

Need, purpose, objectives

The Law 564 of 19th of October 2001 passing the Governmental Ordinance no. 47/2000 laid down protection measures for historic monuments included in the World Heritage List, with the mention that the restoration, maintenance, valorization, research, consolidation and preservation of the historic monuments included in the World Heritage List shall fall under the obligation of the owners, administrators or titleholders of other estate rights, as case may be. The same law stipulated that the protection and management plans for the UNESCO monuments should be drafted by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs. Among the general issues relating to UNESCO monuments we can identify the pressure exerted by environmental factors, future development, tourism and impact of the visitors on the monuments. Considering the importance, the diverse and difficult issues concerning UNESCO monuments in Romania, elaboration of guiding principles for drafting a national management and protection plan is absolutely necessary. The standard format of the national management and protection plan is essential for a harmonious planning, thus obtaining a coherent information system, as well as the appropriate terms of reference, so that a standardization of the management plan together with different local aspects concerning each of the UNESCO monuments should be principal to the planning and monitoring of the management and protection plan progress. Important steps have been taken in the legislative domain, in conformity with the Governmental Decision no 493-2004, passing the monitoring of historical monuments included in the World Heritage List and methodology on preparation and framework contents of the protection a management plan for monuments included in the World Heritage List. As per the legislation mentioned above, the monitoring procedure undertaken by the public authorities contained two phases.

- a. Evaluation of the objective's state of preservation
- b. Action plan required further to the scheduled evaluations.

The scheduled evaluations shall also involve the protection area of the monument or, if case may be, of the protected area.

The World Heritage List includes 851 properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value. These include 660 cultural, 166 natural and 25 mixed properties in 184 States Parties. The main purpose of the management and protection plan is to protect, preserve, restore and valorize all the monuments included in the World Heritage List for Romania.

World Heritage List for Romania

Churches of Moldavia, Date of Inscription: 1993, **Criteria:** (i)(iv)

Brief Description¹

With their painted exterior walls, decorated with 15th- and 16th-century frescoes that

¹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>



Fig 1 Painted churches of Moldavia: Arbore, Humor, Măldozița, Pătrăuți, Probota, Sf. Ioan Suceava, Voroneț

are considered masterpieces of Byzantine art, these seven churches in northern Moldavia are unique in Europe. Far from being merely wall decorations, the paintings represent complete cycles of religious murals on all facades. Their outstanding composition, elegant outline and harmonious colors blend perfectly with the surrounding landscape.

**Monastery of Horezu, Date of Inscription: 1993²,
Criteria: (i)**

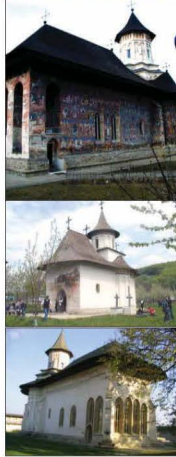


Fig 2. Monastery of Horezu

Brief Description

Founded in 1690 by Prince Constantine Brancovan, the monastery of Horezu, in Walachia, is a masterpiece of the 'Brancovan' style. It is known for its architectural purity and balance, the richness of its sculptural detail, the treatment of its religious compositions, its votive portraits and its painted decorative works. The school of mural and icon painting established at the monastery in the 18th century was famous throughout the Balkan region.

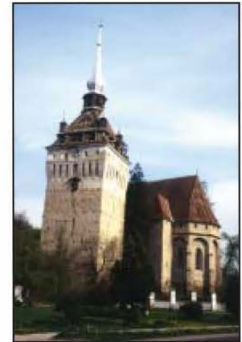
² <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>



fig.3 Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania: Biertan, Călnic, Dârjiu, Saschiz, Valea Viilor, Prejmer, Viscri.

Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania (1993, 1999), **Date of Inscription:** 1993, **Extension:** 1999 **Criteria:** (iv)

These Transylvanian villages with their fortified churches provide a vivid picture of the cultural landscape of southern Transylvania. The seven villages inscribed, founded by the Transylvanian Saxons, are characterized by a specific land-use system, settlement pattern and organization of the family farmstead that have been preserved since the late middle Ages. They are dominated by their fortified churches, which illustrate building styles from the 13th to the 16th century.



