



Interreg



EUROPEAN UNION

Danube Transnational Programme

DANURB



D 4.1.1 - RESEARCH REPORT ON HERITAGE BY REGIONS OLT ESTUARY –GIURGIU-RUSE–CĂLĂRAȘI-SILISTRA MACROREGION

"Project co-funded by the European Union (ERDF, IPA)"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | INTRODUCTION..... | 3 |
| 1.1 | COALS OF HERITAGE DATA COLLECTION..... | 4 |
| 1.2 | DETAILED METHODOLOGY OF HERITAGE DATA COLLECTION..... | 4 |
| 2. | BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE Olt estuary - Ruse-Giurgiu-CĂLĂRAȘI-Silistra MACROREGION..... | 7 |
| 3. | DATASHEETS OF DANUBE-RELATED HERITAGE IN THE MACROREGIONS..... | 25 |
| 3.1 | TURNU MAGURELE MICROREGION..... | 25 |
| 3.2 | GIURGIU - RUSE MICROREGION..... | 40 |
| 3.3 | CĂLĂRAȘI - SILISTRA MICROREGION..... | 72 |

Cover photo: Giurgiu - Ruse overview, Ghita, Cristian, 2018

1. INTRODUCTION

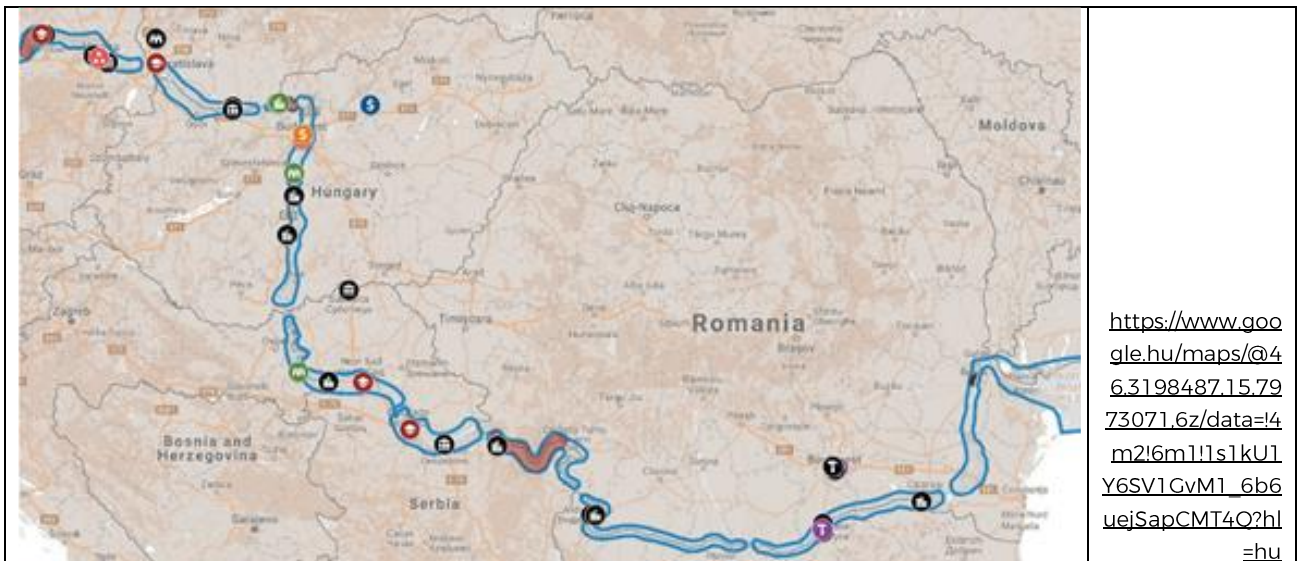
This main research activity in WP4 is based on on-site research implemented by research PPs, students of PP universities, and NGOs together with local and regional authorities.

Regional partners were required to research and report on all unused and unvalorized built heritage in all towns along the Danube, categorizing them according to the matrix of A3.4. Authorities and local associated partners provided data on registered heritage sites, and helped in locating the possible cultural heritage sites which have not yet been valorized and need more research to reveal their heritage values. The on-site research has been concluded with proper visual documentation and analysis of the present conditions. For this purpose the methodology of the heritage datsheets have been set up and explained through a detailed guideline.

