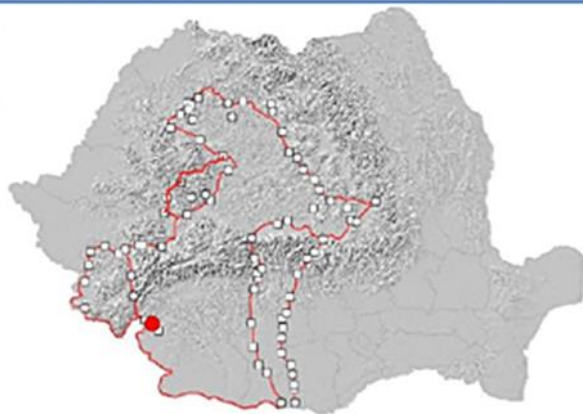




1.7. Drobeta (cluster)

Bridge, auxiliary fort; baths; amphitheatre

Revised version: January - February 2024



1.7. DROBETA-TURNU SEVERIN – DROBETA (cluster)

Bridge, auxiliary fort; baths; amphitheatre

State party	County	Municipality	Locality	Coord. central point
Romania	Mehedinți	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	See individual components

Brief description

The cluster reunites two inextricably linked component parts, namely the auxiliary fort at *Drobeta* (♦1.7.2) and the near-by remains of the bridge over the Danube (♦1.7.1). The site is situated on the northern bank, in a strategic location near the place where the river exits the Iron Gates, a peculiarly narrow and dangerous gorge between the Carpathians and the Balkan Mountains. An early earthen fortification may have existed here already during the first Dacian campaign (101-102 CE). The importance of the area greatly increased starting with the year 103 CE, when the construction of the permanent bridge was commenced. *Drobeta* marks the beginning of the imperial road that crossed the entire province from south to north.

Trajan's bridge (♦1.7.1), planned by the famous architect Apollodorus of Damascus, is illustrated on Trajan's Column in Rome. It was built surprisingly quickly, between 103 and 105 CE, by several troop detachments. It stands among the great achievements of Roman architecture and engineering. The segmental arch bridge had a total length of 1.135 km, spanning between *Drobeta* and *Pontes* (Kostol, Serbia). It was supported by 20 large piers made of masonry and stone, held together by a special concrete based on hydraulic-setting cement. Monumental portals marked the two ends of the bridge. Its superstructure, including the arches, was made of timber and was intentionally dismantled during antiquity. It is probable that it was, in fact, repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt. In 1857, during a major drought, 16 preserved piers were still visible in the water. In 1909, in order to make the navigation safer on the Danube, the first two piers from the riverbed on the Romanian side were demolished under archaeological supervision. Thus, important data about their structure was recorded. During another drought in 1932, the remaining elements of the bridge were visible again for a short period of time. After the building of two major hydroelectric power stations in this part of the Danube in the latter half of 20th century,

however, the water level rose considerably. For this reason, today only the ruins of the portal and abutment (the first piers still on land) can be seen. The ruins on the other side of the river, along with the neighbouring auxiliary fort (*Pontes*) are protected by Serbian heritage laws and will be proposed for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage Site as part of the Danube Limes (Eastern Segment) dossier.

In parallel with the bridge, auxiliary camps (*Drobeta* and *Pontes*) were constructed next to it, on either side of the Danube. The large concentration of military power in the area of *Drobeta* (detachments of three legions and at least three more infantry auxiliary units are attested during the building works) is proof that it acted as one of the centres of operations during the second Dacian campaign (105-106 CE). The auxiliary fort (♦1.7.2) was the first stone fortification on the territory of the future province of Dacia. The site, having many visible ruins, sparked the interest of historians already during the 15th century. Excavations were almost continuously undertaken here since the middle of the 19th century. As a result, the fort has the best-known plan in Dacia. A small part of its north-eastern corner has been reserved for future research. In its Trajanic form, the fortification (137.5 × 123 m) presents the general characteristics of a Roman auxiliary fort. What sets it apart, however, is the unprecedented symmetry of its internal layout, the eastern side mirroring almost perfectly the western side. From its southern corners, two walls ran towards the Danube. Between these walls was the archaeologically attested military harbour, unfortunately destroyed at the end of the 19th century. The internal layout of the fort was slightly modified around the middle of the 3rd century. After further armed conflicts and the abandonment of the Dacia (circa 271/275 CE), it remained under Roman rule, being an important bridgehead. During the 4th century, the interior of the fort was entirely rebuilt to accommodate new troops. The site was finally abandoned by the Romans only around 420-430 CE, during the Hunnic invasions.

Besides the bridge and fort at *Drobeta*, Trajan's Column also depicts an amphitheatre (♦1.7.2). The structure (35 × 37 m) was identified only in 2010, during renovation works in the courtyard of the regional museum. Further to the west, at approximately 250 m from the fort, are located the military baths (♦1.7.2), excavated during the 1930s.

All the component parts, along with a few slightly later neighbouring, form an open-air archaeological park in the courtyard of the Iron Gates Region Museum. The area is unfortunately cut in two by a national railway line, but a pedestrian overpass allows visitors to access both sides.

For a detailed description of the component parts included in the cluster, see the texts concerning these.

Next to the auxiliary fort, towards the north and west respectively, two settlements prospered. The civilian settlement to the west received the urban rank of *municipium* already during the reign of Hadrian (r. 117-138 CE), followed by that of *colonia* at the end of the 2nd century, sometimes mentioned with the epithet ‘the most splendid’ (*splendissima*). The remains of these settlements lie today under the modern town of Drobeta-Turnu Severin. For this reason, they were only very sporadically researched and could not be included in the nominated property.

Attributes and values

Drobeta represents an essential link between the Danube *limes* and the Dacian *limes*, being an integral part of both frontiers. For the Dacian *limes*, *Drobeta* marks the beginning of the imperial road and main artery, which formed Dacia’s south-western frontier and crossed the entire province from south to north.

During its history, the strategic importance of the Roman site at *Drobeta* never decreased. Outliving the Dacian province, it demonstrates the adaptability of Roman frontier policy. The main moments of the fort’s existence are reflected by its successive construction phases. Initially, during the second Dacian campaign (105-106 CE), the bridge over the Danube and the adjacent fortification acted as the most important and reliable gateway into the future province. After the wars, the role of the fort shifted from the protection of the bridge towards the control of the military harbour, as well as of the fluvial traffic on the Danube. As a crucial bridgehead, it remained under Roman rule even after Dacia was abandoned, until the Hunnic invasions of the 5th century.

