans of the individual federal states define more precisely the declarations made in this paper and regulate the implementation at regional and local levels.

## 2. Aims of the presentation

2.1. The improvement of visitor attractions should include the construction of new facilities as well as the expansion of existing ones, whereby standards of quality must be guaranteed which not only serve to improve the display of the site itself, but which also reflect the contents of the preservation and development idea for the ORL.

2.2. The aim of this continued development is to achieve a complete and scientifically accurate range of displays and attractions. It is particularly important to create the broadest possible information base which will satisfy the requirements of the many different target groups.

## 3. Presentation strategies

### 3.1 Definition

It is necessary to differentiate between ORL information centres, museums and non-museum visitor facilities.

#### 3.1.1 ORL information centres:

ORL information centres form the central point of contact for basic information of a supra-regional type based on professionally substantiated archaeological science. They provide a concise and easily understandable overview of the ORL in that particular federal state and give information about the frontiers of the Roman Empire and about UNESCO's World Heritage idea. The ORL information centres require professional archaeological support and tourism supervision. The main focus lies in the presentation of tourist information connected directly with the ORL. In each federal state there should be no more than two supra-regional ORL information centres, distinguished by the official plaque of UNESCO World Heritage.

#### 3.1.2 Museums:

It is the duty of the museums to display artefacts found at the ORL, in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Site. The title Limes Museum is allocated to facilities according to the definition of the ICOM-Statutes of 24th August 2007, Art. 3, section 1, which have been adopted by the German Museums Association.

#### 3.1.3 Non-museum visitor facilities:

Non-museum visitor facilities are intended to inform and to guide visitors to the ORL by means of archaeological, historical walks, signposting of monuments and information points.

### **3.2. The structure of presentation levels**

A coherent structure of the different presentation units along the ORL is necessary in order to implement the above aims. It is planned to establish a hierarchical structure with defined orientation, based on existing structures.

#### 3.2.1. Supra-regional museums (presentation level 1)

- geographical coverage of specific landscape, river or regional sections by means of a balanced choice of locations along the ORL,
- professional archaeological management/support,
- information about the principle of World Heritage,
- substantiated information about the whole ORL and the frontiers of the Roman Empire in their entirety,
- thematic presentations about a supra-regional section of the ORL and objects excavated there.

#### 3.2.2. Regional museums (presentation level 2)

- presentation of regional sections of the ORL as well as local topographical characteristics,
- presentation of selected special themes.

#### 3.2.3. Local museums (presentation level 3)

- presentation of local topographical characteristics,
- presentation of selected special themes.

### **3.3. Attractions**

The structure of the various presentation units presupposes an appropriate distribution along the length of the ORL. This will require not only coordination of existing sites or their partial realignment, but also the establishment of additional presentation sites at specific points on the ORL. The further development of the presentation units is administered by the ORL development plans of the individual federal states.

### **Rheinland-Pfalz**

#### **1. Limes Information Centre**

Rheinbrohl, Kreis Neuwied: Limesinformationszentrum Rheinland-Pfalz at the “Limes-Erlebnismuseum RömerWelt” Setup and development in accordance with the Limes Development Plan Rheinland-Pfalz.

## **2. Supra-regional Museums (presentation level 1)**

2.1 Rheinbrohl, Kreis Neuwied: “Limes-Erlebnismuseum RömerWelt” Main emphasis on Caput Limitis and Rhine Limes, military handicraft.

2.2. Pohl, Rhein-Lahn-Kreis: “Limespark Pohl“ Main emphasis on military history, frontiers of the Empire and Limes architecture. Setup and development of the supra-regional museums (presentation level 1) in accordance with the Limes Development Plan Rheinland-Pfalz.

## **3. Regional and local Museums (presentation levels 2 and 3) and non-museum visitor facilities**

Setup and development of existing facilities in accordance with the Limes Development Plan Rheinland-Pfalz.

## **Hessen**

### **1. Limes Information Centre**

Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe, Hochtaunuskreis: Limesinformationszentrum Hessen beim Römerkastell Saalburg, Archäologischer Park

### **2. Supra-regional Museums (presentation level 1)**

2.1 Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe, Hochtaunuskreis: Römerkastell Saalburg, Archäologischer Park Development of existing facilities in accordance with the Limes Development Plan Hessen.

### **3. Regional and local Museums (presentation levels 2 and 3) and non-museum visitor facilities**

Setup and development of new and/or existing facilities according to the Limes Development Plan Hessen.

## **Baden-Württemberg**

### **1. Limes Information Centre**

Aalen, Ostalbkreis: Limesinformationszentrum Baden-Württemberg:

### **2. Supra-regional Museums (presentation level 1)**

2.1 Aalen, Ostalbkreis: Limesmuseum, Zweigmuseum des Archäologischen Landesmuseums Baden-Württemberg.

2.2 Osterburken, Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis: Römermuseum, Zweigmuseum des Archäologischen Landesmuseums Baden-Württemberg.

Development of existing facilities according to the Limes Development Plan Baden-Württemberg.

### **3. Regional und local Museums (presentation levels 2 and 3) and non-museum visitor facilities**

Setup and development of new and/or existing facilities in accordance with the Limes Development Plan Baden-Württemberg.

## **Bavaria**

### **1. Limes Information Centre**

1.1 Weißenburg i.Bay., Lkr. Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen: Limesinformationszentrum Bayern beim Römermuseum Weißenburg Emphasis on the Raetian Limes in Bavaria.

1.2 Limesinformationszentrum Bayern

Establishment of a Limes Information Centre at a suitable location on the lower River Main in Bavaria. Emphasis on the Limes on the River Main in Bavaria.

### **2. Supra-regional Museums (presentation level 1)**

2.1 Weißenburg, Lkr. Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen: Römermuseum

2.2 Main Limes Museum at a suitable location on the lower River Main in Bavaria.

### **3. Regional and local Museums (presentation levels 2 and 3) and non-museum visitor facilities**

Setup and development of new and/or existing facilities in accordance with the Limes Development Plan Bavaria.

#### **3.3. Presentation contents**

3.3.1. Increased emphasis should be placed on the presentation of the monument's substance in its varying states of preservation. In addition the ORL is to be considered as an integral part of the cultural landscape. Features and finds are of equal importance within the concept of museum presentation.

3.3.2. The presentation must conform in content and form with recognised scientific and museums standards.

3.3.3. Specifically, increased attention should be paid to the accentuation of the following: - the importance of the ORL is a homogeneous, authentic monument

- the importance of conservation and research
- the presentation of the intentions and the meaning of the World Heritage Convention and the ideas behind World Heritage.
- the presentation of the chronology and purpose of the ORL, whereby a certain emphasis should be placed on aspects of the cultural landscape and methods of research and documentation.
- in the presentation of excavated finds attention should be paid not only to accurate inventory and recording but also to all recognised measures for the protection of the archaeological legacy (accuracy of archaeological context, no presentation of objects of unsecured origin) as well as to compliance with conservational standards.