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1. Characterisation of the pilot site

The modern-day village of Kopačevo is situated some 8 kilometres northeast of Osijek (Mursa). The site is situated on the northern edge of the village, on the end of a plateau overlooking the vast marshland to the east, stretching for almost 10 kilometres to the river Danube. The site was first visually identified in 1789. map Tractus Pratoru Terreni Kopaciensis by a cartographer S.K. Pávai. From the drawing, the site was interpreted as a fort with an entrance from the south and was confirmed as such by a geophysics survey done in 2016. by I. Vukmanić. The site was surveyed through a few different campaigns and excavated in 1976. by M. Bulat when a part of the sewers system and northern necropolis was discovered in 1983. by K. Minichreiter. The last and most crucial part of the research was carried out in 2016. using remote sensing to establish the location of the parts of the wall of the fortification. All parts of the site are today underground and are not visible on the surface. Chance finds and records from development-led excavations show the existence of a more exhaustive civil settlement around the fort and possible necropolis in more than one location.

The main risks of this site due to the fact that all of its components are underground are anthropogenic. Two potential human activities are posing the biggest concern in regard to the Roman remains in Kopačevo and those are modern building projects and agriculture.

2. Threat analysis pilot site

Likelihood	Almost certain	Climate				
	Likely	Flood				
	Possible	Pollutants	Severe weather	Accidents/malfunctions	Theft	Vandalism
	Unlikely	Fire	Violence	Deterioration/wear and tear		
	Rare	Pests and mold		Earthquakes		General security
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Impact						

Due to the fact that all parts of the site are currently underground, there is no immediate threat from pests and mold, fire, pollutants, flood, climate, severe weather and violence. Accidents, deterioration, and earthquakes might cause a moderate threat to the Kopačevo pilot site even though most parts remain underground. The significant danger remains theft of the chance finds from the area. At the same time, the severe threat is vandalism in the mindless destruction of archaeological remains and general security of the remains because

they are on private property. The development of these plots might cause the most severe threat to the site.

Make at least a rough threat analysis concerning the whole pilot site. There are different materials and objects, built and movable in every pilot site, but for the sake of getting a quick overview of the situation take the pilot site as a whole into account, including all the different collections, museum, object, etc. you have in the pilot site.

3. Threat analysis for further selected Roman sites along the Danube

3.1. Batina - Gradac (*ad Militare*)

The *castellum ad Militare* represents one part of the Danube Limes site in the area of Batina (Betina Skela). Excavations and geophysical surveys reveal different parts of the fortress, such as fortification walls, ramparts and buildings inside the *castellum* such as the headquarters building, headquarters apartment and barracks. The roman fort dates back to the time of *Emperor Antoninus Pius* (138-161). The *auxiliary unit* of the detected construction phase was probably *cohors II Asturum*, in addition most likely that *cohors II Augusta Thracum* and the detachments *legio II Adiutrix*, *legio VI Herculia* and *equites Flavianenses* were stationed in the fort.



Figure 11: Batina during an archaeological excavations 2013

Photo: Igor Vukmanić 203, <https://limescroatia.eu/batina/> (accessed on 09.11.2023)

Likelihood	Almost certain	Climate			Agriculture	
	Likely	Flood			Construction activity	
	Possible	Earthquake	Theft			
	Unlikely	Fire, Vandalism, Severe Weather	Deterioration/wear and tear			
	Rare	Pests and mold, Flood, Pollutants, Violence		Earthquakes		
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Impact						

3.1. Daji (Teutoburgium)

The site of Roman auxiliary fort *Teutoburgium* is located at the area of a modern brickyard in Dalj, next to the river Danube. The brickyard was founded in the 19th century, during his construction and the intensive usage over the last centuries the antique fortress may have been destroyed. But also the erosion of the river bank by the Danube contributes to the destruction of the archeological site. *Teutoburgium* was built in the 1st century CE and was used until 400 CE, one of the first stationed military foresees were the *II Hispanorum et Aravacorum*.



