

CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN REGION OF ROMANIA

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L'article ci-dessous concerne trois directions d'analyse, en fonction desquelles on structure l'approche géographique du patrimoine culturel: la typologie du patrimoine et les aspects comparatifs infrarégionaux, le potentiel touristique et l'attractivité différenciée du patrimoine, ainsi que l'argumentation pour les politiques d'aménagement du territoire en accord avec la nature et la dimension du phénomène patrimonial. Le travail utilise les informations officielles concernant les monuments historiques, l'analyse critique des projets déroulés dans la région SE, possible direction pour le management d'image et de marketing en relation avec la politique de développement et d'aménagement.

Key-words: patrimony, historical monuments, tourism, planning

1. Introduction

From its early human civilization has been characterized by a certain social use of natural opportunities purpose of facilitating human survival. Throughout different historical stages for each use of these potentials expresses a form of fulfillment and cultural heritage. ESDP⁷⁸ encourage wise management of cultural heritage, promoting sustainable use of cultural thought, "on the one hand, as an important tool of knowledge diffusion and cultural details in a heterogeneous area like Europe, ensuring regional and local identities, and on the other part of cultural heritage could serve as an important opportunity for economic development."⁷⁹

2. Cultural heritage – Sentence recognized and used at European level

Cultural heritage is considered by the ESDP in terms of both its fundamental dimensions : one being cultural landscapes , the other being the towns heritage , cultural sites and monuments .

Europe is a leading global position in terms of diversity and the importance of cultural landscapes , heritage towns , sites and cultural monuments . An indicator for this might be the overall distribution of "protected landscapes " (IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature, Category V) of which nearly 60 % are in Europe. Moreover, studies have shown that the UNESCO more than 80 % of the legacy built is located in Europe , of which more than 60 % is only in Italy. The quantity and quality of cultural heritage are sensitive to social and economic. Although formal definitions of cultural heritage suggests the most widely accepted the term legacy / heritage, including intangible elements of human creativity , it is actually very hard to use a definition so broad . When it is desired to quantify the heritage conservation issues and to study its impact on spatial planning requires a more pragmatic definition.

3. National heritage - definition, components and distribution

National cultural heritage benefits of the national regulation⁸⁰ issued in accordance with European standards and contains:

- Movable cultural heritage, regulated by Law 182/2000 on the protection of movable national cultural heritage;
- Historic monuments, Law 422/2001 on the protection of historic monuments;
- Museums and collections, by Law 311/2003 of museums and public collections;
- Archaeology, Law 150/1997 on the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of La Valetta 1992.

Law no. 182/2000 defines national cultural heritage as consisting "of great value goods or exceptional historical, archaeological, documentary, ethnographic, artistic, scientific and technical, literary, cinematic, numismatic, philatelic, heraldic, bibliographic, cartographic and epigraphic,

⁷⁸ ESDP (European Spatial Development Perspective) reprezintă documentul reper în planificarea spațială europeană, adoptat la Postdam în 1999, în cadrul Reuniunii miniștrilor responsabili pentru planificarea teritorială din țările membre UE

⁷⁹ Puscasu, Violeta, (2005), Planificarea sistemelor teritoriale, Ed.Didactică și Pedagogică, București, p. 267 - 268

⁸⁰ În România sunt de menționat: O.G. nr. 27/1992, O.G. nr. 68/1994, H.G. nr.28/2001,

representing material evidence of the evolution of the natural and human relations with it, the human creative potential and the Romanian contribution to universal civilization. "

According to the Law no 422/2001 on the protection of historical monuments⁸¹ article 2 alin. 1, the "monuments are part of the national cultural heritage and are protected by law." In this law, "historical monuments are real estate, construction and land located in Romania, significant history, culture and national and world civilization⁸²." According to this law, are the following categories of historical, real property situated underground or sub aquatic:

- monument - construction or part construction with plants, artistic components, interior or exterior furnishing elements that are part of them, and artistic works commemorative funerary public forum with related land topographically defined that cultural-historical testimony is significant architectural, archaeological, historical, artistic, ethnographic, religious, social, scientific or technical;
- overall - coherent group in terms of cultural, historical, architectural, urban or urban or rural museum building adjoining land which forms a topographically defined unit constitutes a cultural-historical witness significant architectural, urban, archaeological, historical, artistic, ethnographic, religious, social, scientific or technical;
- site - land topographically delimited including the natural human creations are cultural historical evidence in terms of architectural, urban, archaeological, historical, artistic, ethnographic, religious, social, scientific, technical or cultural landscape.

