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11 August 2021

**Culture Sector
World Heritage Centre**

Ref: CLT/WHC/NOM/21/117

Subject: **Inscription of Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes (C 1631), Germany and the Netherlands, on the World Heritage List**

Dear Ambassadors,

As you know, the World Heritage Committee, at its extended 44th session (Fuzhou (China)/Online meeting, 2021), **inscribed** the property **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes** on the World Heritage List. The Decision of the Committee concerning the inscription is attached. Please note that the text of the Decision as adopted, including the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, cannot be amended.

I am confident that your Government will take the necessary measures for the effective conservation of this newly inscribed World Heritage property. The World Heritage Centre will do its best to assist your authorities in these efforts.

In order to illustrate the inscribed property, we have selected the enclosed maps from the nomination dossier. However, some maps of revised component parts still display the original boundaries and the revised ones. We would be grateful if you could send us, by **1 November 2021**, a new version of these maps, displaying the final boundary line of the component parts and their respective buffer zones, as inscribed by the Committee. Moreover, I would be most grateful if your authorities could complete the attached geographical data table with the updated information and send it to us by the same date.

Furthermore, I would be grateful if you could provide us with the contact details (name, address, telephone numbers and e-mail address) of the person or institution responsible for the management of the property.

Please also find attached the brief description of the newly inscribed property, in both English and French. As the brief description is meant to be used on the World Heritage Centre website as well as in publications, we would like to have your full agreement with its wording. Please review the text of the description and let us know,

by **1 November 2021** at the latest, if you wish to propose any changes. If we do not hear from you by this date, we will assume that you are in agreement with the text as prepared.

As you certainly know, the World Heritage Centre maintains a website at <https://whc.unesco.org/> where standard information about each property on the World Heritage List can be found. Since we can only provide a limited amount of information about each property, we try to link our pages to those maintained by the site management authority, so as to provide the public with the most reliable and up-to-date information. If there is a website for the newly inscribed property, please send us its web address.

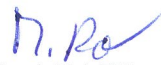
The inscription of the property on the World Heritage List is an excellent opportunity to draw the attention of visitors to, and remind local residents of, the *World Heritage Convention* and the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. To this effect, you may wish to place a plaque displaying the World Heritage emblem and the UNESCO logo at the property.

Moreover, the World Heritage Centre will produce World Heritage certificates for each of the newly inscribed properties, which will be distributed to States Parties in due time.

I would also like to recall that States Parties to the *Convention* should inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of their intention to undertake or to authorize any major restorations or new constructions in the area protected under the *Convention* that may affect its Outstanding Universal Value, in accordance with paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Thanking you for your continuous collaboration and support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, I remain,

Yours sincerely,



Mechthild Rössler
Director

Enc.

cc: German Commission for UNESCO
Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO

Extract of the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its extended 44th session (Fuzhou (China)/Online meeting, 2021)

Decision: 44 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/21/44.COM/8B and WHC/21/44.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes, Germany and the Netherlands**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes ran for 400 km along the Lower Rhine, along the north-eastern boundary of the Roman frontier province of Germania Inferior (Lower Germany), from the Rhenish Massif south of Bonn (Germany) to the North Sea coast (the Netherlands). For more than 450 years from the late 1st century BC, it protected the Roman Empire against Germanic tribes. The first military bases were built in the last decades BC for the conquest of Germanic territories across the Rhine. Once this ambition had failed the left river bank was converted into a fortified frontier. Military installations of varying types and sizes and associated civil structures and infrastructures were built on the edge of the river. The frontier shared the phased disintegration of the Western Roman Empire until the mid-5th century. The remains of the Frontier illustrate the important impacts of the Roman military presence on the landscape and society of the periphery of the Empire.