The remains of Trajan’s bridge over the Danube are a tangible proof of one of the greatest achievements of Roman architecture and engineering. A true marvel of the period, built by military units in a matter of a few years (103-105 CE), it is also a reminder of Roman imperial ambition and determination to rule over the entire known world. The military baths and amphitheatre, a hallmark of Roman civilization, are placed just as depicted on Trajan’s Column, in close vicinity of the bridge and fort. They allow a glimpse into the daily life of Roman soldiers. The complexity of the site thus reflects the different nuances of military life.

The ruins of the component parts included in the cluster, which are today all presented in

an archaeological park, sparked the interest of historians very early on, making *Drobeta* one of the most researched and well-known Roman military sites in Dacia.

Integrity	
Wholeness	Good (●●). The component parts ensure a good illustration of the ancient site at <i>Drobeta</i> , especially elucidating its military dimension and strategic importance. Taken individually, the fort and amphitheatre (◆1.7.2) are preserved almost in their entirety; only the baths (◆1.7.2) were more severely affected by the railway built in the 1930s. Although only the ruins of the portal and of the first pier of Trajan's Bridge (◆1.7.1) can be seen today, they are representative and offer invaluable information on the construction technique, size and close relation to the fort.
Intactness	Good (●●). The elements of the component parts have been affected in different degrees by post-Roman activities, but, overall, the state of intactness of the cluster can be assessed as good. The best represented is the late phase (4 th century) of the fort (◆1.7.2), but there are enough elements from the previous phases as well. More damage has been suffered by the baths (◆1.7.2) during the construction of the railway in the 1930s and also by the remains of the bridge (◆1.7.1), especially due to natural factors.
Exposure to threats	Minimal (●). The site is located on the territory of the regional museum and thus it is effectively protected from most risks. Even so, the typical threats of open-air archaeological parks, like visitors and natural degradation, can cause some minor problems over a longer period.
Authenticity	
Form and design	Moderately affected (●●). Different parts of the site were reused in the medieval period. In the south-western corner of the fort (◆1.7.2) a smaller fortification was established. The amphitheatre (◆1.7.2) was inhabited, houses being attached to the wall of the arena, while the exercise grounds (<i>palaestra</i>) next to the baths were damaged by a cemetery. These interventions, however, were of a small-scale and did not generally affect significantly the form and design of the monumental

	Roman constructions. The remains of the bridge (♦1.7.1) are fully authentic, but due to natural degradation they cannot convey easily the original form and design of the structure.
Materials and substance	Moderately affected (●●). The extraction of stones from the Roman ruins is documented since the medieval times. The 13 th century fortification in the corner of the fort has several Roman monuments in its structure. This practice most probably continued in the later periods as well. In addition, the many early archaeological excavations undertaken here since the 19 th century have also affected the physical fabric of the cluster, with the exception of the recently discovered amphitheatre. Most of the ruins were conserved and restored already in the first half of the 20 th century. Thus, it is difficult to assess precisely the authenticity of their substance, but a clearly large quantity of the original material is still present on the site.
Location and setting	Moderately affected (●●). The cluster is located at the edge of the modern town of Drobeta-Turnu Severin, close both to the city centre and to the industrial area, which affects considerably the location. Being situated on the bank of the Danube, however, the landscape and the view towards the south are mostly authentic. Consequently, even if it is now in the middle of a modern urban environment, the strategic importance of <i>Drobeta</i> is self-evident.

Buffer zone

The buffer joins the two component parts of the cluster (♦1.7.1, ♦1.7.2) and has the main role of protecting an area with great archaeological potential. This includes the territory of the civilian settlements, which extended especially to the north and west of the fort, and has only been very sporadically researched. The buffer was also drawn to cover as much as possible the three separate necropolises that were documented, which probably lined the main roads: one towards west, along the route leading to Orşova/Dierna, one towards the east and south-east, along the roads to *Romula* (♦6.15) and *Sucidava* (♦6.17), and one towards the north, along the imperial road going to *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* (♦1.13). From all three supposed cemeteries, only a few graves were researched during small-scale excavations. The buffer zone also stretches towards Serbia, over the Danube, incorporating

the trajectory of Trajan's Bridge, some piers of which may still be preserved underwater.

Relevant factors affecting the property and risk management

Factor	Intensity	Description and protective measures
Visitors	Minimal (●)	Large numbers of visitors increase the degradation of any archaeological site. The park, however, was recently restored.
Natural degradation	Minimal (●)	Being an open-air museum, the ruins are mostly exposed to natural degradation, yet with proper and continuous restoration works, the damages can be minimized.

Presentation and accessibility

The nominated property is located on the territory of the Iron Gates Region Museum, close to the city centre of Drobeta-Turnu Severin. The open-air archaeological park can be accessed with a valid ticket during the opening hours of the museum. Between 2013 and 2016, the whole area underwent a thorough restoration and renovation process. There are several explanatory panels near the ruins, presenting them both in Romanian and in English. Inside the monumental building of the museum, a permanent exhibition presents in detail many aspects of the ancient *Drobeta*, along with numerous finds from the excavations. The site is also popularized through different types of events organized here. Among these, one of the most important is a re-enactment festival ('Drvbeta'), where the Dacian and Roman cultures are presented to a large number of visitors.

Community involvement

The nominated cluster is part of the most important museum of the region, so the involvement of the local community revolves around different types of activities organized by the museum staff, mostly aimed at school groups and children.

Ancient sources

The ancient toponym, usually in the form of *Drubetae*, appears in many ancient sources. The earliest is a medieval copy of a 2nd century CE atlas (Ptolemy, *Geographia*, III, 8, 4), followed by a medieval copy of a Roman road map, the *Tabula Peutingeriana* (Segm. VII, 4), and the *Ravenna Cosmography*, an 8th century CE list of place-names (Geogr. Ravenn.

IV, 14). A later copy of an administrative document from the beginning of the 5th century (*Notitia dignitatum*, Or. XLII, 16, 24) additionally mentions the last troops stationed here during the 4th century CE.

