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# MANAGEMENT PLAN



## FOR PREZERVATION OF THE ROMAN CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS





# MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PREZERVATION OF THE ROMAN CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

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## INTRODUCTION

This plan is developed under the activities of the project “Ancient roman cultural heritage interactive visualization environment for the cross border area between Bulgaria and Romania” (ARCHIVE) and the main aim is to highlight the main activities for the preservation of the Roman cultural and historical heritage in the RO-BG cross-border area. The managing plan was prepared based on the developed “Strategy for popularization of the Roman heritage”.

### Cultural Heritage policy in terms of preservation

The Bulgarian Council of Ministers is responsible for Conservation and Management plans for the immovable cultural properties. The Bulgarian National System for preservation of the cultural heritage includes state and municipal authorities for management and control of the activities related to the preservation of the cultural heritage. Also, the Minister of Culture takes charge of: making proposals for the registration of cultural properties into the World Heritage List; providing a status and defining regimes for the preservation of the immovable cultural properties; issuing permissions for archaeological researches; assigning and adopting Conservation and Management plans of the immovable cultural properties; implementing granting of concessions of immovable cultural properties; giving agreements on: project assignments, development plans and investment projects and exercising the right of state property of the cultural properties. At local level, the Mayors of the municipalities implement policies related to the preservation of the cultural heritage in their municipality and establish a public council for preservation of the cultural heritage. Municipal Councils adopt a strategy for preservation of the cultural heritage; grant concessions on immovable municipal cultural properties; create a municipal fund “Culture”; provides funding from the municipal budget for investigation and preservation of the cultural heritage. ( <http://www.herein-system.eu/bulgaria-country-profile>)

The Romanian Ministry of Culture is the main government body responsible for cultural heritage. It has a network of 41 county culture directorates and that of Bucharest, the Capital City. It is assisted by three advisory bodies: The National Commission for Historical Monuments, the National Archaeological Commission and the National Commission for Museums and Collections. The National Commission for Historical Monuments is the only one to have a network of 12 regional commissions. The National Heritage Institutes, created in 2011, under the Ministry of Culture, by merging together the former National Institute for Historical Monuments, National Office for Historical Monuments and The Institute for Cultural Memory is the main central organization responsible with the maintenance and updating of the Historical Monuments List, the UNESCO World Heritage List, the National Archaeological Record of Romania, The Inventory of the Movable National Cultural Heritage, and the administration of the National Restoration Plan, financed by the Ministry of Culture for monuments of A grade (national value). National, regional and county museums play an important role in research, protection and valorisation of cultural heritage in their areas. (<http://www.herein-system.eu/romania-country-profile>)



## OVERVIEW AND THE NEED OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PREZERVATION OF THE ROMAN CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOCATIONS

Cultural heritage, besides its historical importance, has also a vital economic role, through its touristic component. Discovery of monuments and points of interest by archaeologists have a positive effect only as long as a contribution it is made to their preservation and protection. In this case, it does not suffice only to promote, but also to preserve the cultural heritage for sustainable exploitation from a cultural, touristic and economic point of view. For an efficient tourism, it is not enough to create mere touristic routes, to highlight points of interest on a map, as long as the reality on the ground does not meet the expectations of the ones interested.

The patrimony's role needs repositioning. Three types of patrimony can be detected as subject to touristic "exploitation": tangible (immovable heritage, in the general acceptance), intangible (spiritual events, artistic) and vivant (street show). Regarding our target region, most of the projects have mainly considered the tangible heritage, the cultural routes in general including visits to historical and archaeological or religious attractions.

The efficiency of these popularization projects and the desired cultural tourism boost is contingent on creating and maintaining the technical structures of the beneficiary administrative units able to manage the post-completion process. For an efficient tourism, it is not enough to create simple touristic routes, to underline the sights on a map, as long as the reality in the field does not live up to the expectations of those informed about these routes (either through own documentation on the Internet, on the concerned institutions' websites, through the tourist offer presented by travel agents, or by participating in various tourism fairs, advertising, media).

An important factor in this process is to create or maintain one's own identity, given that the rapid globalization advance means that every country, every city and

every region must compete with others for its ration of consumers, tourists, investors, students, cultural and sports events, which can unequivocally identify and place it on the world map.