The serial property of 102 component parts in 44 clusters illustrates the innovative responses of Roman military engineers to the challenges posed by the dynamic landscape of a lowland river, as witnessed by the positioning and design of the military installations and by water management works. Large early bases and small later strongholds are represented, reflecting strategic adaptation and development of military engineering. These first military bases represent the very beginning of the linear perimeter defence of the Roman Empire, which would develop into a coherent frontier system extending over three continents in the 2nd century AD. The wetland conditions have led to an outstanding preservation of timber and other organic remains, providing unparalleled insights into military construction, shipbuilding, logistics and supply of the Empire.

Criterion (ii): The extant remains of Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German 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 cultural interchange at the height 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 societies of the north-western part of the Roman Empire, introducing military installations and related civilian settlements, linked through an extensive supporting network. The frontier did not constitute an impregnable barrier, but controlled and allowed the movement of peoples including civilians and merchants, and profound changes and developments in settlement patterns, architecture, landscape design and spatial organisation.

Criterion (iii): As part of the Roman Empire's system of defence, the Lower German Limes bears an exceptional testimony to the maximum extension of the power of the Roman Empire through the consolidation of its north-western frontiers. The Frontier constitutes a physical manifestation of Roman imperial policy, and the spread of Roman culture and its traditions – military, engineering, architecture, religion, management and politics. The large number of human settlements associated with the defences contribute to an understanding of how soldiers and their families lived in this part of the Roman Empire.

Criterion (iv): Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes was the earliest linear frontier of the Roman Empire, created as an answer to Rome's inability to control its northern neighbours by means of diplomacy. Its military installations illustrate the development of the large operational bases of a field army to the smaller installations required by an extended frontier line. Situated in an area which has always been a wetland, with outstanding preservation conditions, Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes exhibits water management strategies and constructions employed by the military command of the Roman Empire. The component parts contain organic materials and artefacts bearing information of exceptional value to understandings of frontier life and on vanished traditions such as river boat building.

Integrity

The component parts of the serial property have been selected to represent the linearity and attributes of the Frontier, demonstrating the early development of the perimeter defence. They include the range of military installations and associated structures of a frontier system, explaining its functioning and development. The general state of conservation is good to very good. Most archaeological materials and structures are buried and are not exposed to significant threats. The component part boundaries and buffer zones are generally appropriate, although a number of minor revisions to the boundaries and buffer zones are recommended.

Authenticity

The archaeological sites that comprise the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – The Lower German Limes have a high level of authenticity. Virtually all the remains were buried during or soon after the Roman period and have been protected from later developments. The authenticity of form and design of nearly all elements is unaffected by changes after the Roman period. Stone walls, timber and organic remains have been preserved to a high level. The location and setting of the elements of the frontier have in most cases changed considerably by changes to the Rhine and changes in land use, including urbanisation. At four sites the present setting is reminiscent of the Roman landscape. Reconstructions occur at five sites and at others, interpretive visualisations have been established.

Protection and management requirements

The transnational serial property is legally protected by national and state laws on heritage protection of Germany (federal states of North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate) and the Netherlands. Management is coordinated by a joint Dutch-German Management Group, which is overseen by an Intergovernmental Committee. The joint Management Group sets out the main lines of the management and supervises the implementation of the national management plans and the periodic reporting, based on a Joint Declaration. The management organisation will cooperate with counterparts of the existing and future inscribed segments of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire. A framework for this international cooperation is provided by the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Cluster set up in 2018 to support international collaboration in those fields relevant

to the overall management and development of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire in Europe as World Heritage.