Due to the intensive research of the site, a large quantity of inscribed stone monuments was found. Many of these mention the city of Drobeta, as well as the troops stationed in the auxiliary fort. The latter are also attested by the many stamped bricks and tiles uncovered during archaeological excavations.

Several ancient writers related the importance and genius of building the first permanent bridge over the Danube, but only two accounts have survived to this day: one in Cassius Dio's *Roman History*, written in the 3rd century CE (Cass. Dio 68, 13) and the other in Procopius's treaty *The Buildings*, dated to the 6th century (*De aedificiis* IV, 6, 11–18).

Although not a written source, Trajan's Column, commemorating the Dacian campaigns, is also of relevance. On its spiral bas-relief, scenes XCVIII–C depict a sacrifice offered by Emperor Trajan during the inauguration of the famous bridge over the Danube. In the background, not only the bridge itself, but also the fort and amphitheatre at *Drobeta* are illustrated.

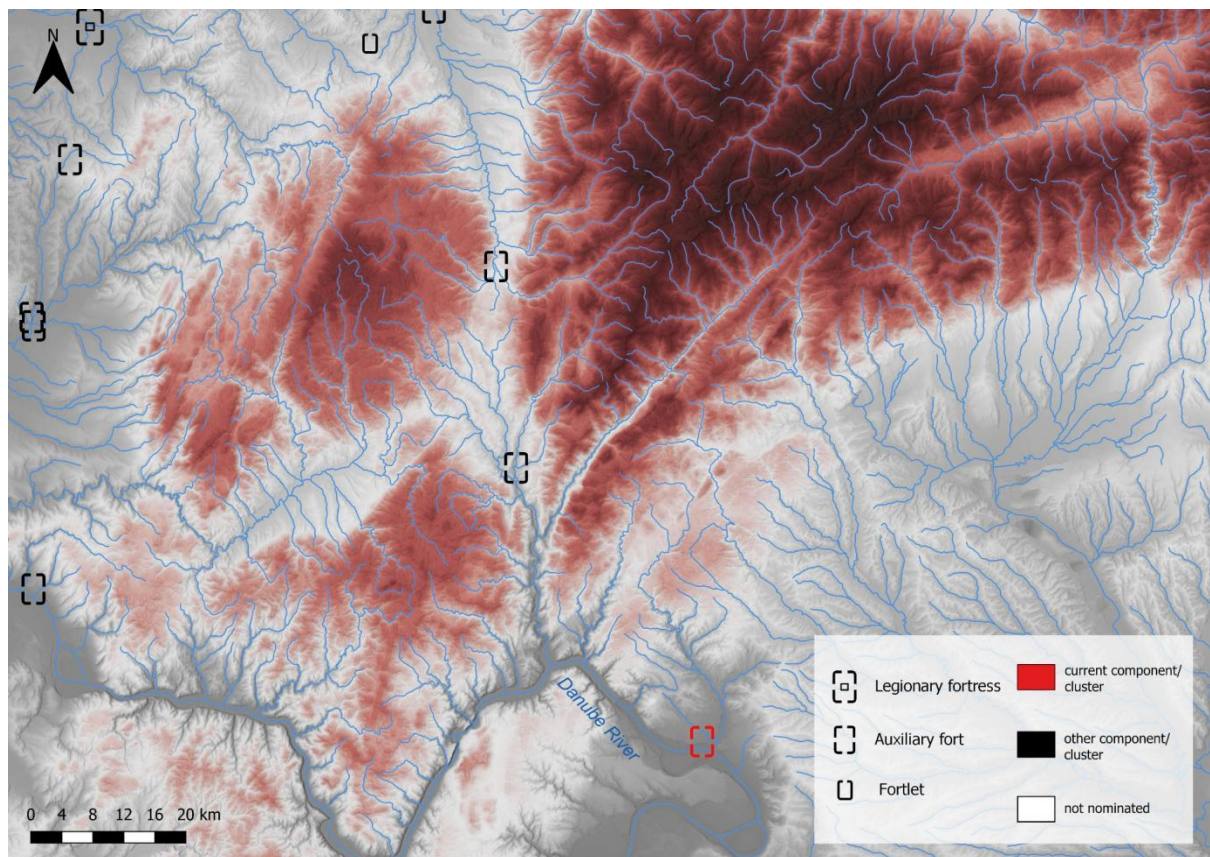


Fig. 1. Emplacement of the fort at *Drobeta* on the bank of the Danube, marking the beginning of the eastern route of the south-western frontier of Dacia [M. Gui/ ©MNIT].



Fig. 2. The Danube river in the area of *Drobeta* (07/2020) [photo by M. Szabó/ ©MNIT].



Fig. 3. Aerial view of the cluster at *Drobeta* (07/2020) [photo by M. Szabó/ ©MNIT].



Fig. 4. Aerial view of most of the cluster (the baths are further to the left) seen from the south-west (07/2020) [photo by M. Szabó/ ©MNIT].

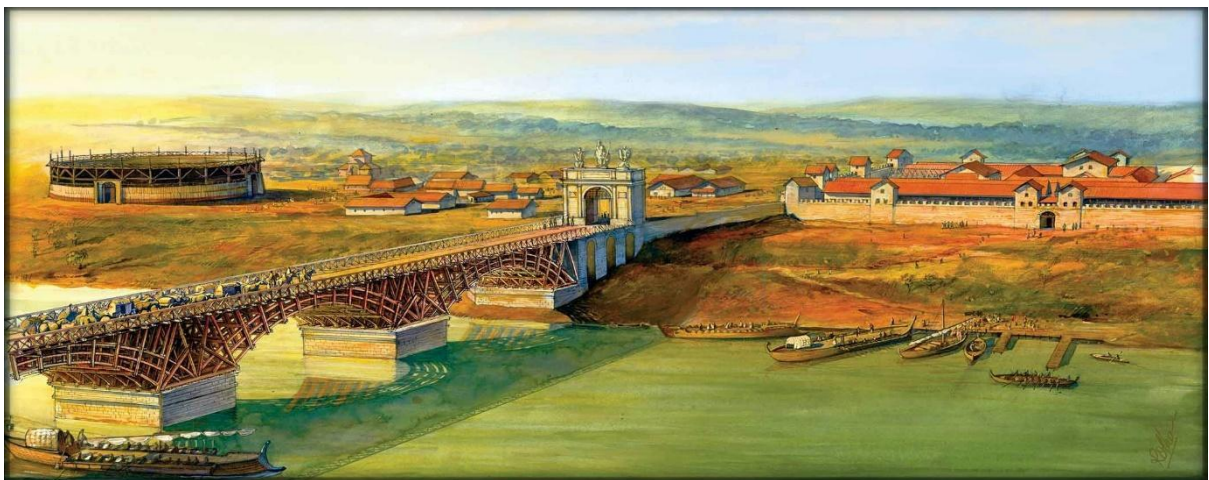


Fig. 5. Artistic reconstruction of the site at *Drobeta* [drawing by R. Oltean/ ©R. Oltean; ©MRPF].