**The challenge is to ‘Preserve the Past - Simplify the Future’.**

## I. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### 1. As a general the main goals and objectives for cultural preservation are:

- Identifying, evaluating and document the cultural heritage values (buildings, site, artefacts etc.)
- Conserve, restore and maintain the authentic cultural heritage
- Preserve the intangible values
- Regulating new developments in the old town area and careful adaptation of buildings to new uses
- Finding new uses for derelict sites/ buildings
- Traffic control (traffic might affect historic buildings in terms of air pollution, vibrations, etc.)
- Accessibility of historic buildings for handicapped people
- Security of buildings/sites/ artefacts
- Innovative renovation techniques
- Using new digital technologies for preservation and reconstruction of buildings, sites etc.
- Using new digital technologies for replication of the valuable and important artefacts
- Updating outdated infrastructure
- Public space improvement

## 2. Analysis and assessment of the objectives for preservation

The World Heritage designation on the Danube Limes heritage would guarantee a long-term and sustainable protection and development and also ensure a proper and adequate utilization of the cultural heritage resources.

In the SWOT analysis, presented in the developed strategy under this project, the strengths and the weaknesses of the Roman cultural sites and objectives selected in this project are described and analysed.

	STRENGTHS					WEAKNESSES			
	The ruins of the fortification are visible and accessible	The ruins are restored and preserved	There are information boards, touristic information point, maps etc.	There is an exhibition or a museum at the site	The site is included in tourists routes	There is not direct access	The ruins are not completely preserved and restored	The site is situated in an urban district and partially under buildings	There are no facilities for tourists
SACIDAVA						√	√		√
CAPIDAVA	√	√	√						√
CARSIUM	√			√			√	√	
TROPAEUM TRAIANI	√	√	√	√	√		√		
CALLATIS	√		√		√		√	√	
HISTRIA	√	√	√	√	√		√		
TOMIS	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	
ULMETUM	√						√		√
SEXAGINTA PRISTA	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	
NOVAE	√	√	√	√	√			√	
IATRUS						√	√		√
ABRITUS	√	√	√	√	√			√	
DUROSTORUM	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	
DIMUM	√	√	√		√			√	
TRIMAMMIUM						√	√		√
CHERVEN	√	√	√		√				

## ACTIVITIES TO BE DONE IN THE NEAREST FUTURE

The action plan is not intended to address every single object associated with preservation of the Roman cultural heritage in the RO-BG cross-border area. It is overarching and advances preservation ideas and efforts that are in line with Roman cultural heritage objectives. It also gives focus for the local authorities and government so that they can improve the framework for preservation within which its staff and decision-makers work.

Based on the developed Strategy for popularization of the Roman heritage, the SWOT analysis and the main goals and objectives for cultural preservation the following activities for preservation of the Roman cultural heritage in the Cross border BG-RO area can be done in the next five years.

### 1. Conservation, restoration and maintenance and improvement of the public space

For Constanta County there are many urgent measures that need to be taken for the preservation of the cultural heritage, considering especially the archaeological sites included in the present project.

For the city of Tomis (Constanta), a very important point of interest is the Museum of National History and Archaeology. The MNHAC headquarter needs complete rehabilitation and restoration. The building itself belongs to the national heritage. The exhibition in the museum needs to be reconsidered, adapted to the new technologies. Storage rooms for the archaeological and historic heritage must be rehabilitated, with proper conditions for the preservation of the artefacts.

The "Roman thermae", along with the "Roman mosaic edifice" enjoy a good position at the exit from the Constanta Port Passenger Terminals and would therefore constitute an important tourist attraction. However, in this case as well, the inclusion of the above-mentioned attractions in the projects promoting tourism and cultural routes did not mean an increase in the tourists' number. The main reason is that the minimum

conditions for visitation are not insured - sanitation area, ancient vestiges' restoration and preservation in order to stop their increasing degradation, correct signaling the attractions with international languages explanations.

There are also other archaeological remains in Constanta that require restoration, preservation and to be properly highlighted, such as: the Archaeological Park from the National Bank of Romania in Constanta, Christian Basilica at the Main Entrance in the commercial harbor of Constanta, Ruins at the Second Entrance in the commercial harbor of Constanta and others.

## **2. Improvement of the security of buildings/sites/ artefacts**

It is of great importance to ensure a "Roman thermae" and the "Roman mosaic edifice" permanent security service to protect the monuments and tourists. Unless urgent measures to rehabilitate these vestiges of great value (the largest ancient mosaic in Romania and, given its initial size of approx. 2000mp supposedly the largest in the South East Europe), the immediate risk is to remove it from the tourist circuit, which means, in addition to a great cultural loss, a great economic damage. Also it is necessary to secure the archeological sites from the violation and fires.