The Management Plan is strategic and high-level, and sets out the elements required for a common framework for the transnational serial property. Much of the needed detail will be developed at a later stage, including the development of individual site management plans. Recommendations for strengthening the management include the development of frameworks for research, interpretation and sustainable tourism, and establishment of Heritage Impact Assessment processes (for the component parts in Germany). Development of policy guidance on reconstructions and visualisations should be advanced through the transnational cooperation mechanisms established for the Frontiers of the Roman Empire.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
- a) Completing the processes for legal designation of all component parts,
 - b) Providing a timeframe for agreed minor revisions to the boundaries and buffer zones and any needed revisions to legal designations and municipal policy provisions,
 - c) Further developing the Management Plan to:
 - i) present the two national parts in a common format to assist clarity and integration,
 - ii) confirm the process and schedule for the timely development of site management plans for each of the component parts,
 - iii) provide active measures to mitigate the impact of agriculture on the component parts (and their buffer zones) located in areas subject to agricultural land uses (e.g. Kalkar-Bornsches Feld),
 - iv) conduct detailed deposit/cellar surveys for all component parts in urban areas to provide baseline data about the extent of surviving archaeological remains,
 - d) Developing a formal inter-agency management agreement between the Municipal Association of the Rhineland (in North Rhine-Westphalia) Service for Archaeological Heritage and the State Forestry Agency that includes an overarching plan and approach for managing all the component parts located within forests,
 - e) Developing a joint sustainable tourism strategy as part of the management system,
 - f) Establishing consistent baseline information for each component part and establishing a basis for consolidated information about the documentation and curation of cultural materials excavated from the sites (including repositories) to be accessed and shared as part of the management system,
 - g) Continuing to research and articulate a comprehensive and contextual appraisal of the character of the river corridor landscape, including changes to it during and after the Roman period, and the known locations of settlements in the wider setting,
 - h) Supporting continued research and interpretation that gives greater prominence to the historical peoples of the Lower Rhine regions, and articulating the interactions and exchanges between these peoples and Roman culture along the frontier,

- i)* Developing the overarching research strategy (2021-2024) for the Lower Limes as a whole, providing a framework for national strategies and partnerships,
- j)* Ensuring that active monitoring of water levels and water quality occurs for all component parts / clusters with waterlogged archaeological deposits, and that rigorous monitoring of the state of conservation of all organic materials is undertaken on a regular basis,
- k)* Prioritising further development of the detailed interpretation framework to:
 - i)* present the linearity and the environmental context of the Lower German Limes, and the interconnectedness of the individual sites,
 - ii)* review the proposals for component part Dormagen within the context of the Lower German Limes framework for interpretation and presentation,
 - iii)* explore opportunities for the interpretation of component parts located in nature conservation areas and landscape protection areas, including engagement with younger-generation volunteers who have a strong interest in nature conservation,
- l)* Developing Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) processes for the component parts located in Germany in line with the ICOMOS HIA guidance document,
- m)* Subjecting the proposed business park development associated with the component parts at Valkenburg-De Woerd to a full HIA in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
- n)* Establishing a process to develop an over-arching policy framework and guidance for reconstructions and visualisations through the transnational mechanisms of cooperation for existing and future segments of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Surface and coordinates of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee at its extended 44th session (Fuzhou (China)/Online meeting, 2021), in accordance with the Operational Guidelines