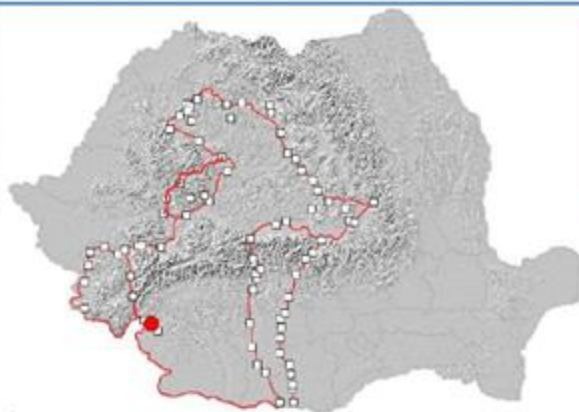
Fig. 6. Scene on Trajan's Column depicting the bridge, the auxiliary fort and amphitheatre at *Drobeta* [<https://arachne.dainst.org/entity/1249533/image/983721> / © iDAI.objects].



Fig. 7. Bronze panther decorated with silver and copper inlay from the territory of the modern city, now kept in the collection of the Museum of the Iron Gates Region in Drobeta - Turnu Severin [photo by A. Rădulescu / ©MRPF].



Fig. 8. Tile fragment bearing a stamp with the name of the ancient settlement, *Drubeta*, in the collection of the Museum of the Iron Gates Region in Drobeta - Turnu Severin [photo by A. Rădulescu / ©MRPF].



1.7. Drobeta (cluster)

1.7.1. Bridge (Drobeta-Turnu Severin - Podul lui Traian)

Revised version: January - February 2024



1.7.1. DROBETA-TURNU SEVERIN – PODUL LUI TRAIAN

Bridge

State party	County	Municipality	Locality	Toponym	Coord. central point
Romania	Mehedinți	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	Str. Independenței nr. 2	44°37'25.77"N 22°40'01.54"E

	Area in ha	Ownership
Component part	0.09 ha	Public
Buffer zone	62.46 ha (shared)	Mixed

	Inhabitants involved
Inhabitants in the core zone	0
Inhabitants in the buffer zone	4600
Source	Estimated based on number of households

Protection		
National law	Protection of archaeological heritage law (Legea protecției patrimoniului arheologic și declararea unor situri arheologice ca zone de interes național)	Gov. Ordinance 43/2000
	Protection of historical monuments law (Legea privind protejarea monumentelor istorice)	422/2001
	National Archaeological Repertoire (RAN)	code: 109782.02
	List of Historical Monuments (LMI)	code: MH-I-m-A-10047.04
Other laws and instruments	Water protection (Legea nr. 107/1996 legea apelor)	Law no. 107/1996
	Green space protection (Legea nr. 24/2007 privind reglementarea și administrarea spațiilor verzi din intravilanul localităților)	Law nr. 24/2007

Brief description

For a general description, see the text concerning the cluster.

The component part represents all the preserved elements of Trajan's Bridge on the

Romanian shore, namely the ruins of the bridgehead. Based on ancient depictions and on the preserved remains, this element was envisioned as having a monumental portal, held up by a substructure consisting of two arches standing on three piers, the one closest to the river coinciding with the abutment of the bridge.

All three partially preserved elements have a massive foundation made of crushed stones held together by a very good quality mortar. In some parts, the foundations are covered by brick walls belonging to the arches. The first arch starts approximately from the centre of the northernmost pier foundation (15.30 × 4.30 m). Of the second pier, located between the two arches, only its base (12 × 2.80 m) remained. The foundation of the abutment, as it served not only as a closing pier for the arch below the portal, but also as the starting point for the bridge itself, was larger (7 × 16 m, plus a 5 m long starling preserved on its western side). Over this platform, an approximately 5 m tall brick wall is still preserved, belonging to the arch next to it, which was supposed to hold the timber superstructure of the bridge. Although today only the core of these structures is preserved, archaeological excavations and earlier sources prove that the surface of the piers was originally covered with bricks and stone slabs.

After the building of two hydroelectric power stations on the Danube in the second part of the 20th century, the water level rose considerably. In order to protect the three preserved ancient structures from continuous flooding, a special concrete tank was constructed around them. Its walls unfortunately affect the aesthetics and authenticity of the location, but it was the only viable solution to safeguard the ruins.

Attributes and values

The attributes and values are common to all component parts belonging to this cluster. See the text concerning the cluster.

Integrity	
Wholeness	Fair (●). Today only the remains of the portal and of the abutment (first pier still on land) of the bridge are visible and have been nominated. Although these represent only a small proportion of the entire bridge, they belong to the most representative elements.
Intactness	Fair (●). The superstructure of the bridge was destroyed already since antiquity. The bridgehead at <i>Drobeta</i> has only its lower part preserved, with a total height of approximately 10 m.

Exposure to threats	Minor (●●). Being in the open and very close to the river, natural degradation and water infiltration may affect the ruins. Due to its position, visitors cannot directly access it. As such, visiting does not pose a direct threat to the component part.
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Authenticity	
Form and design	Affected (●). The existence of the ruins was documented periodically over several centuries. The remains of the bridge have not been reused or rebuilt; thus, they remain fully authentic. Yet the small preserved parts illustrate only the building technique and to a lesser degree the initial form and design.
Materials and substance	Affected (●). Natural degradation, especially caused by the currents of the Danube, has destroyed a considerable part of the bridgehead; only a part of its foundation survives.
Location and setting	Moderately affected (●●). The city of Drobeta-Turnu Severin, the railway line and the concrete tank around it affect to a certain degree the component part's location. Even so, as it is positioned between the Danube and the archaeological park (most notably the ruins of the auxiliary fort (♦1.7.1)), the setting can easily be understood.

