

Distribution limited

WHC-02/CONF.202/INF.11

Paris, 25 May 2002

Original : English/French

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION**

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**1972-2002
30th Anniversary**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-sixth session

**Budapest, Hungary
24 - 29 June 2002**

**Information Document: Report of the UNESCO-ICOMOS joint mission to
Romania, 22-28 March 2002**

The Committee is requested to take note of the report of the UNESCO-ICOMOS joint mission to Romania, 22-28 March 2002, and review the conclusions and recommendations of the mission contained in section 5 of this document under item 21 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List WHC-02/CONF.202/17.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the mission sincerely thank the Romanian authorities for their support, availability and assistance provided to the mission during its work.

Special thanks go to the Minister for Tourism and his staff, the Minister for Culture and his staff, the staff from the Directorate for Biodiversity at the Ministry for the Environment and the local authorities, in particular the Mayor of Sighisoara. We would also look to acknowledge the translation services provided by the architect of the theme park project during official meetings.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

The joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission to Romania was undertaken from 22 to 28 March 2002 at the request of the World Heritage Committee. The mission was able to meet in Bucharest with a number of Romanian authorities including the Minister of Tourism, the Minister of Culture, representatives of the Ministry for the Environment, as well as representatives of the Commission for Historic Monuments, Ensembles and sites (thereafter: Historic Monuments Commission) and ICOMOS Romania.

The mission visited the World Heritage site of the Historic Centre of Sighisoara and the proposed area where the theme park Dracula Park is planned to be built and was able to meet in Sighisoara local and regional authorities, as well as other stakeholders, including NGOs, such as « Sustainable Sighisoara », church representatives and local business persons.

2. BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

2.1 Inscription history

The Historic Centre of Sighisoara was nominated in 1998 by the Romanian authorities on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v). The nomination was referred back to the State Party by the July 1999 Bureau, requesting supplementary information on the protection, including legal protection, of the property. After receiving this information, the November 1999 Bureau session recommended this property for inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of the criteria proposed by the State Party. In a statement during the Bureau session, the Delegate of Hungary strongly supported the inscription of this property. The Committee, at its 22nd session (December 1999) decided to inscribe the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v):

Criterion (iii): Sighisoara is an outstanding testimony to the culture of the Transylvanian Saxons, a culture that is coming to a close after 850 years and will continue to exist only through its architectural and urban monuments.

Criterion (v): Sighisoara is an outstanding example of a small fortified city in the border region between the Latin-oriented culture of Central Europe and the Byzantine-Orthodox culture of south-eastern Europe. The apparently unstoppable process of emigration by the Saxons, the social stratum that had formed and upheld the cultural traditions of the region, threatens the survival of their architectural heritage as well.

2.2 Examination of the state of conservation by the World Heritage and its Bureau

During 2001, the World Heritage Centre was informed several times of the proposal to build two theme parks (Dracula Park and Western Land) and a golf course in the vicinity of the Historic Centre of Sighisoara. ICOMOS was consulted on this matter and expressed its great concern about this proposal, underlining that, whilst the proposed theme parks and golf course lay outside the World Heritage site, and probably outside the buffer zone, their potential impact on its visual setting might be great. The mission noted that the subsequent information received from the Permanent Delegation of Romania to UNESCO only referred to the project proposal of Dracula Park.

The Permanent Delegation of Romania to UNESCO provided the Centre with information that the proposal to construct a Theme Park had been initiated by the Romanian Government who had approved, on July 2001, the implementation of a Special Programme for the development of tourism in the region, including the Dracula Park project and the creation of an inter-ministerial committee for its monitoring. The “Special Programme” was launched officially on 5 November 2001 and its implementation was foreseen to start in May 2002. The first step of this programme was a feasibility study, entitled "Dracula Park". The Special Programme takes into account the following objectives:

- the rehabilitation and invigoration of the citadel of Sighisoara and the creation in this space of an exclusive accommodation and entertainment zone (in keeping with the model offered by the well known Vienna based Grinzing)
- the construction of the Sighisoara (Dracula park) theme park
- the construction of a golf course
- the construction of a cable transport installation likely to facilitate access from the Citadel of Sighisoara to the theme park.
- the rehabilitation of the infrastructure through the building and upgrading of a series of roads (...).

The information given also refers to the location of the proposed theme park - 6 km from the Historic Centre - and to the fact that it will be built over a vast area and that it will not affect the environment. The report also stress that the Special Programme foresees the rehabilitation and invigoration of the City of Sighisoara, notably through the benefits from Dracula Park.

The Centre suggested that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study should be undertaken as soon as possible and that assistance could be granted in this context.

The state of conservation of this site was examined by the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-fifth session (Helsinki, Finland, 11 to 16 December 2001). During this examination, ICOMOS recalled that it remained concerned about the proximity of the theme park to the town centre of Sighisoara. It indicated that the documents provided by the State Party mention a distance of 6 km, whereas in reality it was only 1.5 km distance and that the potential visual impact on the town was a cause for concern. Whilst remarking that ICOMOS was not adverse to tourist development in this economically weak region, the representative of ICOMOS added that the tourism generated by this park would constitute a mass tourism of a very different kind than that generated by cultural tourism experienced by the town itself. Finally, he again indicated that it was essential that a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission be undertaken to the site without delay to evaluate the impact of the project.