	Germany, Netherlands				
C 1631	Frontiers of the Roman Empire -The Lower German Limes				
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1631-001	Valkenburg-Centrum	Netherlands	??	??	N52 10 49.2 E4 25 58.8
1631-002	Valkenburg-De Woerd North	Netherlands	0.97	12.18	N52 10 19 E4 26 17
1631-003	Valkenburg-De Woerd South	Netherlands	3.26		N52 10 12 E4 26 24
1631-004	Voorburg-Arentsburg	Netherlands	11.89	6.48	N52 3 36 E4 21 0
1631-005	Corbulo's canal Vlietwijk	Netherlands	3.31	167.09	N52 7 30 E4 27 36
1631-006	Corbulo's canal Starrenburg	Netherlands	1.31		N52 6 32 E4 26 13
1631-007	Corbulo's canal Knippolder	Netherlands	2.76		N52 6 18 E4 25 44
1631-008	Corbulo's canal Vlietvoorde	Netherlands	2.3		N52 6 4 E4 25 23
1631-009	Corbulo's canal Rozenrust	Netherlands	0.75		N52 5 28 E4 24 32
1631-010	Corbulo's canal Romeinsepad	Netherlands	0.44		N52 5 2 E4 23 56
1631-011	Leiden-Roomburg Park Matilo	Netherlands	8.16	??	N52 9 0 E4 31 1
1631-012	Leiden-Roomburg Besjeslaan	Netherlands	2.61	??	N52 8 53 E4 31 8
1631-013	Woerden-Centrum	Netherlands	1.44	5.94	N52 5 10 E4 53 2
1631-014	Utrecht-Limes road Zandweg	Netherlands	0.39	12.45	N52 5 28 E4 59 46
1631-015	Utrecht-Limes road Veldhuizen	Netherlands	0.46		N52 5 8.1 E5 0 29.5
1631-016	Utrecht-Limes road De Balije	Netherlands	3.32		N52 4 48 E5 1 19
1631-017	Utrecht-Hoge Woerd	Netherlands	??	??	N52 05 11 E5 02 33.1
1631-018	Utrecht-Groot Zandveld	Netherlands	0.83	2.84	N52 5 42 E5 3 4
1631-019	Utrecht-Domplein	Netherlands	2.64	8.96	N52 5 28 E5 7 19
1631-020	Bunnik-Vechten Marsdijk	Netherlands	80.83	51.88	N52 3 29 E5 9 58
1631-021	Bunnik-Vechten Provincialeweg	Netherlands	0.94		N52 3 47 E5 10 26
1631-022	Arnhem-Meinerswijk	Netherlands	2.75	4.12	N51 58 16 E5 52 26
1631-023	Elst-Grote Kerk	Netherlands	0.39	0.5	N51 55 11.4 E5 50 57.4
1631-024	Nijmegen-Valkhof area Valkhofpark	Netherlands	2.43	??	N51 50 53 E5 52 12
1631-025	Nijmegen-Valkhof area Hunnerpark	Netherlands	2.37		N51 50 49 E5 52 19
1631-026	Nijmegen-Hunerberg	Netherlands	??	??	N51 50 21.2 E5 52 56.2
1631-027	Nijmegen-Kops Plateau West	Netherlands	4.03	??	N51 50 17 E5 53 31
1631-028	Nijmegen-Kops Plateau North	Netherlands	0.86		N51 50 20 E5 53 42
1631-029	Nijmegen-Kops Plateau East	Netherlands	0.77		N51 50 10 E5 53 42
1631-030	Nijmegen-Kops Plateau Kopse Hof North	Netherlands	0.16		N51 50 10 E5 53 46
1631-031	Nijmegen-Kops Plateau Kopse Hof South	Netherlands	0.93		N51 50 6 E5 53 46
1631-032	Berg en Dal-aqueduct Mariënboom	Netherlands	1.53	??	N51 49 34 E5 53 17
1631-033	Berg en Dal-aqueduct Swartendijk	Netherlands	0.66		N51 49 23 E5 53 28
1631-034	Berg en Dal-aqueduct Cortendijk	Netherlands	0.26		N51 49 12 E5 53 24
1631-035	Berg en Dal-aqueduct Louisedal	Netherlands	5.86		N51 49 5 E5 54 0
1631-036	Berg en Dal-aqueduct Kerstendal	Netherlands	9.71		N51 49 1 E5 54 50
1631-037	Berg en Dal-De Holdeurn North	Netherlands	0.56	??	N51 49 1 E5 55 59
1631-038	Berg en Dal-De Holdeurn South	Netherlands	7.03		N51 48 58 E5 55 55
1631-039	Herwen-De Bijland	Netherlands	2.07	1013.14	N51 52 52 E6 5 56
1631-040	Kleve-Keeken	Germany	4.52	374.71	N51 50 28 E6 4 41
1631-041	Kleve-Reichswald West	Germany	0.42	7.31	N51 47 28 E6 5 35
1631-042	Kleve-Reichswald East	Germany	0.17		N51 47 28 E6 6 22
1631-043	Till	Germany	75.84	150.98	N51 46 37 E6 14 20
1631-044	Kalkar-Kalkarberg	Germany	1.83	5.05	N51 43 44 E6 17 6
1631-045	Kalkar-Bornsches Feld	Germany	47.18	??	N51 42 50 E6 19 8
1631-046	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 1	Germany	2.93	106.16	N51 41 31 E6 21 7
1631-047	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 2	Germany	1.34		N51 41 38 E6 21 14
1631-048	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 3	Germany	2.45		N51 41 31 E6 21 25
1631-049	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 4	Germany	1.47		N51 41 31 E6 21 36
1631-050	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 5	Germany	1.63		N51 41 35 E6 21 47
1631-051	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 6	Germany	0.66		N51 41 28 E6 22 1
1631-052	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 7.1	Germany	0.57		N51 41 21.5 E6 21 59.3