This report is one of the 10 Heritage reports that are prepared for the 10 macroregions of DANUrB as defined during the common work and are prepared by the responsible universities or organizations as indicated below.

The ten macroregions are:

- 01- TU-Wien+DUK: Passau-Bratislava
- 02 – STU: Bratislava-Esztergom
- 03 – BME: Esztergom – Ráckeve (Dunaujvaros)
- 04 – BME: Dunaujvaros-Mohacs
- 05 – U-NS: Mohacs – Vukovar-Novi Sad
- 06 – UBGD-FA Belgrade-Smederevo
- 07 - UBGD-FA: Golubac-Gruia
- 08 - INCDT: Vidin-Olt estuary
- 09 - UAUM: Olt estuary – Ruse – Giurgiu-Silistra
- 10 – Silistra-Danube Delta



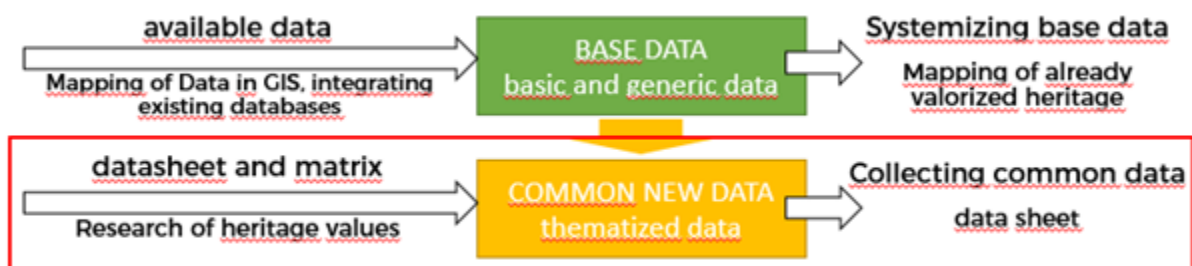
This series of reports is the final summary of the mapping of unvalorized heritage carried out mainly in period 2 and 3 of DANUrB3

1.1 GOALS OF HERITAGE DATA COLLECTION

The datasheet serves the goal to start the collection of those tangible and intangible heritage items that are the main focus of the DANURB project and are currently undervalued or unused and presumably have the potential to be valorized during the project.

The datasheet are the main preliminary tools for the collection of “Common New Data”, which basically has the intention to collect as many possible heritage sites as possible,

which will later be examined and analyzed in future meetings.



So according to the goals of the project datasheets should be prepared for:

- those heritage items that have a well-defined relation to the Danube (spatial or spiritual) and are undervalued currently
- have to potential to influence areas adjacent to the river, or the vicinity of the river can upgrade them
- those tangible and intangible items that are important in relation to the river on that site

And should not be prepared for

- World heritage Sites, Sites on World Heritage tentative list
- well-known and touristic monuments,
- already protected, heritage items unless they are very much underused
- heritage items not connected to the Danube in any ways

1.2 DETAILED METHODOLOGY OF HERITAGE DATA COLLECTION

see in detail in the “datasheet guideline”

For each city/region two datasets/ documents are prepared

- one datasheet for each heritage item
- one excell file for each partner city including data for all datasheet in that location

Besides basic information (**Name, Geographical position, Location**) the attributes of the collected data are categorized into some basic categories as below:

Thematic research cluster (D 3.4.1):

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| which cluster? choose from these categories! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube • Heritage of art and architecture • Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube • Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Dominant character:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| choose from these categories! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural • tangible (cultural) • intangible (cultural) • tangible & intangible (cultural) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Scale:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| which is the most relevant scale? choose from these categories! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • object/building • linear infrastructure • plot/ground/urban block (usually not larger than 1 hectare) • region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare) <p>in the case of dominantly intangible heritage items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local • regional / network |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Category:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| choose from these categories! | <p>in case of natural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural landscape (with cultural significance) • landscape element (with cultural significance) <p>in case of tangible cultural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • architectural (building scale) • urban (building complex/ area) • place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature) • art or art & craft (artistic or other object) • archaeological element <p>in case of intangible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history /tale(with / without artefacts) • tradition (with / without artefacts) • event (with / without artefacts) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- arts and crafts knowledge
- vanished phenomena (with / without artefacts)
- other

Ownership:

choose from these categories!