Dacian Fortresses of the Orăștie Mountains (1999), **Criteria:** (ii)(iii)(iv)

Built in the 1st centuries B.C. and A.D. under Dacian rule, these fortresses - Bănița, Costești Cetățuie, Costești Blidaru, Căpâlna, Piatra Roșie, Sarmizegetusa - show an unusual



fig.4 Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains: Costești, Sarmizegetusa

fusion of military and religious architectural techniques and concepts from the classical world and the late European Iron Age. The six defensive works, the nucleus of the Dacian Kingdom, were conquered by the Romans at the beginning of the 2nd century A.D.; their extensive and well-preserved remains stand in spectacular natural surroundings and give a dramatic picture of a vigorous and innovative civilization.

Historic Centre of Sighișoara

Date of Inscription: 1999 **Criteria:**

(iii)(v)

Founded by German craftsmen and merchants known as the Saxons of Transylvania, Sighișoara is a fine example of a small, fortified medieval town which played an important strategic and commercial role on the fringes of central Europe for several centuries.

Wooden Churches of Maramureș

Date of Inscription: 1999 **Criteria:**

(iv)

These eight churches are outstanding examples of a range of architectural solutions from different periods and areas. They show the variety of designs and craftsmanship adopted in these narrow, high, timber constructions with their characteristic tall, slim clock towers at the western end of the building, either single - or double - roofed and covered by shingles. As such, they are a particular vernacular expression of the cultural landscape of this mountainous area of northern Romania.



fig. 5 Historic Centre of Sighișoara



fig. 6 Wooden Churches of Maramureș: Bârsana, Budești, Ieud



Fig. 7 Wooden Churches of Meramureș; Ploșș, Rogoz, Șardăș

One of the main objectives of the framework plan is to insure a general long-term legal framework for all the matters concerning conservation and valorisation of the historic monuments included in the World Heritage List. The framework national plan represents an essential tool for the management of UNESCO monuments as well as for the opportunities available, so that the above-mentioned monuments could develop into sites of a great tourist interest and become sustainable, thus making the local community aware of their uniqueness and great historic and cultural value.

General objectives of the framework national plan

- To attract the public, as well as a larger participation of the local community in preserving the universal values of UNESCO monuments, by implementation of the management plan at a local, national and international level

- To improve the access of the public, as well as to encourage the population, local communities, involvement of authorities for a better awareness and understanding of the importance of UNESCO monuments

Involvement of local authorities, and, especially of local communities in administration, preservation, social and economic revitalization of UNESCO monuments, sustaining an adequate and strong local policy.

Need, purpose, objectives

PART I

Description, importance, significance, complexity of the UNESCO monument.

PART II

II.1. Evaluation of the degree of protection and management of the monuments included in the World Heritage List.

II.2. Evaluation of the degree of preservation of the



Fig. 8 Wooden Churches of Meramureș; Dărgăș

monument.

II.3. Access of the public to UNESCO monuments and the matters concerning cultural tourism.

II.4. Identification of the causes which render the monument vulnerable and the ways to improve their respective condition.

PART III

Action plan

III.1. To create a site management system

III.2. Protection plan

III.3. Conservation plan

III.4. Maintenance plan

III.5. Rehabilitation, promotion and valorisation plan

PART IV

Monitoring of the management and protection plan

IV.1. Devising the set of indicators for evaluation of the preservation condition

IV.2. Indicators for the promotion and valorisation plan

IV.3. Indicators for the matters relating to cultural tourism

IV.4. Reviewing objectives

PART V

Implementation of the management and protection plan

VI. Conclusions

Part I

I.1. Description, importance, signification, complexity of the monuments included in the World Heritage List

- Description of the monument

- Inventorying and documentation of all components of UNESCO monuments performed at international standards

- Argumentation (explaining) of the criteria for which the respective monument has been included in the World Heritage List

- Information concerning topography, geographic coordinates³

³ The 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (The World Heritage Convention) sets a number of basic documentation standards which are applicable to most heritage sites throughout the world. A GIS has a valuable application to each of the four principal procedures involved in preparing management plans for cultural heritage sites.