The situation of numerical distribution of these monuments in the Romanian counties is presented in Table 1.

Tabelul 1. Number of historical monuments by regions and counties

NE 4043	SE 2986	S 4877	SV 3343	V 2096	NV 3996	Centru 4844	B și IF 3340
<u>Bacău</u> (368)	<u>Brăila</u> (169)	<u>Argeș</u> (1.018)	<u>Dolj</u> (697)	<u>Arad</u> (413)	<u>Bihor</u> (431)	<u>Alba</u> (668)	<u>București</u> (2.627)
<u>Botoșani</u> (516)	<u>Buzău</u> (876)	<u>Călărași</u> (288)	<u>Gorj</u> (511)	<u>Caras-Severin</u> (834)	<u>Bistrița</u> (769)	<u>Brașov</u> (985)	<u>Ilfov</u> (713)
<u>Iasi</u> (1.641)	<u>Constanța</u> (692)	<u>Dambovită</u> (1.245)	<u>Mehedinți</u> (575)	<u>Hunedoara</u> (516)	<u>Cluj</u> (1.382)	<u>Covasna</u> (563)	
<u>Neamț</u> (552)	<u>Galati</u> (266)	<u>Giurgiu</u> (641)	<u>Olt</u> (762)	<u>Timiș</u> (333)	<u>Sălaj</u> (518)	<u>Harghita</u> (687)	
<u>Suceava</u> (517)	<u>Tulcea</u> (563)	<u>Ialomița</u> (217)	<u>Vâlcea</u> (798)		<u>Satu-Mare</u> (311)	<u>Mureș</u> (1.015)	
<u>Vaslui</u> (449)	<u>Vrancea</u> (420)	<u>Prahova</u> (1074)			<u>Maramureș</u> (585)	<u>Sibiu</u> (926)	
		<u>Teleorman</u> (394)					

Data source: <http://www.cultura.ro>

The historical monuments belonging to either the public or private domain of the State, counties, cities or municipalities, or private property of individuals or businesses. Security, maintenance, conservation, consolidation, restoration and enhancement through appropriate means of historical monuments duties, if applicable, owners or holders of other real rights in accordance with this law⁸³.

According to the article 7 from the Law 422/2001, the historic monuments are classified :

- category <http://www.cultura.ro/test/admin/Legi/Legilist.aspx?ID=16> - #A - historical monuments of national and universal value;
- <http://www.cultura.ro/test/admin/Legi/Legilist.aspx?ID=16> - #category B - monuments representative for local cultural heritage.

Historical monuments ranking value groups is by order of the Minister of Culture, the National Commission of Historical Monuments proposal under the classification procedure provided by law.

⁸¹ Legea nr 422 din 18 iulie 2001 privind protejarea monumentelor istorice, publ. în MO 24.07.2001

⁸² Cf art. 1, alin 1 Legea 259/2006, pentru modificarea și completarea Legii 422/2001

⁸³ Cf art. 5, alin. 1, 2, idem

In terms of typology, there are four categories of monuments, according to their nature, ie, I. archeology, II .architecture, III. public forum monuments, IV. memorial / funeral monuments.

Information provided by the Ministry of Culture through the county cultural and other documentary sources and statistical analysis, allowed us to reveal a complex phenomenon on the territorial distribution of national, regional and county heritage. This may have implications for spatial planning and regional development policy pate south-eastern Romania.

4. Territorial distribution of historical monuments in the SE Region

The volume of national monuments, counts a total of 29 525 monuments (which translates into simplified terms, an average of 703 monuments/county), the six counties in the region just meet 2986 objectives, namely an average of approx. 500 monuments / county. Of these, only 932 monuments are hosted by cities of the region, the remaining majority being in the rural area. Distribution of historical monuments (both Class A and Class B) in urban areas of the region shows the structure of Table 2.