The Observer of Romania thanked the Committee for its attention to the project. He indicated that a few years ago, the Romanian authorities had begun the restoration of a large part of the town of Sighisoara and an amount of US\$120,000 had already been invested in this activity. He also indicated that the safeguarding of this town is an important element of the Special Programme. The co-ordinator of the project, present during the examination of this issue, informed that the location of the park was foreseen to be 6 km from the town centre and that a dense forest of about 20-metre high trees separates the plateau upon which the construction of the park is foreseen. He drew the Committee's attention to the fact that access to this park could not be made directly from the town of Sighisoara. He also informed the Committee that the height of the buildings foreseen in the park is limited. In the name of the Ministry of Tourism, he invited a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission at an early date to the site to study the detailed plans of the project. He finally indicated that the environmental impact study of the project was being carried out and that the Romanian experts were at the disposal of the Centre and ICOMOS for all future information and collaboration.

The Committee took the following decision:

“The Committee noted with concern the building project of a theme park in the vicinity of the site, and its possible negative impact on the integrity and the environment of the World Heritage site. The Committee took note with disquiet of the information provided by the State Party and in particular the fact that the Romanian authorities had already approved the project as well as the implementation of the Special Programme foreseen for May 2002. The Committee requested the State Party to immediately undertake the environmental impact study foreseen and informed the State Party that assistance could be granted in this context. Furthermore, the Committee strongly encouraged the State Party to explore all possible solutions for an alternative location for the construction of this theme park. The Committee requested that a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission be undertaken to the site as soon as possible and that a report on the mission be made to the Committee at its twenty-sixth session (June 2002).”

2.3 Justification for the mission

The joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission took place from 22 to 28 March 2002. The objectives of the mission were:

- to assess the environmental impact and the feasibility studies foreseen by the authorities regarding this project and, in this framework, to propose, if necessary, actions and a corresponding time-frame which might be a help towards the completion of these studies.
- to assess the exact location and dimension of the proposed theme park.
- to assess the potential impact of the proposed project on the visual setting of the World Heritage site and on the surrounding environment.
- to explore and study possible alternative solutions for the location of the theme park.
- to assess, if necessary, the current situation of the site in terms of management arrangements, planning and state of conservation.

According to the decision of the Committee, the report of the joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission is to be presented to the twenty-sixth session of the World Heritage Committee that will take place from 24 to 29 June 2002 (Budapest, Hungary).

3. CONDITIONS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE "HISTORIC CENTRE OF SIGHISOARA"

3.1 State of Conservation of the World Heritage site

The Romanian Government is under the obligation to protect and maintain its World Heritage sites. The mission's primary task, therefore, was to consider the state of conservation of the Historic Centre of Sighisoara and make recommendations as appropriate.

The mission found much of concern with regard to what is undoubtedly the single most important element of the city, its fortifications, the main reason why the site was included on the World Heritage List in 1999. The city wall between the Ropemakers Tower and Butchers Tower, which collapsed over almost half its length in the summer of 1998, remains in a perilous state. Whilst detailed investigations by the authorities appear to have ascertained the cause of the danger and collapse, plans for the long term protection of the wall have not been developed and discussed with international experts as recommended at the time of inscription. The authorities reported, moreover, that the wall immediately below the city hall had developed an ominous bulge.

The mission noted in general the poor state of conservation of the wall and towers and recommended that a structural and materials survey be undertaken as a matter of urgency. Such a survey will make it possible to cost and prioritise necessary consolidation and repair work. The mission is fully aware of the Romanian Government's « *Ordinance concerning the approval and implementation of the*

Special Program of the tourist development of the Sighisoara area » with its main objective the rehabilitation and restoration of the historic centre of Sighisoara, for which funds would be made available from the theme park. The mission is of the opinion, however, that the conservation of the fortifications is of such importance and so urgent that the survey and repair work cannot await the establishment of a fund from the profits of the theme park. Resources must be provided forthwith by the central government and from other sources.

The mission noted with approval that the authorities were proceeding with the renewal and burial of electric, gas and telephone lines and that repairs to the street paving would follow.

The mission regretted that an urban design plan for the levelled area on Lower Mill Lane, requested at the time of inscription had not yet materialized. Such a plan would define where development can take place, establish constructions lines, density and height limits and so provide an essential preliminary to healing a major wound of the World Heritage Site.

3.2 Legal protection of the site and its buffer zone

The mission noted that a *governmental ordinance* (No. 47/2000) had been adopted in 2000 for the preservation of historic buildings, after the inscription of the site on the World Heritage List and as an interim measure until the passage in 2001 of the new preservation law.. However, the mission questioned whether the law was strictly applied and implemented for the Historic Centre of Sighisoara.