## **3. New developments in the building/sites and careful adaptation**

Some archaeological remains, scattered in the old city of Tomis, need urgent restoration to be highlighted and included in touristic routes. This is the case of the basilica under Hotel Ibis and the North Gate of Tomis city. The Painted Hypogeum Tomb of Tomis, quite well preserved, cannot be visited for preservation reasons. But, with proper facilities (ventilation and air-conditioning, a protective building above the monument, a glass pavement for visitors to admire the tomb, security, etc.) it can be arranged for the monument to be visited by the public and can become an important touristic attraction. Visitors can only see a 1:1 scale model of the tomb in the museum in Constanta.

The Archaeological Park at the City Hall needs to be re-organized, with new urban furniture and the open-air exhibition must be enriched with new artefacts. The Cathedral Archaeological Park also needs conservation, to be protected with glass, lighting equipment for night, boards with historical description in foreign languages.

The cultural heritage of Dobrogea and, in particular, of Constanta is particularly rich. However, funds raised mostly focus only on projects promoting tourism and not on the substance matters that we still have in this area. Promoting the cultural tourism implies a valuable patrimony, or at least some outstanding sights, but well restored, conserved and enhanced in terms of tourism.

#### 4. Updating outdated infrastructure

All archaeological sites in Constanta County and all historical vestiges need urgent restoration and preservation works. Some other fundamental problems to be noted: roads unsuitable for the organized tourism's development, unmarked cultural attractions, without a historical description, lack of parking lots, tourist information centres and other facilities absolutely necessary. In this way, many historic and archaeological attractions are not presented to the public and cannot be included in the visited circuits. Thus, we have untapped rich cultural resources, therefore touristic and cultural potential in the area that are not fully exploited in cultural, educational and economic terms. In order to have something to promote, we need to preserve what we still have. Besides this, they all need proper touristic infrastructure, modern exhibition rooms, and boards with historical texts in foreign languages.

A well thought out strategy, in the long term, for the tourism sector development requires close collaboration between operators (especially tourism, but not only) and patrimony managers to develop the attractions' management plans. They should involve all stakeholders, including the local community, especially the local authorities, to contribute in developing the necessary infrastructure to attract a growing number of tourists. We mention among them: improving the access roads, car parks, toilets, tourist services, accommodation diversification, recreational and leisure facilities, proper

functioning of the administrative, scientific and commercial services and, only then, the product's presentation and sale. Therefore, a collaboration between the cultural environment and tourism sector is imperative in order to bring forward ideas and proposals directed towards the diversification and improvement of the ties between the two sectors, aimed at creating a high quality cultural offer, well-structured for both tourists and local population.

## **5. Using new digital technologies for preservation and reconstruction of buildings, sites etc.**

For a better preservation of the historical heritage, besides its mandatory restoration and conservation activities, it is very important to use modern technologies. Modern technologies can be used to display the cultural heritage in a virtual environment, making it more accessible to people with disabilities or to people that maybe do not have the means to come and visit in person. Also, it helps to present and promote some monuments that are not available for public visitation because of preservation reasons.

Modern technologies can be used also to reconstruct parts of monuments that are not still visible, parts that were lost and to create an image close to the original in order people to understand better how the monuments would have looked like when they were built and to capture their greatness.

## **6. Using new digital technologies for replication of the valuable and important artefacts**

3D models and replicas of some artefacts can help in their preservation because the exhibitions can be itinerated without somehow endanger the artefacts. We can, therefore, bring history closer to the public, facilitating access for the small communities, especially schools in the countryside. Under the project two exhibitions with 3D replicas of the Roman cultural artifacts were made. The number of the miniatures has to be increased including artifacts from other museums and sites. This process will preserve and bring this Roman cultural heritage to wider audience.

Developing 3D models will save today vision of the objects and they can be 3D printed later.

## 7. Benefits of Preservation:

- Economic benefits of preservation: Historic preservation creates a domino-effect of economic advantage in terms of local job creation, increased local spending, and higher property values. The main economic benefits from the preservation activities are: attract heritage tourists and associated spending; employ more local labor; attract other stakeholders like film producers, event's organizers and others.
- Environmental benefits of preservation: Using new technologies and renewable energies for preservation have an impact on the protection of the environment. Preservation reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills. Conservation and rehabilitation save high-quality materials and preserves craftsmanship.

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