

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 Fortress, Location</p>	<p>The Roman Legionary Fortress of Potaissa</p> <p>Address: <i>City of Turda, Castrului Street</i></p> <p>Google Maps link: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Potaissa/@46.5708381,23.7719972,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x71e883242f0bb09a!8m2!3d46.5708381!4d23.7719972</p>
<p>Brief Historical Background</p>	<p>As the Northeast legionary fortress in the Roman province of <i>Dacia Porolissensis</i>, the camp and its civilian settlement was established in the second half of the 1st c. AD. Its geographical position is a strategic one, given by the urge of controlling the transport of gold on the Aries River, from the mines at Rosia Montană. The approximate surface of the entire complex is set at around 250 Hectares, being formed by the military camp itself, the civilian settlement (<i>cannabae</i>), the necropolis (graveyard), parts of the imperial road. After the retreat of the roman army from the province, there are archaeological signs, the ruins were used also by the Gepids (settled here for the same strategic reason as the romans), the most known find being the grave of the so-called princess <i>Franziska</i>.</p> <p>Several parts of the complex were researched since the 19th century, but mor intensive archaeological excavations were made since the '40s, mostly by professors from Babeş-Bolyai University from Cluj.</p> <p>The first “reconstructions”, still visible today, were made during the 1980's, through stone and concrete partial rebuilding of walls.</p>
<p>Current Status</p>	<p>At the moment, the entire complex is in the property of Turda Municipality. Under a partnership between the Turda City Museum and Babeş-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca, systematic archaeological excavations are made yearly.</p>
<p>Recent projects implemented</p>	<p>Conservation and consolidation works were conducted over the years on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the north-western bastion: 1975-1976; - the overflow channel: 1976; - <i>porta decumana</i>: 1979, 1991; - <i>principia</i>: 1983, 1988-1992, 1995-1996; - <i>thermae</i>: 1996.

<p>Projects under implementation or planned to be implemented</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Operative Program currently ensures a finance of 5 million euro, which aims for the rehabilitation of the Roman cadrum/ fortress (began in 2018). Within the project, interventions will be carried out with the role of restoration/ rehabilitation, conservation and protection of the archaeological components of the fort. The main roads inside the camp (<i>via pretoria</i>, <i>via principalis</i>, <i>via decumana</i>) will be set up and marked on the surface. Also, the perimeter circuit (<i>via sagularis</i>) will be recreated, which will allow both the visit of the camp and the monitoring/ maintenance of the objective. Also, on the visiting circuit the project aims to provide rest areas and to place more detailed information panels (with a general presentation of the fort, graphic illustration systems and indicators route) in key points of the site. 2. 2014-ongoing – National Program “Limes”, aiming to include the Dacian limes on the UNESCO World Heritage List, of which Potaissa is a key part.
<p>Local, regional, national and/or European policies used related to the preservation of the Fortress 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>Township of Turda, National Museum of Transylvania's History, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj</p>
<p>Public consultations (if any)</p>	<p>There were no public consultations made in any of the project phases.</p>
<p>Public opinion</p>	<p>The camp is seen by the local and regional population as an element of national pride, touristic highlight of the area.</p>
<p>Existing problems related the preservation of the Fortress and the development of the area</p>	<p>Development pressure: this is minor threat affecting the site, because the township wants to develop a residential area on the southern slope of the camp, where the civilian settlement was set once.</p>



Problems solved related the preservation of the Fortress and the development of the area	The project started as of 2018 aims at solving the problems caused by the development pressure, as it will restrict the access within the perimeter of the fort only to visitors.
Good practices used	Similar cases considered as good practice are represented by the roman forts of Porolissum and Buciumi
Policy instruments related to the Fortress preservation and development	Except the ROP finance program, the site lacks a midterm masterplan, so, at the moment no preservation policies are used.
Brief evaluation of the status before Study Visit	The objective is under restoration works.
Webpages related to the Fortress containing useful information for participants	https://muzeulturda.com/arheologie/ https://castrulpotaissa.ro/

IN-SITE ANALYSIS – ATTACHMENT MAPS & IMAGES