Buffer zone
The buffer zone is shared by all component parts belonging to this cluster. See the text concerning the cluster.

Relevant factors affecting the property and risk management		
Factor	Intensity	Description and protective measures
Natural degradation	Minor (●●)	Being an open-air ruin, rain, wind and the changing temperatures affect it considerably. The threat is kept minimal by regular conservation works.
Flooding	Minimal (●)	The ruins are located mostly below the current water-level, which rose considerably after the building of hydraulic power stations on the Danube. A special concrete tank is protecting the ruins from floods, lowering considerably the risk of water damage.

Presentation and accessibility

See the text concerning the cluster.

Further details

Period of use

103 CE – first half of the 3rd century

Main research activities

1689 (J. F. Marsigli)	1896–1899 (G. Tocilescu)
1837 (C. Bolliac)	1929–1932 (A. Bărcăcilă)
1858 (F. Deuster, Gh. A. Popovici)	1959–1965 (G. Florescu, R. Florescu, M. Davidescu)
1865 (G. Boissière)	1963–1970 (M. Davidescu)

Literature: Marsigli 1726, 25–34; Aschbach 1858; Duperrex 1907; Tudor 1965; Tudor 1971, 53–153; Davidescu 1980; Crăciun, Sion 2006; Găzdac et alii 2015; Petolescu et alii 2018; Matei-Popescu et alii 2019.



Fig. 9. Aerial photos of the component and its setting (07/2020) [photo by M. Szabó/ ©MNIT].



Fig. 10. The component part in its setting (05/2022) [photo by F. Matei-Popescu/ ©the author].

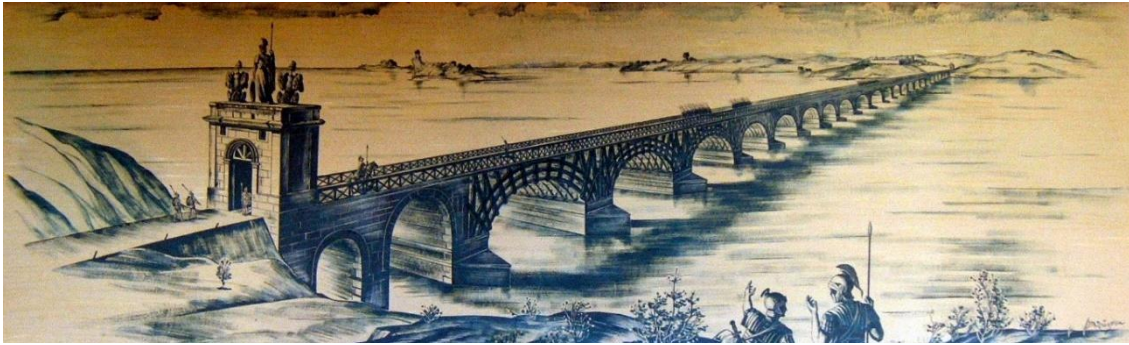


Fig. 11. Artistic reconstruction of Trajan's Bridge [Duperrex 1907].

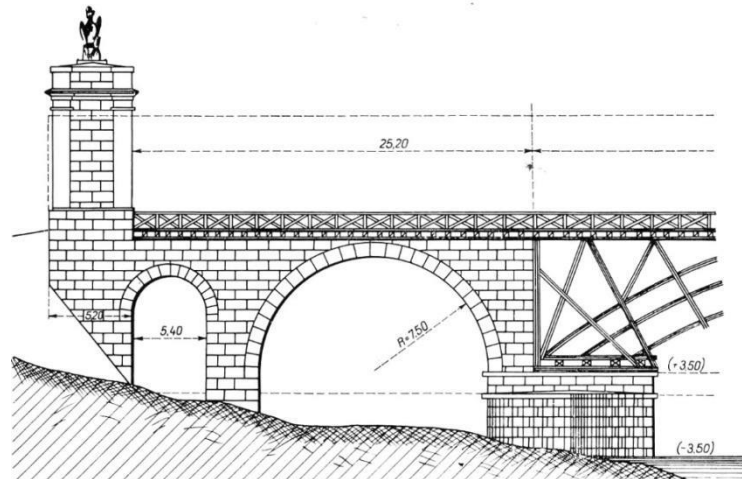


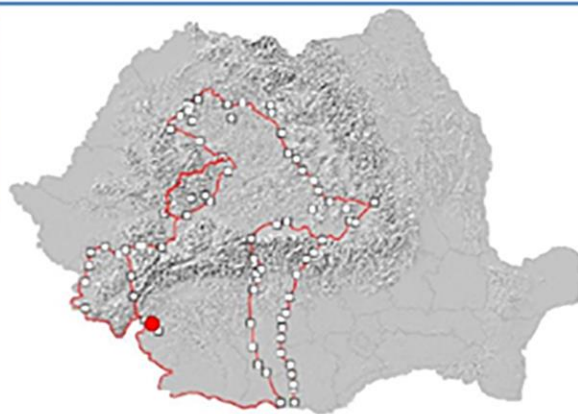
Fig. 12. Proposed reconstruction of the bridgehead at *Drobeta*. The lower parts and foundations of the three illustrated piers are visible today as well [Duperrex 1907].



Fig. 13. Artistic illustration of the construction of the bridge at Drobeta [drawing by P. Connolly/ ©MNIT].