Figure 13: A possible site of the Roman fort *Teutoburgium*

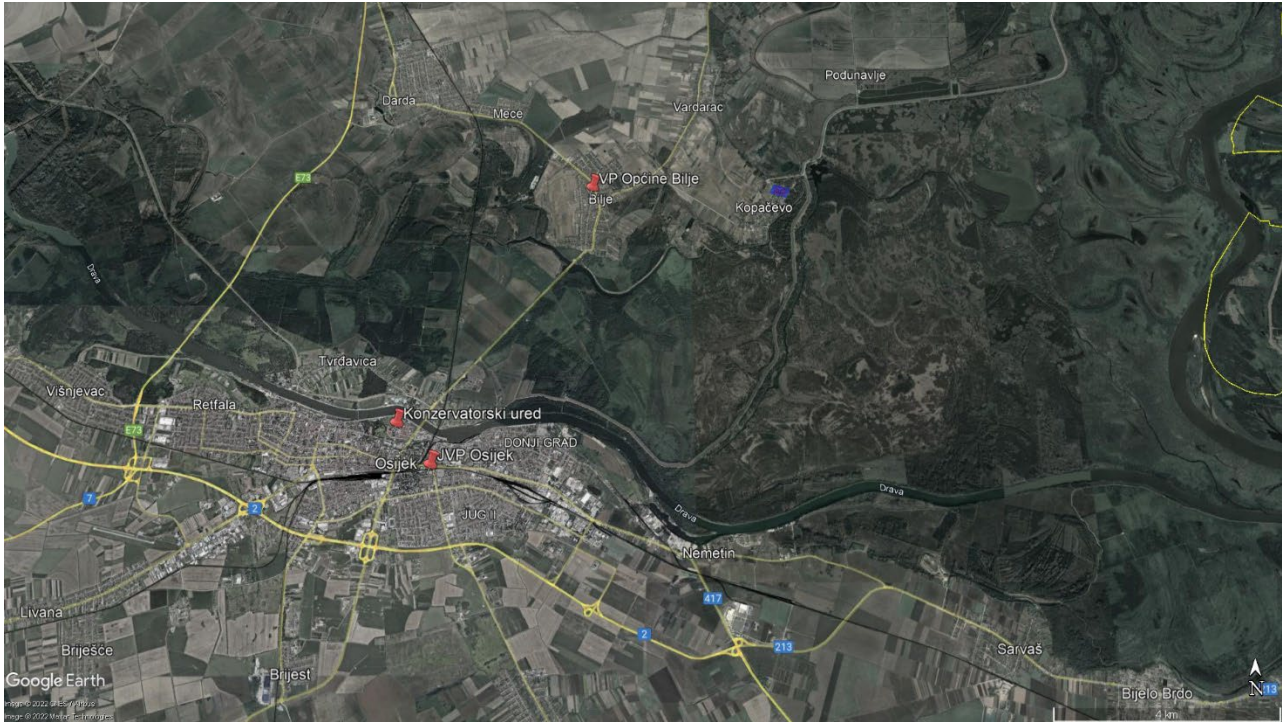
Photo; Igor Vukmanić 2009, <https://limescroatia.eu/dalj-2/> accessed on 09.11.2023)

Form the site within the brickyard exists information about ditched roman graves and weapons. In the surroundings of Dalj a large number of military equipment and weapons as well as a grave stone of a Roman auxiliary military unit have been found.

Likelihood	Almost certain					
	Likely	Flood		Vegetation		
	Possible	Earthquake	Theft	Flood		Construction Activity
	Unlikely	Fire				
	Rare	Pests and Mold, Vandalism, General Deterioration/wear and tear				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Impact						

4. Responsibilities in cultural heritage protection – case study pilot site

During an emergency in the chance of existing threat to the cultural heritage (after the possible future extensive excavations) first level of the protection is with the first responders. Designated first responders, in this case, are firefighters, firstly a local volunteer brigade from Bilje, a local municipality and later a municipal brigade from Osijek. Alongside the first responders, ' the Conservation department in Osijek will provide technical support and know-how in an emergency



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