These procedures are: Research: historical and physical site documentation, Analysis: assessment of physical condition, cultural significance and the social and administrative context, Response: preparing conservation and management strategies, Implementation: carrying out, monitoring and evaluating management policies By using a GIS, heritage managers can:

- generate permanent records of heritage sites

- understand how cultural heritage relates spatially to its surrounding natural and human environment

- communicate knowledge and network databases

- test proposed development models and conservation strategies

- facilitate monitoring and management of sites

- Cultural information - anthropological, ethnographic, archaeological, historical, art history, architectural, technological, scientific
- Information concerning the environment, climate, geology, hydrology, seismology, etc
- Valuable elements of the natural and cultural environment
- Identification of the value of the UNESCO site by analysing its presentation, so that all values should be prioritized

Part II

II.1. Evaluation of the degree of protection and management of the monuments included in the World Heritage List

II.1.1. Evaluation of the administrative and maintenance measures adopted for the site by guarding, protection, signalling

II.1.2. Delimitation of the protection area and establishment of a local urban regulation, establishing the terms of intervention on historic monuments

II.1.3. Verification of legality and appropriateness of all permits and authorisations issued for any intervention on UNESCO monuments

II.1.4. Evaluation of the legal control of interventions on the monument and the constructions surrounding it

II.2. Evaluation of the degree of conservation of the monument, site, historic complex, etc and identification of the issues facing it, respectively

II.2.1. Description of the restoration, consolidation, rehabilitation works previously performed and prioritization of future works

II.2.2. Evaluation of the impact exerted by the factors presenting natural⁴, economic, social risk, urban development, inadequate intervention, lack of care from the owners' part, administrative disfunctionalities, factors which have previously affected the objective.

II.2.3. Evaluation of the conservation state of the buildings, edifices, and other components of the monument

II.2.4. Evaluation of the conservation state of the cultural environment

II.3. Access of the public to UNESCO monuments and matters concerning cultural tourism

II.3.1. Access of the public to UNESCO monuments, from the point of view of infrastructure, national/county/local road, etc,

II.3.2. Analysis of availability of parking areas, accommodation facilities, securities and other facilities

II.3.3. Existence of museums on the site, of info-centres, signalling boards, translation into foreign languages

II.4. Identification of the causes which render the site, monument, ensemble vulnerable and the ways to improve their respective condition

II.4.1. Evaluation of risks and impact on the UNESCO monuments

II.4.2. Identification of natural and human factors due to which UNESCO monuments are

⁴ Law 575 of 22 Oct 2001, the Law for Fitting out the National Territory identifies the areas presenting natural risk within PATJN. The risks hereby considered in order to define the areas of natural risk are: earthquake, landslides, flooding.

vulnerable, and identification of the ways to improve them

II.4.3. Establishing annual intervention priorities in order to eliminate risks

Part III

Action plan

III. 1. Developing a site-management system

PURPOSE

This section explores an efficient mechanism and the resources required for a proper implementation of its respective management scheme. The action plan should establish a very clear organization system, indicating responsibilities of all parties involved in the project.

III.1.1. The elaboration of a management system should consider protection of UNESCO monuments as a whole, in conformity with the Romanian and European legislation, in conformity with the policy relating to urban planning, by adopting a protocol among local authorities, central authorities and the local community, with the strict identification of the responsibilities of each actor. The management plan represents the general framework for all UNESCO monuments in Romania, following to be adapted to the specific situation of each site, and be detailed for each component of the site, ensemble, monument, etc.

III.1.2. The County Council and Religious Affairs to appoint a coordinator for each UNESCO monument. The respective coordinator should assume liability for implementation of the plan, making sure that other related activities shall be monitored by local authorities.

III.1.3. Creation of a UNESCO organization board, with the following membership

- Representative of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs
- Representative of DJPCPCN (the Local Direction for Culture, Religious Affairs and National Cultural Heritage)
- Representative of the county council
- Representative of the heritage police
- Official representative of the local community
- Coordinator of the site

III. 2. Protection plan

III.2.1. To insure permanent protection of all historic sites included in the World Heritage List by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as involvement of other public and private bodies and organisations ready to undertake such action.

III.2.2. Regular control performed by the Site Organization Committee as to inspect the maintenance works for the UNESCO sites, at least twice a year.

III.2.3. Obligation of the local authorities to signal and sanction, as case may be, the plans, investment, real estate projects which are contrary to the welfare of the monuments included in the World Heritage List and the protection areas.