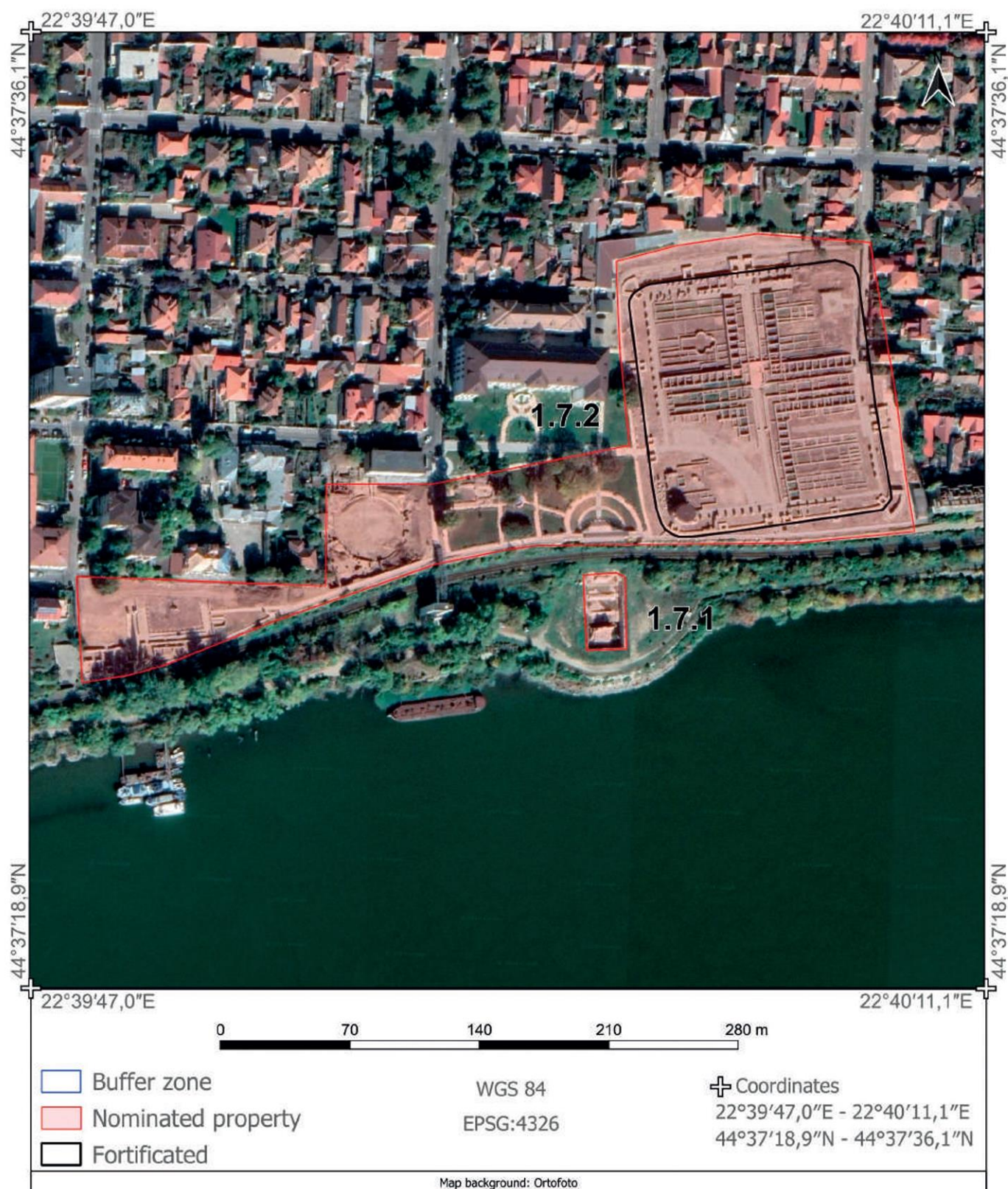


Fig. 14. Scale model of Trajan's Bridge in the permanent exhibition of the on-site museum (2021) [muzeuldrobetaturnuseverin.ro/ ©MRPF].



1.7. Drobeta (cluster)

1.7.2 Auxiliary fort, amphitheatre, baths (Drobeta-Turnu Severin - Drobeta)



1.7.2. DROBETA-TURNU SEVERIN – DROBETA

Auxiliary fort, baths, amphitheatre

State party	County	Municipality	Locality	Toponym	Coord. central point
Romania	Mehedinți	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	Str. Independenței nr. 2	44°37'28.52"N 22°40'01.60"E

	Area in ha	Ownership
Component part	3.63 ha	Public
Buffer zone	62.46 ha (shared)	Mixed

	Inhabitants involved
Inhabitants in the core zone	8
Inhabitants in the buffer zone	4600
Source	Estimated based on number of households

Protection		
National law	Protection of archaeological heritage law (Legea protecției patrimoniului arheologic și declararea unor situri arheologice ca zone de interes național)	Gov. Ordinance 43/2000
	Protection of historical monuments law (Legea privind protejarea monumentelor istorice)	422/2001
	National Archaeological Repertoire (RAN)	code: 109782.02
	List of Historical Monuments (LMI)	code: MH-I-m-A-10047.02 MH-I-m-A-10047.03 MH-I-m-A-10047.05
Other laws and instruments	Water protection (Legea nr. 107/1996 legea apelor)	Law no. 107/1996
	Green space protection (Legea nr. 24/2007 privind reglementarea și administrarea spațiilor verzi din	Law nr. 24/2007

	intravilanul localităților)	
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Brief description

For a general description, see the text concerning the cluster.

The component part comprises the elements north of the railway line, namely the auxiliary fort, the baths and the amphitheatre, all related to the military presence at *Drobeta*.

The auxiliary fort, having also an earlier timber phase, was built in stone between the two Dacian campaigns, in parallel with the construction of Trajan's Bridge. Therefore, it is the first Roman stone fortification on the territory of the future province of Dacia.

The structure with an elongated rectangular shape (137.5×123 m) was oriented north-south, perpendicular to the Danube, having its main gate towards the river. The fort was big enough to house nominally 1,000-strong troop from the middle of the 2nd century CE. From the fort's southern corners, two walls ran towards the river, enclosing a section of the embankment, where the military harbour was located. Unfortunately, this was mostly destroyed when the railway line was built at the beginning of the 20th century. The internal plan of the early fort is characterized by an unusually high degree of symmetry. It was considerably rebuilt around the middle of the 3rd century, when most of the barracks were divided in two and the gates and corners of the fort were reinforced with bigger towers. In the 4th century, the internal plan was entirely changed, as a cross-shaped large building-complex was constructed in the centre of the fort, housing the new military troops in garrison. Although parts of previous phases are also visible, this last rebuilding of the fort is the most represented among the conserved buildings of the archaeological park. The fort remained in use considerably longer than the Dacian frontier, being finally abandoned around 420-430 CE, during the Hunnic invasions.