1631-053	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 7.2	Germany	0.56		N51 41 20 E6 22 5
1631-054	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 8.1	Germany	0.16		N51 41 18.4 E6 21 52.9
1631-055	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 8.2	Germany	0.69		N51 41 17 E6 21 54
1631-056	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 9	Germany	1.27		N51 41 24 E6 21 54
1631-057	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 10	Germany	1.31		N51 41 20 E6 21 43
1631-058	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 11	Germany	1.55		N51 41 17 E6 21 32
1631-059	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 12	Germany	0.86		N51 41 20 E6 21 18
1631-060	Uedem-Hochwald Hochwald 13	Germany	1.65		N51 41 20 E6 21 4
1631-061	Wesel-Flüren Flürener Feld 1	Germany	1.50	84.86	N51 40 55 E6 33 32
1631-062	Wesel-Flüren Flürener Feld 2	Germany	1.17		N51 40 59 E6 33 40
1631-063	Wesel-Flüren Flürener Feld 3	Germany	2.51		N51 41 6 E6 33 43
1631-064	Wesel-Flüren Flürener Feld 4	Germany	2.67		N51 41 6 E6 33 50
1631-065	Xanten-CUT	Germany	90.19	39.86	N51 40 1 E6 26 38
1631-066	Xanten-Fürstenberg	Germany	126.17	137.08	N51 38 23.3 E6 28 10.8
1631-067	Alpen-Drüpt	Germany	36.20	53.7	N51 35 13 E6 32 46
1631-068	Moers-Asberg	Germany	7.56	40.61	N51 25 55 E6 40 12
1631-069	Duisburg-Werthausen	Germany	0.31	1.13	N51 25 19.6 E6 42 40.9
1631-070	Krefeld-Gellep	Germany	3.36	12.14	N51 19 59 E6 40 55
1631-071	Neuss-Koenenlager	Germany	28.51	141.13	N51 10 55 E6 43 26
1631-072	Neuss-Reckberg Wachturm	Germany	0.01	37.83	N51 10 33.4 E6 45 56
1631-073	Neuss-Reckberg Kleinkastell	Germany	0.27		N51 10 27.5 E6 46 7
1631-074	Monheim-Haus Bürgel	Germany	2.48	8.61	N51 7 44 E6 52 23
1631-075	Dormagen	Germany	5.81	35.42	N51 5 35 E6 50 24
1631-076	Köln-Praetorium	Germany	1.32	97.66	N50 56 17 E6 57 32
1631-077	Köln-Deutz	Germany	2.39	32.61	N50 56 17 E6 58 12
1631-078	Köln-Alteburg	Germany	6.03	55.43	N50 54 18 E6 58 37
1631-079	Kottenforst Nord Am Weißen Stein 1	Germany	2.68	??	N50 44 6 E6 58 37
1631-080	Kottenforst Nord Am Weißen Stein 2	Germany	0.72		N50 43 52 E6 58 59
1631-081	Kottenforst Nord Domhecken 5	Germany	1.65	??	N50 42 50 E6 57 40
1631-082	Kottenforst Nord Domhecken 1	Germany	3.79		N50 42 50 E6 58 23
1631-083	Kottenforst Nord Domhecken 2	Germany	2.11		N50 43 1 E6 58 41
1631-084	Kottenforst Nord Domhecken 3	Germany	1.90		N50 42 54 E6 58 55
1631-085	Kottenforst Nord Domhecken 4	Germany	1.90		N50 42 58 E6 59 10
1631-086	Kottenforst Nord Dürrenbruch 3	Germany	0.45	??	N50 42 32 E6 59 10
1631-087	Kottenforst Nord Dürrenbruch 2	Germany	1.68		N50 42 29 E6 59 17
1631-088	Kottenforst Nord Dürrenbruch 1	Germany	3.05		N50 42 25 E6 59 28
1631-089	Kottenforst Nord Pfaffenmaar 1 and 2	Germany	6.04	??	N50 42 22 E6 58 34
1631-090	Bonn	Germany	31.01	210.98	N50 44 42 E7 6 0
1631-091	Kottenforst Süd Oben der Krayermaar	Germany	1.9	??	N50 41 35 E7 2 38
1631-092	Kottenforst Süd Villiper Bach	Germany	1.09	??	N50 39 40 E7 4 52
1631-093	Kottenforst Süd Professorenweg 1	Germany	0.94		N50 39 32 E7 5 20
1631-094	Kottenforst Süd Professorenweg 2	Germany	0.77		N50 39 32 E7 5 38
1631-095	Kottenforst Süd Riesenweg	Germany	1.09		N50 39 25 E7 5 42
1631-096	Kottenforst Süd Wattendorfer Allee 2	Germany	1.56		N50 39 54 E7 6 0
1631-097	Kottenforst Süd Wattendorfer Allee 1	Germany	1.79		N50 39 50 E7 6 29
1631-098	Kottenforst Süd Bellerbuschallee	Germany	1.52		N50 39 58 E7 7 5
1631-099	Kottenforst Süd Villiprot	Germany	1.78	??	N50 38 42 E7 4 12
1631-100	Kottenforst Süd Heiderhof	Germany	1.46	??	N50 39 25 E7 8 35
1631-101	Iversheim	Germany	0.08	10.72	N50 35 17.5 E6 46 26.1
1631-102	Remagen	Germany	??	??	N50 34 26.6 E7 14 40.3
		TOTAL	ng	ng	