Concerning the buffer zone to the World Heritage site, which comprises the "Protected Historic Zone" (ZPPAU), the mission team noted that this could well be enlarged to ensure a better protection and preservation of integrity of the World Heritage site. The mission noted furthermore that for another World Heritage site, Biertan, closely located to Sighisoara, the Committee "*strongly recommended that the surrounding landscape should be adequately protected and invited the State Party to consider the extension of the buffer zone*".

3.3 Management and planning of the World Heritage site

The mission was informed during several meetings with the local, regional and national authorities of the provisions regulating the management and protection of the site.

Any changes to the historical fabric and any restoration works to the buildings in the zone have to be approved not only by the local authorities but at county level by the inter-county historic monuments commission in Cluj. The national Commission for Historic Monuments is consulted on specific issues relating to historic monuments.

However, the mission questioned whether it was of benefit to the site to have such a division of responsibility between the different agencies and responsible organizations. Furthermore, the mission noted that no site manager was responsible

for the World Heritage site and that an architect responsible for the city of Sighisoara had only been appointed in 2001.

In this context, the mission recommended that co-operation be further improved between the different authorities responsible and suggested that a co-ordinating office be attached to the office of the Mayor of Sighisoara with responsibility for the management of the site.

The mission was informed that an overall methodology for the conservation and management of World Heritage sites in Romania had been developed, but that it existed only as a document in the Ministry of Culture without any practical and site - specific application. The mission also noted that the motivation of part of the staff of the region was very low due to small salaries and poor living conditions.

Concerning the infrastructure of the old city (water pipes, sewage system and waste water, etc.....), considerable works needed to be carried out both with the use of environmentally friendly technology and by rehabilitating the existing systems. The mission recommends that this issue be reviewed within the overall planning.

3.4 Tourism planning and management

The mission noted the potential of the World Heritage site, if properly planned or managed, for the development of cultural tourism. As a unique example of a small fortified city, this site is already one of the major tourist destinations in the country. The city also attracts tourists visiting other World Heritage sites in the region (e.g. the fortified Churches of Biertan, Viscri, Saschiz, etc.).

The mission noted that the situation of the City of Sighisoara and the proposed theme park was not in the least comparable to any other example of theme parks next to World Heritage sites mentioned in discussions: the Prater area close to the recently inscribed Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria), Disneyland outside Paris and its Banks of the Seine (France) – both capital cities with high tourism numbers – or the Trippsdriil amusement park 9 km away from the Maulbronn Monastery Complex (Germany).

The mission welcomed some public and private initiatives for small-scale developments, such as the restoration and conversion of the « Maison du Cerf » into a small hotel and conference centre by the Messerschmitt Foundation with accommodation and conference facilities, creating jobs for local inhabitants. Such adaptive and new use developments are suitable for a World Heritage site.

The mission also welcomed the Mayor's plans to improve the presentation of the World Heritage site, by providing a visitor centre and new signage, as well as producing brochures to promote the site and its values.

The Mission suggested that the management and planning of tourism be an integral part of the overall management and co-ordination of the site, and that the development of tourism be adapted to the capacity of the city of Sighisoara, with particular attention to the World Heritage site and to the small fortified citadel. Thus access for

cars should be restricted to the local population and no tour buses should be allowed to enter the site.

The mission was also informed of the development of the yearly festival of medieval art (Festival de Arta Mediaevala Sighisoara, July) which (after the first three years) brought a major influx of tourists and persons interested in popular concerts. Noting that local and national authorities did not approve of this development, the mission recommends that all special events at the site should be adapted to its size and linked to its history and current use. The mission welcomed the revitalisation of the intangible heritage of the region including traditional music, dances and other performing arts appropriate to the historic centre of Sighisoara.

3.5 Social issues

The mission was informed of a number of serious social issues in the city of Sighisoara. The unemployment rate of the city is currently at 30% (Romania 13,2 %), mainly due to the relocation of the textile industry into Russia and the Republic of Moldova. The mission suggests that these issues be seriously analysed to avoid any potential impacts to the values of the World Heritage site (e.g. lack of private investment in the restoration of historic houses). Possibilities for the diversification of tourism and other employment opportunities (e.g. traditional crafts and furniture production) should be investigated.

The mission acknowledges the need for development and for the improvement of living conditions of the local communities in and around World Heritage sites. The mission was informed that high hopes had been raised of jobs created by the theme park project, and some 5000 people had already applied to the Mayor's office.

4. ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED THEME PARK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

4.1 Assessment of the exact location and dimension of the proposed Theme Park

The mission visited the proposed project site, the whole Breite Plateau and the access road (see map in Annex III). The mission was informed that the theme park covered 46 ha of the northernmost area of the Breite Plateau (128 ha). The mission was informed that the theme park project had recently been revised to take into account a number of concerns raised by different agencies and the Committee. In this regard the cable car project and golf course no longer formed part of the project, although they remained a part of the government ordinance (see Annex IV). The Minister of Tourism informed the mission on 28 March 2002 that the ordinance would be amended accordingly. Although the architectural design has not been finalized, the height of the towers of the castle would be reduced to below the tree line.