The military baths are located at approximately 250 m west of the fort and were excavated in the 1930's. Besides the several heated and unheated basins and other rooms typical for such buildings, towards the north a large *palaestra*, a special building for physical exercises, was also researched. This area, however, was highly affected by a medieval cemetery.

The existence of an amphitheatre at *Drobeta* was always presumed, as it was depicted on Trajan's Column right next to the bridge and fort. The structure was identified only in 2010, during renovation works in the courtyard of the museum. Since then, a good portion of the slightly elliptic amphitheatre (35×37 m) was researched. The amphitheatre had an

early timber phase dated between the beginning (103-105 CE) and the last part of the 2nd century. The arena and gates were subsequently rebuilt in stone, the tribunes remaining of timber. In a later period, its entrances were blocked and it became fully inhabited.

Attributes and values

The attributes and values are common to all component parts belonging to this cluster. See the text concerning the cluster.

Integrity	
Wholeness	Very good (●●●). Only the southern part of the baths was affected by the construction of the railway line in the in the first part of 20 th century, but beforehand the ruins were archaeologically documented. The auxiliary fort and amphitheatre are preserved in their entirety.
Intactness	Good (●●). Especially in the early and later medieval periods, different parts of the composing elements were reused: The ruins also served as a source of building material. Even so, archaeological research proved that the surviving elements are in a good condition and can adequately represent the nominated component part.
Exposure to threats	Minimal (●). The component part belongs to an open-air archaeological park. Therefore, natural degradation and high numbers of visitors may pose some risks over a longer period of time.

Authenticity	
Form and design	Moderately affected (●●). The fort's southwest corner was considerably affected by a medieval fortification and the baths by the construction of the railway line. These areas represent only a small portion of the whole component part, the rest remaining free of significant later interventions and generally retaining its original form and design.
Materials and substance	Moderately affected (●●). The physical fabric of the component part was affected by stone robbing, documented since the medieval times, as well as by the early archaeological excavations. Most of the ruins were conserved and presented to the public already in the first part of the 20 th century, preserving a good deal of the original material.

Location and setting	Moderately affected (●●). The closeness of the modern town and railway line affects the location, yet the view towards the south and over the Danube is unhindered, remaining mostly authentic.
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Buffer zone

The buffer zone is shared by all component parts belonging to this cluster. See the text concerning the cluster.

Relevant factors affecting the property and risk management

Factor	Intensity	Description and protective measures
Visitors	Minimal (●)	The park was recently restored (between 2013 and 2016). The large number of visitors can still pose some problems over a longer period of time.
Natural degradation	Minimal (●)	As any open-air museum, natural degradation constantly affects the ruins, but with attentive care, this can be kept under control.

Presentation and accessibility

See the text concerning the cluster.

Further details

Period of use:

89 (?) / 101 (?) / 103 CE – mid-5th century

Main building phases

possible early timber phase: CE 89 (?) / 101 (?) – 105

Trajanic stone fort: 105 – mid-3rd century

Minor rebuilding: mid-3rd century – first half of the 4th century

Major rebuilding: first half of the 4th century – mid-5th century

Garrison

103 – 105 CE (during the building of the bridge): detachments of the legions *V Macedonica*, *VII Claudia p. f.*, *XIII Gemina* and cohorts *I Cretum*, *II Hispanorum scutata Cyrenaica*, *III Brittonum veterana*

106 – 118/119 CE: *cohors I Antiochensium*

118/119 CE – end of the 2nd century: *cohors III Campestris*

end of the 2nd century – end of 3rd century: *cohors I sagittariorum milliaria equitata*

during the 4th century: *cuneus equitum*

*Dalmatarum Divitensium and Auxilium primorum
Daciscorum*

Main research activities

1837 (C. Bolliac)	1931 (G. Florescu)
1865 (G. Boissière)	1959–1965 (G. Florescu, R. Florescu, M. Davidescu)
1896–1899 (G. Tocilescu)	1963–1970 (M. Davidescu)
1929–1932 (A. Bărcăcilă)	2012–2022 (C. Petolescu)

Literature: Marsigli 1726, 25–34; Bărcăcilă 1938; Tudor 1965; Davidescu 1980; Stîngă 1998; Marcu 2009, 129–140; Găzdac et alii 2015; Petolescu et alii 2018; Matei-Popescu et alii 2019.



Fig. 15. Aerial photo of the site from southeast (07/2020) [photo by M. Szabó/ ©MNIT].



Fig. 16. Photograph of the fort (10/2020) [photo by D. Nyulas/ ©the author].



Fig. 17. View of the amphitheatre during archaeological excavations (06/2022) [photo by F. Matei-Popescu/ ©the author].



Fig. 18. Archaeological excavations at the amphitheatre (2015) [CCA 2014, no.24/ © the authors].

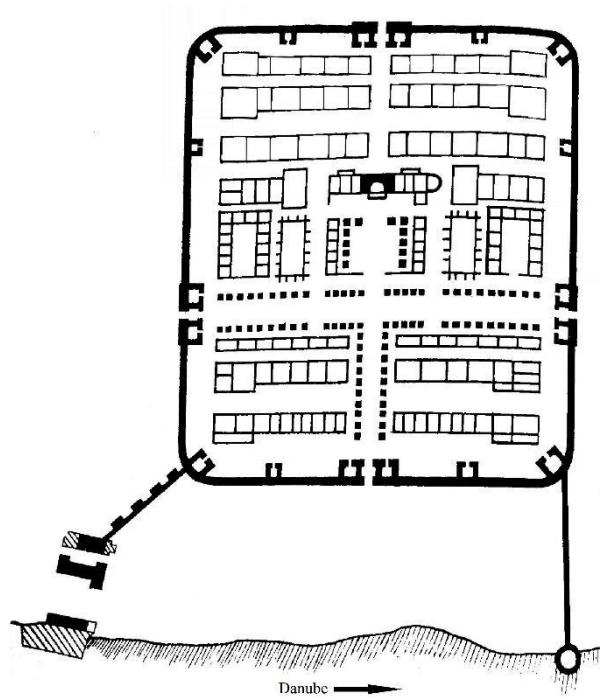


Fig. 19. Plan of the auxiliary fort in the 2nd century AD [Davidescu 1980, 74].