Brief Description in English

Following the left bank of the Lower Rhine River for approximately 400 km from the Rhenish Massif in Germany to the North Sea coast in the Netherlands, the transnational property consists of 102 components from one section of the frontiers of the Roman Empire, which in the 2nd century CE, stretched across Europe, the Near East, and North Africa, over 7,500 km. The property comprises military and civilian sites and infrastructure that marked the edge of Lower Germany from the 1st to 5th centuries CE. Archaeological remains in the property include military bases, forts, fortlets, towers, temporary camps, roads, harbours, a fleet base, a canal, and an aqueduct, as well as civilian settlements, towns, cemeteries, sanctuaries, an amphitheatre, and a palace. Almost all of these archaeological remains are buried underground. Waterlogged deposits in the property have enabled a high degree of preservation of both structural and organic materials from the Roman periods of occupation and use.

Brief Description in French

Suivant la rive gauche du Rhin inférieur sur environ 400 km – du Massif rhénan en Allemagne à la côte de la mer du Nord aux Pays-Bas –, ce bien transnational est composé de 102 éléments appartenant à une section des frontières de l'Empire romain qui, au II^e siècle de notre ère, s'étendait sur 7 500 km à travers l'Europe, le Proche-Orient et l'Afrique du Nord. Le bien comprend des sites et des infrastructures militaires et civiles qui ont matérialisé la frontière de la Germanie inférieure du I^{er} au V^e siècle de notre ère. Les vestiges archéologiques du bien comprennent des bases militaires, des forts, des fortins, des tours, des camps temporaires, des routes, des ports, une base navale, un canal et un aqueduc, ainsi que des établissements civils, des villes, des cimetières, des sanctuaires, un amphithéâtre et un palais. La quasi-totalité de ces vestiges archéologiques est enfouie sous terre. Les gisements gorgés d'eau du bien ont permis un haut degré de préservation des matériaux structurels et organiques datant des périodes d'occupation et d'utilisation romaines.