The mission noted that the Breite Plateau is one of the recreational areas for the inhabitants of the city of Sighisoara and for the leisure activities of the Saxon community such as barbecues etc. Furthermore, local shepherds use the plateau for

grazing. The mission highlights the fact that no permanent construction was ever built on the Breite Plateau. In the following, a number of issues are analysed in more detail:

4.1.1 Environment

The mission noted that the Breite Plateau was protected by law 5/2000 of 5 March 2000 for its natural values, in particular the oak trees. It seems to have been protected as a forest reserve since 1993 by law No. 19/5. Over 500 oak trees are found on the Breite Plateau of which 120 have an average age of 400 years. The mission noted however, that only 70 ha were protected under this law, but there appeared to be no detailed map showing the boundaries of the protected area. During meetings with staff from the Ministry for the Environment, it was pointed out that the northern part of the plateau was degraded and that a zoning would be proposed, with the southern part as a core area for conservation of the unique habitat, a buffer zone as the middle part, and a development zone in the north, in which only the single oak trees would be protected. In the theme park project a small natural museum and laboratory were foreseen, which would provide guided tours to the protected area and environmental education.

The mission was concerned about the survival of the oak trees, some of which are in bad condition through damage from lightning as well as fires lit by shepherds, and encouraged the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection to supervise any development on the Breite Plateau.

4.1.2 Archaeology

During the field visit the mission discovered that archaeological rescue excavations (which had begun just before the arrival of the mission) were currently being undertaken. It is presumed that a Roman road, from the Roman castrum and settlement (Burgstadt, 3km northwest) to the Roman cemetery at Kulterberg (east of the plateau) runs through the site. The mission welcomed the decision taken by the Ministry of Culture to request such research and asks the authorities to respect any archaeological findings and to protect them.

4.1.3 Architecture and design

The mission noted that the Ministry for Culture and the Commission for Historic Monuments were not informed of any architectural design for the project. It had been agreed, however, that no element of the architecture should show above the tree line so that nothing would be seen from the city of Sighisoara and from the highest points of the citadel.

The proposed architectural design does not seem to be related to any traditional elements in the region or to any historical evidence.

4.1.4 Financial viability

The mission noted the proposal to finance the conservation of the Historic Centre of Sighisorara with the profits from the theme park. This guarantee of money however,

will depend on the success of the theme park, which is based on figures and forecasts for the number and type of tourists (in the feasibility study entitled "Dracula Park") that have been widely criticized for being too low and for assuming that the majority of visitors (70-90%) will be Romanians from within an 80 km radius, and assumption which is seen as unrealistic considering the low salaries and poor living conditions standards generally.

Furthermore, the mission noted that the location of the park - 5 hours by car or train from Bucharest - would discourage foreign visitors from coming.

4.1.5 Phasing and timetable

The mission was informed that the project would be carried out in phases and that phase I would consist of the construction of the castle, the administration buildings, villas (500 beds) and 2 hotels (200 beds) in the northwest corner and most of the infrastructure (service installations, roads etc.).

The mission was concerned that, in the event of the failure of the project after phase I, these constructions would remain on the plateau without any use. The mission noted that previous developments, such as the camping and restaurant at the beginning of the access road to the project site were no longer utilised and had become derelict.

4.1.6 Impact studies

The mission recalled the Committee's request for an environmental impact study and noted that this had not yet been finalized. The mission also noted that the social, cultural and religious impact studies had not yet been completed and had therefore not been submitted to the Ministry of Culture for consideration. Thus the mission was unable to review any of these studies.

4.1.7 Related Infrastructure

The mission was informed of different access possibilities, including two regional airports (Targu Mures 47 km; Sibiu 90km), as yet inadequately equipped to handle international mass tourism, a European highway (E 60), as well as the improvement (and possible enlargement) of access roads. The mission noted that water was not available on the plateau and that the project foresaw pumping water, both for hotel and restaurant use, as well as lakes and fountains. Major improvements of the existing sewage plants would be necessary as well as other infrastructure (electricity, gas, telephone lines etc.).

4.1.8 Expected tourism types and segments

The mission questioned whether the tourist types going to the theme park would be identical to those interested in cultural tourism and the seven World Heritage sites in the region. Nevertheless the mission remained concerned about the potential mass tourism influx, which might affect the physical and social carrying capacity of the World Heritage site.

The mission was given to understand that tourists interested in Vlad Tepes (the historical figure on which the Dracula myth is based) visited Transylvania and the historic centre of Sighisoara (including the house, where the father of Vlad Tepes lived for three years). The theme park, however, relies on the Hollywood image of Dracula and not on any historical evidence or reconstruction of existing buildings.