Tabelul nr.2. Distribuția monumentelor istorice (MI) în orașele din regiunea SE

	Galati (4 orase)	Braila (4orase)	Vrancea (5 orase)	Buzau (5 orase)	Tulcea (5 orase)	Constanta (12 orase)
Total SE 2986	266 (9%)	169 (5,65%)	420 (14%)	876 (29,35%)	563 (19%)	692 (23%)
din care urbane 932	156 urbane	125 urbane	180 urbane	108 urbane	120 urbane	243 urbane
MI I (185)	14 Galati 8 Beresti	14 Braila 8 Insuratei	1 Focsani 9 Adjud 5 Odobesti	15 Buzau	13 Tulcea 9 Babadag 7 Isaccea 6 Macin	24 Constanta 8 Basarabi 8 Cernavoda 4 Harsova 13 Mangalia 5 Medgidia 1 Navodari 3 Negru Voda 3 Ovidiu 7 Techirghiol
MI II (608)	80 Galati 33 Tecuci	73 Braila	99 Focsani 2 Adjud 1 Marasesti 17 Odobesti 7 Panciu	51 Buzau 28 Rm. Sarat	37 Tulcea 3 Babadag 8 Isaccea 3 Macin 26 Sulina	91 Constanta 10 Basarabi 8 Cernavoda 1 Eforie 11 Harsova 8 Mangalia 10 Medgidia 1 Techirghiol
M III (66)	16 Galati 3 Tecuci	8 Braila	8 Focsani 1 Adjud 3 Marasesti	1 Buzau 1 Rm. Sarat	1 Tulcea	17 Constanta 1 Basarabi 4 Eforie 1 Harsova 1 Medgidia
M IV (73)	2 Galati	20 Braila 2 Ianca	20 Focsani 1 Adjud 4 Odobesti 2 Panciu	12 Buzau	2 Babadag 5 Sulina	1 Harsova 1 Mangalia 1 Techirghiol

There is an uneven distribution between the six counties, explained on one hand the number of cities, on the other hand the intrinsic historical significance of the different sub-regions of south-eastern Romania, bearing the traces of steps different historical.

From the analysis summarized in Table 2 shed some dominant:

- The overall average for the region is approx. 500 MI / county , which is a value lower than the national average , counties with the highest density in the region being Buzau , Constanta and Tulcea . The

explanation is related primarily to the presence of ancient monuments age revealed by archaeological discoveries;

- To this situation, and counterbalance to this, historical monuments located in cities (urban MI) recorded an average of just and favorable 155MI/județ so Constanta County (which is explained by the large number of cities), and Vrancea counties Galati, with a much lower degree of urbanization , which means the concentration polarization in the 5 and 4 cities in the last two counties;
- Category dominance in the region is the architectural monuments (M II) , and of course rank B (local significance) , which may seem surprising , given the collective image of the halo created by the ancient heritage of the county Dobrogea dominant but fair and consistent with the location of the case - the architecture is associated with urban excellence.

The most telling analysis of heritage value located in the cities of the region, however, is the average load of urban patrimony. The average was done using the formula for statistical series, namely

$$x = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k x_i n_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i}$$

after which we obtained value of 26 monuments / city. Based on dispersion formulas and standard deviation we grouped the 35 cities in the region in the following categories:

- Without patrimony (0): Băneasa, Nehoiu, Pătărlagele, Pogoanele, Tg. Bujor, Făurei
- Poor patrimony (1- 10): Năvodari (1), Ianca (2), Ovidiu (3), Negru Vodă (3), Măreșești (4), Eforie (5), Berești (8), Insurăței (8), Panciu (9), Măcin (9), Techirghiol (9),
- Weak patrimony (10 – 20): Adjud (13), Babadag (14), Isaccea (15), Cernavodă (16), Medgidia (16), Hârșova (17), Basarabi (19)
- **Medium size patrimony (20 – 30): Mangalia (22), Odobești (26), Rm. Sărat (29)**
- Good patrimony (30 – 50): Tecuci (36), Sulina (31),
- Very good patrimony (50 MI - 100): Buzău (79), Tulcea (51)
- Excellent patrimony (>100MI): Galați (112), Brăila (115), Focșani(128), Constanța (132).

5. Preliminary conclusions

Since the purpose of a geographical analysis is not confined to mere statistical evidence, further expose some personal assertions based on both the present and the evaluation results on the ground.

