

IN-SITE ANALYSIS

The scope of the in-site analysis document is according to the approved AF “to inform participants on problems solved and good practices implemented”. The provided information should be brief, in order participants of the Study Visits to have a clear view of the Fortress and actions, projects and policies which have been developed around it or planned to be developed.

<p>Name of the Fort, Location</p>	<p>Porolissum Roman Castrum/ Fort</p> <p>Location: <i>Măgura Pomăt hill, Creaca, Sălaj County</i></p> <p>Google Maps link: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Complexul+Arheologic+Daco-Roman+Porolissum,+Strada+Castrului/@47.1775642,23.1517768,17z/data=!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x47484374d6853b9b:0x5cd9b18d9c3b2090!2sAmfiteatru+Porolissum!8m2!3d47.1775642!4d23.1539655!3m4!1s0x474843757d201a49:0xb190612c6ad95472!8m2!3d47.1785601!4d23.1562527</p>
<p>Brief Historical Background</p>	<p>Porolissum is situated on the Eastern side of the pass called Poarta Meseşului, near the Meseş Mountains. The historic territory of Porolissum is delimited by three river courses: the valley of Pomăt in the south-west, the valley of Agrij in the east and the valley of Ortec in the north – north-east. Toward the north-west there are various access routes. The Roman Porolissum was set up immediately after Trajan’s conquest of Dacia. The main fortress was built on the Pomăt Hill, a location which allowed the Romans to control the main pass over the western Carpathians and also to build a strong defense system for the frontier. This area became thus very militarized, with three rows of defenses that included defense ramparts, walls, towers and <i>burgi</i>, all oriented west. Two forts existed here, one on Pomăt Hill and one on Citera Hill and a civil settlement, identified around the first fort. Another important discovery here is the amphitheater, also in the vicinity of the fort on Pomăt Hill.</p>
<p>Current Status</p>	<p>Porolissum has been systematically researched since the 1970s, which led to the discovery of remains both of the military installations and of the civilian city, including public baths, a temple dedicated to Liber Pater, an amphitheater and private houses. One of the gates of the stone wall of the fort was rebuilt, although not entirely correct. Efforts are now focused on excavating the city’s forum.</p>
<p>Recent projects implemented</p>	<p>1989-2014 – Project for the research of the civil settlement (the vicus) of the fort on Pomăt Hill</p> <p>2004-2011 – Porolissum Forum Project, aiming the archaeological research of the Roman forum</p> <p>2006-2009 – The project Necropolis Porolissensis, aiming the archaeological research of the Roman necropolis</p> <p>2007-2009 – ROMMAP, a project aiming to create a geophysical map of the Roman sites in Dacia, includes</p>



	<p>Porolissum.</p> <p>2007-2013 - "The road of the Roman camps in Sălaj county" with financing from the Regional Operational Program, axis 5.1. "restoration" works of the structures erected in the 1980s were carried out, but new elements were added (amphitheater terrace, north-northwestern side of the camp). Due to the extremely weak specialized consultancy in the design phase, the execution solutions are not exactly the happy ones: "new" walls built on the structures of the Roman ones, without being integrated in the environment.</p> <p>2009-2012 – Mithras Project, aiming to research the supposed temple of Mithras</p> <p>2017-2019 - "Rural Dacia", a project aiming to study the rural environment of the northern part of the three Dacian provinces, Dacia Porolissensis:</p> <p>2014-ongoing – National Program "Limes", aiming to include the Dacian limes on the UNESCO World Heritage List, of which Porolissum is a key part.</p>
<p>Projects under implementation or planned to be implemented</p>	<p>The systematic archaeological research is ongoing, focusing mainly on the <i>forum</i>.</p>
<p>Local, regional, national and/or European policies used related to the preservation of the Fort and the development of the area</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The law on the protection of archaeological heritage and the declaration of archaeological sites as areas of national interest – OG 43/2000 2. The law on the protection of the historical monuments – Law no. 422/2001 3. Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe - La Valetta Convention of 1992
<p>Local, regional and/or national stakeholders involved</p>	<p>Sălaj County Council, County Museum of History and Art, Sălaj County Cultural Center</p>
<p>Public consultations (if any)</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Public opinion</p>	<p>It is one of the strongest tourism "engines" in the NW development area. The overall activities but mostly the reenactment festival held yearly (except pandemic period) has exponentially increased the number of visitors every year.</p>



<p>Existing problems related the preservation of the Fort and the development of the area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restoration: issues with the technical side of rendering works, false perception of structures through the rebuilt walls, low quality of materials used, aggressive reconstructions. Main problem: lack of expert consultation during the design works. ➤ Maintenance: low quality materials used, so in short time after reception, wooden and built structures started collapsing ➤ Development: lack of a site museum, although archaeological research has brought to light a sensational amount of finds.
<p>Problems solved related the preservation of the Fort and the development of the area</p>	<p>County Council (administrator of the site) has started working on a large scale Area Planning for the mid-term development of the site.</p>
<p>Good practices used</p>	<p>“Porolissum Fest” is a reenactment festival started in 2010 that encourages visitors to visit the Porolissum complex and to learn about its history in an interactive way. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the festival was suspended during 2020 and 2021.</p>
<p>Policy instruments related to the Fort preservation and development</p>	<p>The site is one of the key points in the county’s development and cultural strategies.</p>
<p>Brief evaluation of the status before Study Visit</p>	<p>Porolissum Castrum will be visited during the Study Visit (20/10/2021)</p>
<p>Webpages related to the Fort containing useful information for participants</p>	<p>https://www.porolissumsalaj.ro/index.php/en/ https://www.facebook.com/porolissum/ http://www.turismzalau.ro/index.php/ro/obiective-turistice-menu-ro/item/9-complexul-arheologic-porolissum http://www.porolissum.ro/ https://www.facebook.com/porolissumfest/ http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codran=142159.01&Lang=EN</p>

IN-SITE ANALYSIS – ATTACHMENT MAPS & IMAGES