4.2 Assessment of the potential impact of the proposed project on the integrity of the World Heritage site and on the surrounding environment

4.2.1 Landscape setting

The mission noted that the State Party had nominated the site in 1998 for its urban fabric « developed in organic symbiosis with the landscape ». The mission found that a rural landscape of exceptional beauty formed the setting of the World Heritage site. The natural « green belt » contributed to the values and integrity of the site. The mission questions therefore whether the development of such a theme park, covering an area considerably larger than the historic city of Sighisoara, is appropriate in an rural area with continuing agricultural use.

4.2.2 Visual impacts

The project site is currently surrounded by wooded slopes and, on the Sighisoara site, by a further wooded hill, the Wiesenberg, all of which the mission was given to understand is protected and unlikely ever to be cut down. There remains the danger, however, of natural disasters (fire, landslides etc.), which could expose the area and the structures of the proposed theme park.

The mission noted that the construction of the project would be kept below the tree line and that nothing would therefore be seen. However, during wintertime and depending on the materials and colours used, there may be some visual impact through the trees. At night, there might be considerable light impact, as well as noise pollution alien to a rural area with continuing agricultural use. No information was provided on impacts affecting the natural habitat and fauna of the protected area.

4.2.3 Cultural impacts

The mission recalls in particular that the Committee inscribed the site as « an outstanding testimony to the culture of the Transylvanian Saxons, a culture that is coming to a close after 850 years ». The responsibility and maintenance for the historic buildings of the World Heritage site used to be in the hands of the Saxons. Although the majority of the Saxons has left, there is an active community of 520 people, which upholds its traditions.

The mission was informed of concerns raised by parts of the local population related to potential social and cultural impacts by the expected visitor numbers and tourism types. The mission acknowledges the diversity of cultures present in Sighisoara and

notes that the considerable external impact of a theme park could affect their way of life and continuing cultural traditions.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The mission welcomed the constructive atmosphere in which the discussions with governmental bodies and local stakeholders took place. The mission, having examined the information made available to it in written and oral form and having visited the World Heritage site of Sighisoara and the site of the proposed theme park project, has come to the following conclusions:

- 1. Even if the visual impacts and noise level of the proposed theme park would be limited, the secondary impacts from an increase in the number of tourists and vehicles, as well as the negative cultural impacts, are highly significant. Furthermore, the presence of the medieval city of Sighisoara in a rural landscape setting is important for the overall integrity of the World Heritage site, which may be damaged by such a large-scale development in a recreational area and on a protected natural site next to the city.**
- 2. The intention to fund the conservation of the World Heritage site with the profits of the Dracula Park is commendable. However, the state of conservation of the World Heritage site is critical and too important a matter to await the construction and successful operation of the theme park. The Committee may wish to urge the State Party that national and international funding be sought immediately and technical cooperation be requested for the most urgent restoration works to the fortifications.**
- 3. Concerning the management of the site, it is noted that no management plan was available. It is strongly recommended that a World Heritage co-ordination team responsible for management be established and attached to the city administration to prepare an overall management plan, including management of tourism.**
- 4. The socio-economic situation of the city and region results in a number of critical social issues. These need to be taken into account in any future development in and around the city of Sighisoara. At the same time, the region has an enormous development potential with the series of World Heritage sites (Historic centre of Sighisoara, 7 fortified churches in the vicinity etc.) in particular for cultural itineraries and cultural tourism. The local and regional authorities are strongly encouraged to review existing and new proposals involving the stakeholders concerned.**
- 5. The Committee may wish to recall Paragraphs 80 to 82 of the Operational Guidelines in particular paragraph 82 (i) « The property is faced with specific and proven imminent danger such as (a) serious deterioration of materials... and (d) serious deterioration of urban or rural space or the natural environment » as well as 82(ii) « The property is faced with threats which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics...(b) lack of conservation policy ». The Committee may wish to urge the Romanian authorities to enhance the state of**

conservation of the property as a matter of urgency before considering any steps towards the inclusion of the site on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

5. Considering the above, it is questioned whether there is any real benefits to be derived from the theme park and the Committee may wish to request the Romanian government to reconsider the proposed theme park and in particular its location 1,5 km from the World Heritage site, based on the above considerations and in particular the secondary impacts of such a large development in a rural landscape setting.

6. ANNEXES

- 6.1** Itinerary and programme
- 6.2** Composition of the mission team
- 6.3** Maps of the World Heritage site and its buffer zone as well as the theme park
- 6.4** Ordinance No 3, 324/2001 concerning the approval and implementation of the Special Programme of the tourist development of the Sighisoara area (13 July 2001)
- 6.5** Ordinance No 47, 45/31 concerning the protection of historical monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List (31 January 2000) [*only available in Romanian*]
- 6.6** List of representatives met during the mission (Ministry for Culture, Tourism, Environment, City of Sighisoara)