III.3. Conservation Plan

General Purpose

The conservation plan includes several activities, among which we can mention: maintenance, repair, consolidation, protection of UNESCO monuments. The main purpose of conservation should be maintenance of authenticity and integrity of cultural resources. Any

intervention on UNESCO monuments calls for a very close analysis, thorough historic and urban-planning studies, examination of the spatial context between old and new, observing the authenticity and integrity of historic structures and of the edifices declared historic monuments. Any intervention on a UNESCO site should consider the whole ensemble, starting from a proper knowledge of local realities. All planning and urban development processes should consider the analysis of opportunities and risks, as to secure a balanced urban development which could endure the integration, valorisation and sustainable development of the site.

III.4. Maintenance Plan

Elaboration of a maintenance and prevention strategy of possible threats, involving UOC experts, as well as other specialists, architects, restaurateurs. Such inspections, biannual, carried out on UNESCO sites, should be considered.

- Periodic reporting on the conservation state of the UNESCO monument, general or specific issues arising further to the monitoring inspections
- Regular work sessions, quarterly, held by the representatives of the UNESCO Organization Committee (hereinafter referred to as UOC)
- Public debates to make the public aware of the importance to maintain the site in a proper state- i.e. larger involvement and participation of the civil society

III.4.1. Indicating all possible threats to UNESCO monuments

III.4.2. Planning and scheduling of all research and feasibility studies required for the site, i.e. needed for a better management of the site, monument, ensemble, etc., including research, drawing, historic studies and their respective communication to the local community by public debates.⁵

III.4.3. Planning and scheduling of conservation works considering the social and economic implications, legal aspects, conflicts among different types of heritage items, pressure of visitors, the need to insure better access to the public. Integrated conservation involves conciliation of the conservation objectives with the objectives of urban planning policy. Integrated conservation should insure conservation and rehabilitation of historic monuments.

III.4.4. Monitoring of conservation-restoration works for each objective.

III.4.5. Elaboration of a basic set of measures for conservation, restoration of historic monuments/archaeological sites/historic ensembles/which should consider factors such as: demographic increase, increase of pollution factors, phonic and air pollution, urban development, very high buildings which suffocate the historic centres and monuments and which alter their respective microclimate.

The set of measures should consider the following factors

- Maintenance of the authenticity of building materials and construction techniques
- Respecting the authenticity of the architecture, of the artistic and functional message, of the commemorative aspect, at the historic centres, preservation of the entire historic context, i.e. considering the historic centre as an ensemble.
- Preserving cultural resources in situ, in the original place, maintaining the relation between the site and the surrounding area by a proper and controlled territorial planning and

⁵ We should exploit the opportunity of understanding the site value, from the point of view of the community, national, social, educational, aesthetic perspective. Explaining that mosaic of values could help us better understand everything that we would like to obtain and to improve the conditions required for preservation of the site

integrated preservation.

III.4.6. Elaboration of an ideal preservation plan, with preservation options for all objectives

III. 5. Rehabilitation, promotion and valorisation plan

By promotion and valorisation of UNESCO monuments we understand their respective integration, as well as the integration of their cultural values, in the human environment, by implementation of rehabilitation programs, with the support of local authorities and communities. For that purpose, the following actions could be applied

III.5.1 To conclude public-private partnerships, attracting private companies in promoting the image of UNESCO monuments, by sponsorships, making common projects, by which the interested parties could promote their own image

III. 5.2. To obtain direct revenues from the use and public visitation of UNESCO monuments, entrance fees, stamp duties

III.5.3. Financing from local budgets of intervention works on UNESCO monuments, as per the law

III.5.4. Financing from local and central budgets of the programs aiming to valorise UNESCO monuments, according to the annual priority plans submitted by UOC.

III.5.5. External financing by devising international programs for valorisation of UNESCO monuments by interested parties.

III.5.6. Annual preparation of reports for financing of the restoration and consolidation of historic monuments included in the World Heritage List, and their respective introduction in the National Restoration Plan, as per an annual prioritization of their respective conservation condition.

III.5.7. Obtaining the local budgets required for the repair works, maintenance, valorisation, organization of cultural events around the UNESCO monuments, conferences, exhibitions, round tables, etc.

III.5.8. Organization of national and international tourism fairs- cooperation based on the projects proposed by the UOC and agreed by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, the partnering ministries, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Communication and Technology, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of External Affairs, the Romanian cultural institutes.