- private,
- municipal,
- state,
- church or denomination,
- mixed (municipal and state)
- mixed (private and municipal)
- mixed (private and state)
- mixed (other)
- other

Type of protection:

choose from these categories!

- legally protected (tangible/intangible/both) - please name what type of protection!
- legally not protected

Present use / Historical use(s):

choose from these categories!

- Housing
- Services: public services
- Services: cultural services
- Services: commercial services
- Services: tourist and leisure services
- Housing and services
- Industrial
- Infrastructure
- Green areas
- Public space
- Other
- Alive (in case of dominantly intangible heritage)
- Forgotten (in case of dominantly intangible heritage)
- Not used

Description of the heritage:

Short description with 500-600 characters:

- statement of significance (why is it important also symbolically for a certain group, why could it be important for a certain network along the Danube, what are the related intangible/tangible heritage items)
- relations to the Danube (spatial, historical),
- socio-cultural and touristic potential
- Please specify whether the object is associated with any other objects or complexes

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE OLT ESTUARY – RUSE-GIURGIU-CĂLĂRAȘI-SILISTRA MACROREGION

The designation of the Danube's section between Olt estuary-Ruse- Giurgiu- Silistra as a macroregion is a conceptual tool which is also reflecting the existence of a quasi-coherently definable region, composed by **three different microregions**: *Turnu Magurele - Nikopol Microregion*, *Giurgiu- RuseMicroregion* and *Călărași- SilistraMicroregion*. This division enables us to analyse this area from the project's specific perspective, focusing on unutilized local heritage in selected settlements along the Danube, to explore the differences and affinities between various cases. The aim of this description is to briefly present the main characteristics of the macroregion, and to summarize the lessons learnt during the research on the hidden and unexploited Danube-related local heritage. Importantly, the macroregion itself is here presented through its highlighted parts, which are selected taking in consideration the concentration of urban settlements and corresponding heritage: the cities Turnu Magurele, Giurgiu, Ruse, Călărași and Silistra.



extract of the GIS map of the Olt Estuary–Giurgiu- Ruse – Călărași-Silistra macroregion with the already protected heritage and the newly collected unvalorized heritage items integrated

1. Turnu Magurele – Nikopol Microregion

The confluence between Olt river and Danube is part of the historical Romanian Region (Muntenia), and can be characterized by two distinctive geo- morphological major elements: a) plains (as part of the Romanian Plain) separated by small rivers, which sometimes form deep valleys, in North and Center, and b) the very wide Danube valley, in the South, with ponds and small channels. Beside the Danube, the main river crossing from North to South the county is the Olt River which flows into the Danube, close to the village of Islaz. Other important rivers are: the Vedea River, the Teleorman River and the Călmățui River. The predominant industries in the Teleorman County are: food and beverages industry (Alexandria, Turnu Magurele), textile industry (in Turnu Magurele), chemical industry, mechanical components industry (in Alexandria). The main and traditional occupation in the county is the agriculture, both extensive (private, but owning some facilities from former comunist centralized agriculture system), and small scale agriculture-vegetables and fruits gardens, especially for Bucharest markets.

Turnu Măgurele City is developed nearby the site once occupied by the medieval port of Turnu (or Turris), situated north-east of the confluence between the Olt River and the Danube, at 4 km south-west from it the river Olt joins the Danube. It is built in the Danube plain, in a fertile land called Burnas plain, with a medium altitude of is 33 m above sea level.

Turnu Magurele City was founded in 1836, but it have been inhabited back to antiquity, (Ciuperceni culture), being a Roman castra. Also, it was discovered that here was a getic settlement with large economic resources, able to maintain exchange relations with regions in the south of the Balkan Peninsula. The town was occupied by the Ottoman Empire in 1417 and, like Giurgiu and Brăila, constituted a "kaza" on the left bank of the Danube, under the name Kule. With short interruptions during the anti-Ottoman rebellions, destroyed by Iancu Jianu's hajduks in their campaign against Osman Pazvantoğlu and his successor (1809) and never rebuilt under Turkish rule, Turnu was been returned to Wallachia through the 1826, and was ultimately ceded in 1829, through the Treaty of Adrianopole. During the Romanian War of Independence, the town served as a base for the campaign in Bulgaria.