Annex 6.1

Itinerary and programme

22-03-02	-	pm	- Arrival in Bucharest
23-03-02	-	10 :30	- Meeting with the Minister of Tourism Coordinator of the Project and Architect.
	-	12:45	- Meeting with the Ministry of Environment
24-03-02	-	10:00	- Meeting with the Minister of Culture
	-	12:00	- Departure for Sighisoara
	-	19:00	- Arrival in Sighisoara
25-03-02	-	09:00	- Meeting with the Mayor of Sighisoara and local responsible of the town (City Hall of Sighisoara).
	-	10:30	- Visit of the Town of Sighisoara
	-	11:30	- Visit of the Breite Plateau, site proposed for the building of the Theme Park.
	-	16:00	- Meeting at the City Hall of Sighisoara
26-03-02	-	09:30	- Meeting at the City Hall of Sighisoara
	-	11:30	- Visit of Biertan, Fortified Church inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1993.
27-03-02	-	09:30	- Departure for Bucharest
	-	15:30	- Arrival in Bucharest
	-	18:00	- Meeting with ICOMOS Romania (University of Bucharest)
28-03-02	-	09:30	- Meeting with the Minister of Tourism
29-03-02	-	14:30	- Departure for Paris

Annex 6.2

Composition of the mission team

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Mrs Mechtild Rössler (head of mission), Chief, Europe Unit

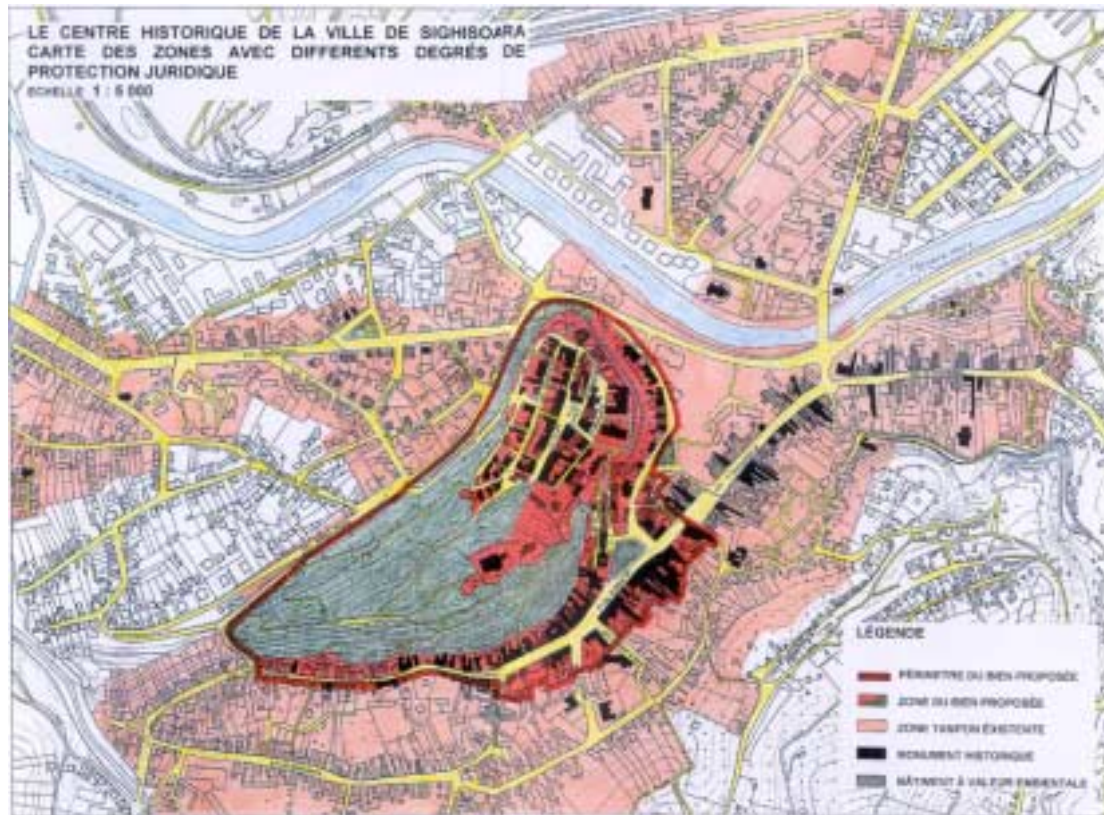
Mrs Frédérique Robert, Assistant Programme Specialist, Europe Unit