PART IV

IV. Monitoring of the Management Plan

Progress reporting in performing the management plan is essential in order to evaluate, adapt, improve and update the management plan. The review of the management plan is partly dependant on the quality and understanding of the process monitoring. The monitoring is closely connected to the review of the objectives. The annual evaluation combined with a series of indicators, by which we could measure the progress of implementing the management plan and the conservation state of the historic monuments, is a useful monitoring tool. The monitoring indicators represent an essential part of the monitoring and reviewing of the objectives. Indicators should be thus selected as to measure the impact of the change and intervention of the remarkable universal value of the site.

Possible indicators for monitoring of the management plan.

IV.1. Elaboration of the set of indicators for assessment of the preservation state

1	Number of objectives subject to risk
2	Number of historic monuments, buildings, which have management plans
3	Number and results of inventorying procedures performed on historic edifices and preservation conditions of the site
4	Number and impact of the urban planning activities and control over urban development

IV.2. Indicators for the promotion and valorisation plan

1	Number of exhibitions organised per year, leaflets, other cultural products promoting the site
2	Number of national/international projects which valorise the site
3	Annual/multi-annual national and international projects implemented
4	Number of projects under progress
5	Partnerships with other competent ministries in order to establish a common program for integration of such sites into national or international cultural tourist routes.

1	Number of visitors per year
2	Existence of site museums
3	Number of events organized at UNESCO sites
4	Number of educational visits
5	Number of actions, cultural events, festivals, etc, to assess the involvement of the community
6	Description of the absorption capacity of the site (the maximum number of visitors possible, without negative consequences)

IV.3. Indicators for cultural tourism

IV.4. Review of objectives

Objectives shall be reviewed annually, as to demonstrate the weaknesses or the fact that targets have been set too high.

Part V

Implementation of the management plan

- The management plan shall have to go through four stages
- Preparation of the plan through involvement of all interested parties
- Discussions and involvement of all actors should lead to a consensus.
- Publication of the agreed plan and its adoption by all players involved in the management of the site, monument, ensemble, etc
- Review of the objectives, their respective adjustment according to the annual individual priorities

VI. Conclusions

The management plan should consider any economic, social, cultural aspect, which might have an impact on the environment. It should insure a general implementation framework for all UNESCO monuments in Romania that is to consider the mandatory and required steps needed to evaluate the action plan, monitoring and implementation of the management plan at a national level. Also, the management plan should consider the formation of an organization committee for each UNESCO monument, which should have very strict responsibilities, relying on partnerships among central-local authorities and local community. The management of cultural resources is deemed to ensure the interaction between conservation and sustainable development while preserving the cultural continuity and the integrity of the sites and their settings.

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Rezumat

Plan cadru de protecție și gestiune pentru monumentele istorice înscrise pe Lista Patrimoniului Mondial

Obiective generale ale planului cadru de protecție și gestiune sunt:

Atragerea publicului larg, precum și mult mai largă participare a comunității locale în păstrarea valorilor universale a monumentelor înscrise pe Lista Patrimoniului Mondial, prin implementarea planului la nivel local, național și internațional

- Îmbunătățirea accesului marelui public, precum și încurajarea populației, a comunităților locale, implicarea autorităților, pentru conștientizarea și înțelegerea importanței și a valorii universale a monumentelor înscrise pe Lista patrimoniului Mondial

- Implicarea autorităților județene și locale, mai ales a comunităților locale în administrarea, păstrarea, revitalizarea socială și economică a monumentelor înscrise pe Lista patrimoniului Mondial, susținerea unei politici potrivite și puternice în plan local.

Planul cadru de protecție și gestiune trebuie să ia în considerație orice aspect economic, social, cultural, de impact asupra mediului. El trebuie să asigure un sistem cadru general de implementare pentru toate monumentele înscrise pe Lista patrimoniului Mondial din România, adică să ia în considerare etape obligatorii și necesare pentru evaluarea, planul de acțiuni, de întreținere, de monitorizare și implementare a planului la nivel național. De asemenea, planul cadru de protecție și gestiune trebuie să aibă în vedere organizarea unui Comitet de Organizare pentru fiecare monument înscris pe Lista patrimoniului Mondial, care să aibă în responsabilități foarte exacte, stabilite pe bază de parteneriate între autoritățile centrale-județene–locale.