1. geographical position of the four cities with urban heritage particularly axes allows drawing a potential concentration of urban heritage in the region. It may be the first (and perhaps only) real connection bridge between tourism interests so divergent in the region. Regional policy is often presented diversity and potential of the region as an advantage, avoiding systematic explicit formulation of tensions due to the divergent interests of coastal and delta counties and mountain and plain. Contributed to this major historical provinces the belonging to different regional and cultural identities, fracture of communication between those counties represented by the Danube axis (which even crossed modal) provides problematic and deficient transfer between different points of the region, the gap opening and orientation the main communication flows, etc.
2. valorisation and exploitation of tourist potential of cultural heritage is the safest and most effective way to diversify tourism in the region as an alternative to tourist sites saver also overburdened chaotic and selective tourism that has invaded the Danube Delta Carpathians and Sub-Carpathians bend. Specialized tourism (object and location) located in the southeastern region one of the best practice provided the opportunity or benefit from a policy of joint marketing and image . At this point , the policy of promoting urban economic picture is poor or absent downright websites some county departments of culture are " petrified " images and informții dry and tourist information network does not provide even 10% of information about the remit and objectives of the host city . The region's tourist cliché overplaying Delta and Black and programs envisaged by the Regional Development Agency draws or importing "models" external⁸⁴!

⁸⁴ Proiectul ARISE al ADRSE evidențiază într-una dintre sesiunile de diseminare din martie 2007 un *parc tematic* ca posibil model în regiunea SE. Fără a fi nici pe de parte critici cu alternativa lăudabilă a partenerilor iatieni, fonduri mai modeste se pot orientate către cunoașterea și promovarea patrimoniului istoric cu efect comparabil asupra dezvoltării regionale viitoare

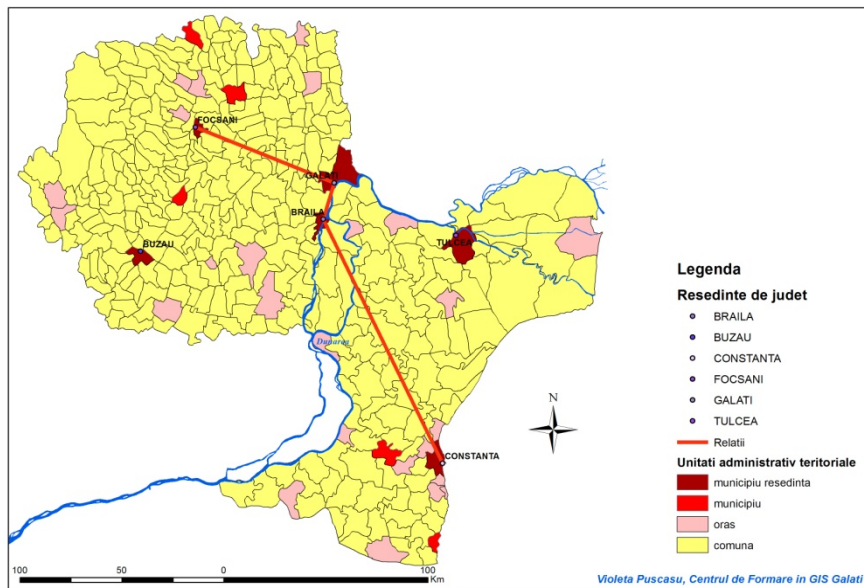


Fig. 1 Axis concentration of cultural heritage in the region

- major axis Focsani, Galati-Braila, Constanta allow joint ramifications points short of the proximate destinations, both urban and rural areas with the advantage that they can get great city infrastructure. Radial branches are possible such a range of up to 10-15 km in the peri-axis enrichment already outlined on the NW-SE.
- At infra, it is obvious that the areas outlined reflect economic imbalances across the six counties and especially within. From this point of view the most striking example is Brăila, followed by Galați. Braila and Galati shall urge a vitalization of the remit and objectives heritage because, unlike other counties, there are not alternative compensatory options in terms of tourism (excepting Danube), these being plain counties.
- cities with a good heritage, rather than the extreme categories, need a proactive policy in spatial planning for valuing and heritage. If the Delta tourism planning policy should be reactive, greeting and checking in Sulina, or in any of the towns of the region's local government actions must be proactive.

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