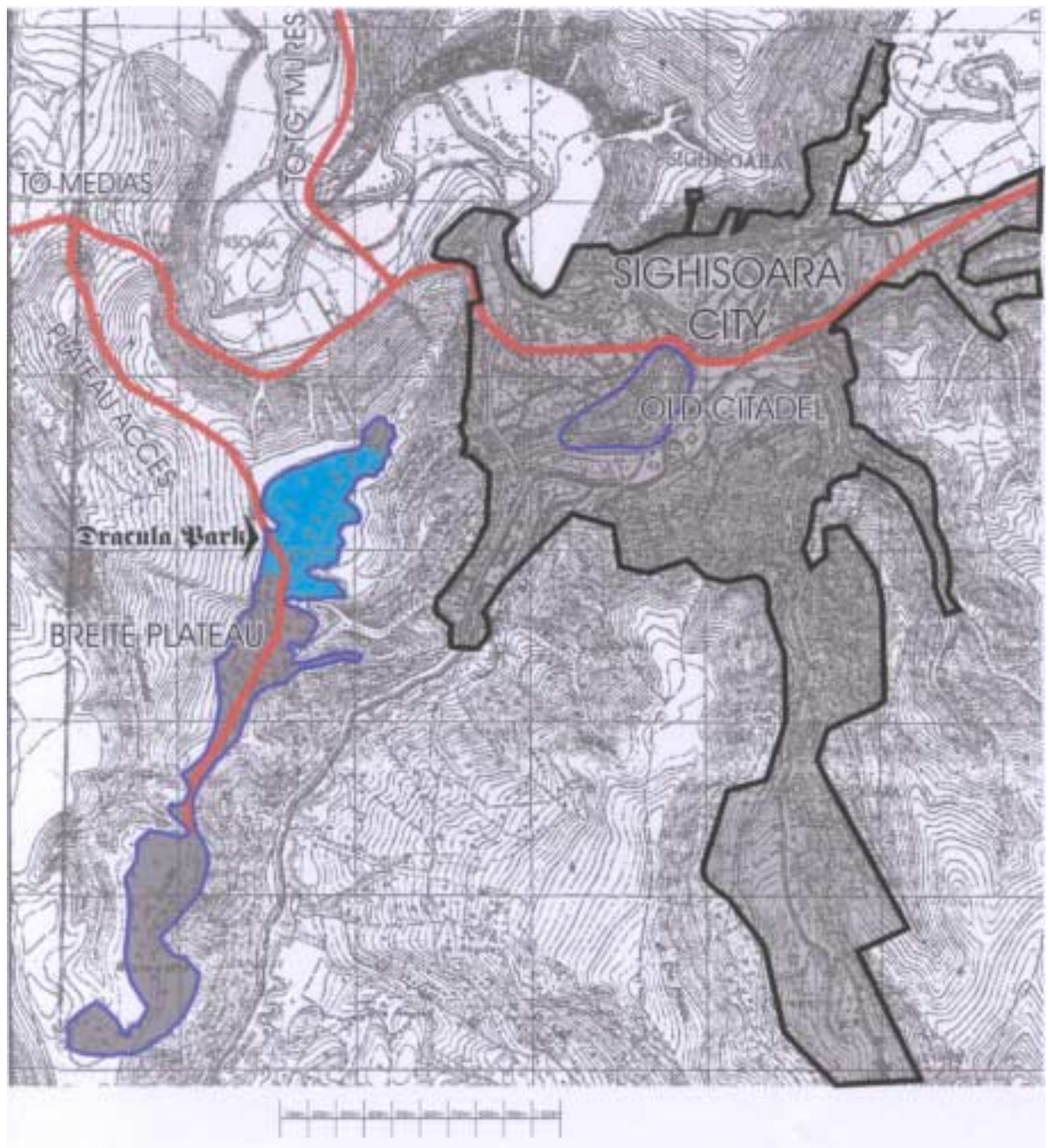
ICOMOS

Mr. Sherban Cantacuzino, United Kingdom, ICOMOS expert

Annex 6.3

Maps of the World Heritage site and its buffer zone as well as the theme park





Annex 6.4

Ordinance No 3, 324/2001 concerning the approval and implementation of the Special Programme of the tourist development of the Sighisoara area (13 July 2001)

Romanian Government

ORDINANCE

concerning the approval and the implementation
of the Special Program of tourist development of Sighisoara area

On the basis of the provisions of Art. 107 para (2) of the Romanian Constitution and of Art. 1, point II.17 from the Law no. 324/2001 regarding the Government ability to issue ordinance,

The Government of Romania adopts the present ordinance.

Art. 1. - There shall be approved the special Program of tourist development of Sighisoara area, as a program of national interest, named herein *Special Program*, stipulated in the Annex that is a part of the present ordinance.

Art.2. - (1) The implementation of the Special program will be realized in stages, individually or in association with other Romanian or foreign juridical persons, through the Joint Stock Trading Company " The Tourist Development Fund Sighisoara ".

(2) The Joint Stock Company "The Tourist Development Fund Sighisoara" is a trading company set up, according to the laws and regulations in force, by the Local Council of Sighisoara Municipality.

(3) In 30 days time from the date the present Ordinance is in force, the Joint Stock Trading Company " The Tourist Development Fund Sighisoara", in order to respect -the tourist product feature of national interest and the technical and ecological standards applied in the EU, will sign a contract with the Ministry of Tourism to accomplish the Special Program.

(4) In 60 days time from the date the present Ordinance is in force, the Ministry of Tourism, at the proposal of the Joint Stock Trading Company " The Tourist Development Fund Sighisoara ", will submit to Government decision the feasibility study of the Special Program implementation.

(5) The feasibility study stipulated in the para. (4) will be given for notice to the Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Public Works, and Transport, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Development and Prognoses.