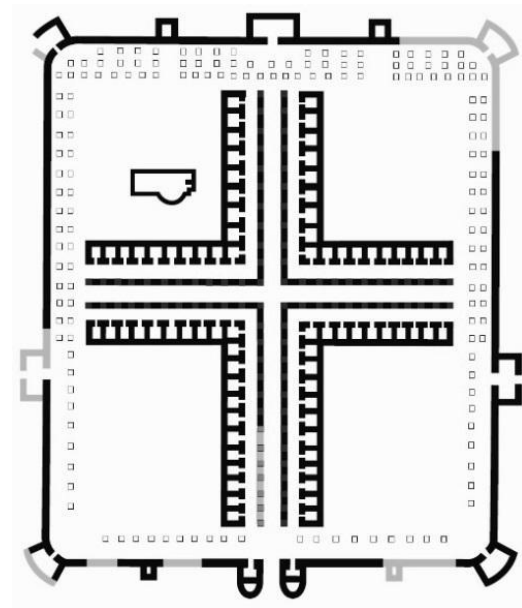


Fig. 20. Plan of the auxiliary fort in the 4th century AD [Găzdac et alii 2015, Plan 4].

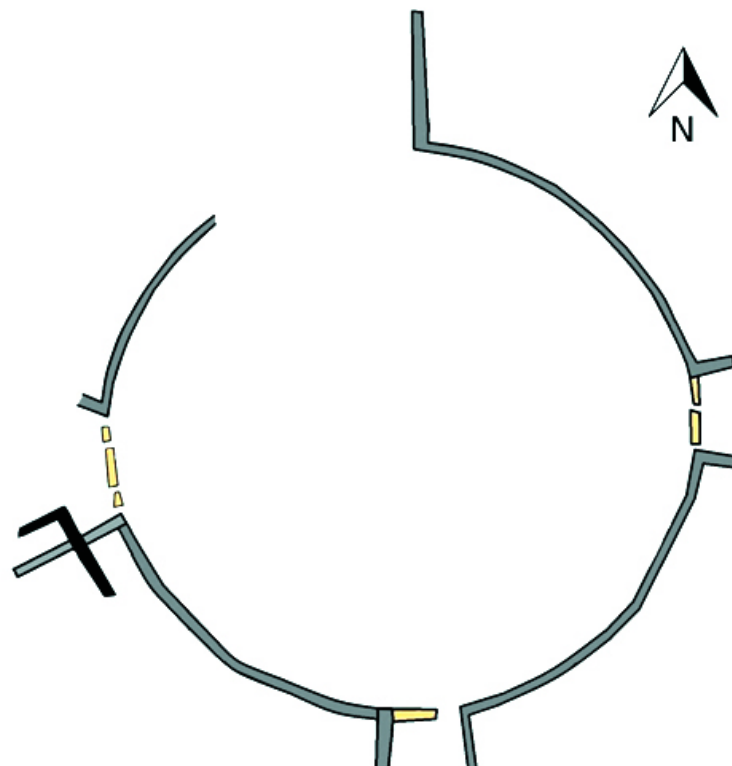


Fig. 21. Plan of the amphitheatre [CCA 2014, no.36].

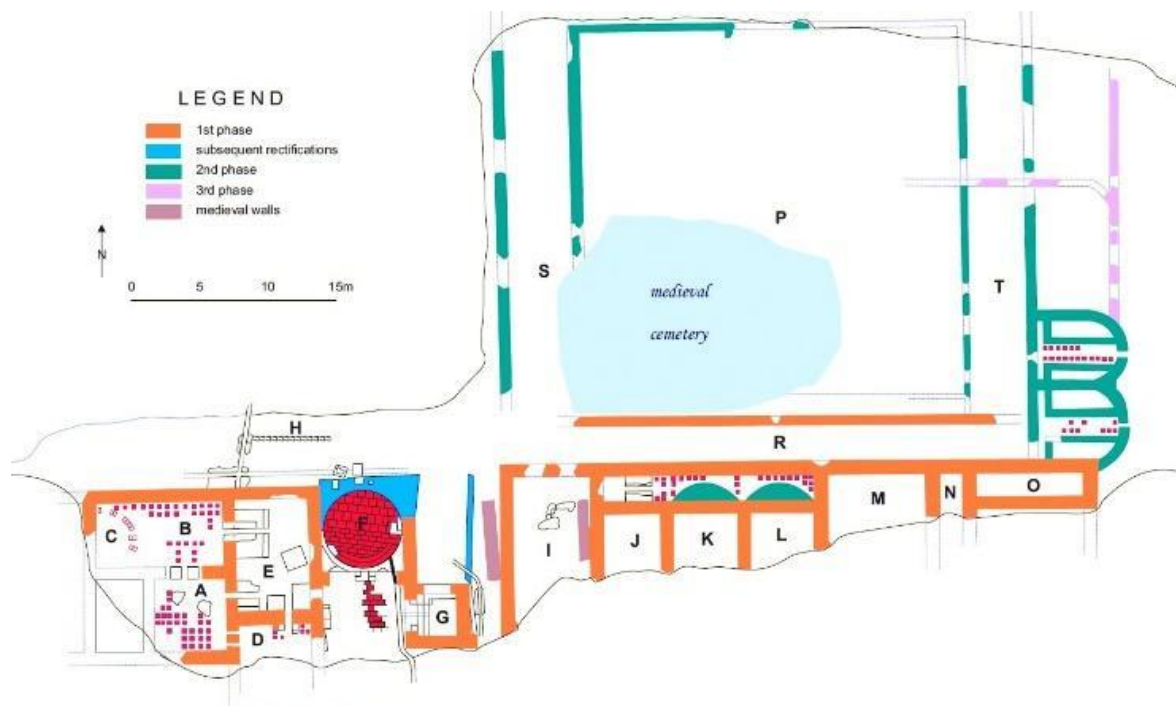


Fig. 22. Plan of the bathhouse complex [Găzdac et alii 2015, Plan 5].



Fig. 23. Large-sized tile found in the baths, scribed by a soldier of the cohort *I sagittariorum*, which testifies to the work organisation in a military tiler; kept by the Museum of the Iron Gates Region in Drobeta – Turnu Severin [photo by A. Rădulescu/ © MRPF]



Fig. 24. 4th century CE coin found in the area of the amphitheatre, kept by the Museum of the Iron Gates Region in Drobeta – Turnu Severin [CCA 2010, no. 98/ © the authors].