Nikopol city is part of the same Danube (and DANUrB) region - the Bulgarian "twin" of Turnu Magurele, administrative center of Nikopol municipality, part of Pleven Province, on the right bank of the Danube river. It spreads at the foot of steep chalk cliffs along the Danube and up a narrow valley. In Roman times, it was a village in the province of Moesia, first mentioned in 169. After the decline of the Roman Empire, the town turned out to be located at the northern border of the Byzantine Empire. In 1059, it was named Nicopolis, Greek for "City of Victory". During most of the Middle Ages, it was part of the Bulgarian Empire since its foundation in 681. After the fall of Tarnovo in 1393, the last Bulgarian Tsar Ivan Shishman defended what remained of the Empire from the fortress of Nikopol, where he was captured after the town was conquered by the Ottomans in 1395. Nikopol was the site of the Battle of Nicopolis, the last large-scale crusade of the Middle Ages, in 1396. At the fortress of Nicopolis, the united armies of Christian Europe headed by Hungarian king Sigismund were defeated by the Ottomans under Bayezid I and his Serbian vassal Stefan Lazarević. Under Ottoman rule, Nikopol developed into an important military and administrative centre as sanjak, with a strong fortress and a flourishing economic.

a)Heritage of art and architecture

Turnu Magurele

The most important and un-valorized element of architecture heritage in/near Turnu Magurele are *the ruins of the medieval fortress Turnu* situated in the southern part of the city, in the Danube meadow, 4 km from the city and 1 km from the confluence of Olt and Danube. The fortress played an important role in the defensive system of Wallachia, especially during the reign of Mircea the Elder. This fortress is part of the Giurgiu, Turtucaia and Braila - chain of fortifications along Danube.

Another important aspect of the city's architecture is its own plan, an example of "pre-determined urban plan" realized in the context of the political, economic and social internal transformations and cultural synchronization after 1859 (Unification). With the "Organic Regulations" the urban forms affirms to manage the process of modernization of the cities, including Turnu Magurele, representative for the monumental axiality of the central area, open to the North-East/South-Ouest direction and affirming a suite of values of the city's spatial framework, well worth by the street network and by the urban landscape.

Nikopol

Connected with the Romanian-Romanian town Turnu Magurele through the new ferry line, Nikopol (Nicolopol) has about 3000 inhabitants and a majority population of Turkish ethnicity. It is arranged in the form of an amphitheater on the sloping slope of the High Plain. The "*Elia*" fountain is one of the famous element of art & architecture, listed as a monument of culture and dates to Roman times from 160-180 AD.

On a hill, west of the centre of today's town of Nikopol, 350 meters long and 250 meters wide with adjacent port, the strategically important *Shishman fortress* is considered the last asylum of the Medieval Bulgarian king Shishman. Supposedly he was killed nearby by Sultan Bayazid I. in 1395, ending the Second Bulgarian kingdom. Arguably, before his death the king had hidden a royal treasure in the area.

Numerous attacks to the Ottoman Empire by European rulers followed, which caused serious damage to the fortress. Nowadays, only a big gate and parts of the walls are well conserved and accessible through a path created for the purpose.

b) Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube

Turnu Magurele

The landscape of the Turnu Magurele Micro-region is characterized by the presence of the confluence of the Danube and the river Olt. General aspects are specific to the steppe and forests-steppe occupying an area of 647 hectares around the city, being composed of predominantly softwood trees, and acacia hardwood species and poplars. The wild vegetation also includes dandelion, pygmy, wormwood, vetch, quail, chamomile, nettle, patch, etc.

The confluence of Olt and Danube rivers is a protected area (SPA area) situated in the south of the country, on the administrative territories of the Olt and Teleorman counties. The natural area spread over an area of 20,960 hectares is located in the southeastern extremity of Olt

County (in the Danube Delta) and the southwest of Teleorman County, near the DN54 national road linking Turnu Magurele to the city of Corabia.

The area was declared the *Special Protection Avifaunistic Zone* by the Government Decision no. 1284 of October 24, 2007 (regarding the designation of the special avifaunistic protection areas as an integral part of the European ecological network: *Natura 2000* in Romania), and since July 2012 the site is protected as a wetland of international importance by the *Ramsar Convention*.