(6) The feasibility study will include the delimited geographic area where the Special Program will be implemented.

Art. 3. - The sources of financing the Special Program consist in:

- a) resources of the juridical persons stipulated in the art. 2, para. (1), as follows:
 - equipments, materials and services;
 - financial reserves;
- b) unredeemable intern and extern financial aids-,
- c) extern and intern credits;

- d) amounts allocated by the local budget or the state budget according to the law.
- e) other sources,

Art. 4. - In 30 days time from the date the present Ordinance is in force, by Minister of Tourism Decision will be established the conditions regarding the implementation monitoring of the Special Program.

Art. 5. - The Special Program will be -implemented in maximum 3 years time from the date the present Ordinance is in force,

**Prime - Minister
ADRIAN NASTASE**

Signatures:

**Minister of Tourism
Matei-Agathon Dan
Minister of Public
Administration Octav Cozmanca
Minister of Culture and Cults
Razvan Theodorescu
Minister of Public Finance
Mihal Nicolae Tanasescu**

**Bucharest, 12 July 2001
No. 3.**

Annex

THE SPECIAL PROGRAM of tourist development of Sighisoara area

The aim of the Special Program is to launch an integrated tourist product by promoting an active partnership between the representants of the local and central authorities, economic agents with private and state owned capital syndicates, non-government associations, regional agencies, and other Romanian and foreign juridical persons.

I. The objectives of 'Me Special Program

The works executed within The Special Program will follow to accomplish the objectives:

1. The rehabilitation and revitalization of Sighisoara Fortress, that belongs to UNESCO patrimony, and the setting-up of a tourist and cultural area within this space
To fulfill the above mentioned there will be established-
 - a) the institutional conditions for organizing the investment program, emphasizing the efficiency of the notice process, the approval and authorize of the investments;
 - b) the conditions of encouraging the Romanian or international private sector, within the revitalizing program;
 - c) the conditions of solving the locative situation of owners and lodgers from the area;
 - d) the regulations regarding the urbanistic plans, buildings, health, security and protection of buildings and cultural-historic values of the existent patrimony.
2. The building, the operating and exploitation of Theme Park Sighisoara (Dracula Land);
3. The building, the operating and exploitation of a golf course;
4. The building, the operating and exploitation of a cable transportation to facilitate the access from Sighisoara Fortress to the Theme Park Sighisoara;
5. The infrastructure rehabilitation by building new roads, the achievement of water, gaze and electric supply, sewerage's, pomp stations and damaged water cleaning installations;
6. The reconversion of the unemployed existent in the area;

Annex 6.5 Ordinance No 47, 45/31 concerning the protection of historical monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List (31 January 2000) [*only available in Romanian*]

Annex 6.6

List of representatives met during the mission

Meeting with the Ministry of Tourism, (23 March 2002)

Dan Matei-Agathon – *Minister Deputy (Ministry of Tourism)*

Sorin Marcia – *Minister Counsellor (Ministry of Tourism)*

Dan Covali – *Architect, Chief of the Dracula Park Project within the Ministry of Tourism*

Meeting with the Ministry of Environment (23 March 2002)

Dipl.ing. George Mihail Pretorian – *Director*

Adrian Baz – *Director, Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection.
Directorate of Nature and Biological Diversity Conservation*

Sorin Marcia - *Counsellor to the Minister, Ministry of Tourism*

Meeting with the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affaires (24 March 2002)

Acad. Răzvan Theodorescu – *Minister*

Prof. Ioan Oprea – *Secretary of State*

Dr. Tereza Sinigalia – *Director of the Directorate of Historical Monuments*

Dr. Ana Bârcă – *expert, Art Historian, Directorate of Historical Monuments*

Prof. Dr. arh. Sorin Vasilescu – *President of ICOMOS Rumania*

Dan Covali – *Architect, Chief of the Dracula Park Project within the Ministry of Tourism*

Sorin Marcia – *Counsellor to the Minister of Tourism*

Meeting with the Municipality of Sighisoara (25 March 2002)

Dăneşan Ioan-Dorin – *Mayor*

Nits Alexandru – *Chief architect within the Town hall*

Maior Manuela – *Economic Director - Tourist Development Agency*

Langa Olimpiu – *Director de dezvoltare la S.C. Fondul de dezvoltare turistica Sighisoara S.A.*

Petru Gheorghiu – *Architect, Directorate of Culture, Cults and National Cultural Heritage - Targo Mures*

Ciprian Firea – *Archeology and Art History Institute - Cluj-Napoca*

Michaela Negoită – *Architect, responsible for the monuments of the region*

Acad. Marius Porump – *President of the National Commission on Historical Monuments*

Mariana Stanciulescu – *Environmental Researches Institute, Bucharest*

Dr. Ana Bârcă – *expert, Art Historian, Directorate of Historical Monuments*

Sorin Marcia – *Councillor to the Minister of Tourism*

Dan Covali – *Architect, Chief of the Dracula Park Project*

Christoph Machat – *observer (ICOMOS)*