Nikopol

Nikopol landscape is spectacular as it part of the a platea of High Danube Plain, occupying about one third of Bulgaria's surface. It is filled with sediments during the alpine and deep erosion of the Danube and tributaries. The unit dominates the Danube bed with 50-200 meters and ends abruptly in the narrow meadow on the right side of the river. The "wineries" can be admired along the Romanian-Bulgarian border, from Vidin to Silistra, asa well as in Nikopol.

c) Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube

Turnu Magurele

The relationship of people with the changing and often long-lasting nature of Danube, in traditionally practiced activities- as fishing, agriculture, animal husbandry- has led over the centuries to the creation of a whole spiritual heritage, materialized in rituals, belives, and habits related to man's relationship with water tutelare divinities. It is also the case of the *Căluș* ritual a rite of passage from spring to summer, when the spirits of the dead are active (by June). Despite of the 45 years of campaign against mysticism during comunism times, the căluș is still an integral part of the spiritual life of many villages in the Danube Plain (Dolj, Olt, Arges, Teleorman, Ilfov). Călușul can be conceived as a form of communication between the reality and a "beyond" world, represented by feminine mythical beings called "iele". The communication is mediated by a number of men who are invested by the supernatural devils to defend or heal those who were "taken of the căluș " and becaming sick), as a punishment because they have worked in forbidden days, dedicated to ridges. Thus, the Călușarii enter a dangerous, liminal area in which they can be "hit" by the spirits if they do not observe a series of rules and prohibitions such as: ritual space, chastity, not touching and being touched by women, not leaving the mist, etc.

The ritual of Călușul was declared on 24 November 2005 as a cultural masterpiece of humanity and included on the UNESCO List of Immaterial Cultural Heritage. This heritage was defined by the 2003 UNESCO Convention as being composed of the practices, representations and manifestations, expressions, knowledge and occupations recognized by certain groups or communities as part of their cultural heritage [.http://www.muzeultaranuluiroman.ro/conferinte/?p=37](http://www.muzeultaranuluiroman.ro/conferinte/?p=37)

Nikopol

The most representative element in the house of Tsvyatko Smolyanov - a typical architecture from the pre-liberation period in Bulgaria. It's an ethnographic museum and an old asylum of the National Resurrection icon Vasil Levski, who has hidden from the Ottoman authorities

here during his travels to Wallachia and other free countries, negotiating help from abroad. It also preserves the tombstone of Bishop Philip Stanislavov, head of the Nicopolitan Catholic diocese. He was one of Bulgaria's leaders of national revival, more than a century before Levski crossed those places by peaceful means – through education and spiritual growth.

d) Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube

Turnu Magurele & Nikopol

In 1910, the port of Turnu Magurele was considered the fourth Danube port on the territory of Romania. The stone quay of the port was built in 1906 and the river navigation building in the 1910s. In the 1930s a grain silo was built. The construction of the railway between the town and the port was made in 1892, and until 1960 the port activity at Turnu Magurele was not significant at all. When the Fertilizer Plant was built, the harbor experienced a spectacular revival. It was refurbished and equipped with modern loading and unloading facilities and a building for the river railway station.

The direct access to the Danube River, the existence of the port and the cross-border point generates diverse development opportunities for this city. Tourism is also an activity that can contribute with great success to the diversification of local economic activities in Turnu Magurele and Nikopol as well. Also, increasing accessibility at border crossing points requires investments in the road infrastructure linking to the port infrastructure, which will be achieved by modernizing the road network, as for example the "express road" at the border of Olt County and the road PVN1005-III-5202 Belene, Belene Municipality - an investment for which the technical documentation is already prepared. Nowadays, although the port of Turnu Magurele has access to the railway, this potential is wasted, not being worth it. The creation of an *intermodal transport hub* is appropriate for cross-border economic development in the development benefit of Turnu Magurele- Nikopol microregion.

2. Giurgiu – Ruse Microregion

Ruse-Giurgiu is currently the largest urban community at the Romanian and Bulgarian border and the main transport hub between the two countries, in 2007 becoming full members of the European Union, and further on, towards the markets of the Mediterranean and Asia Minor. On the other hand, the Euroregion has a unique strategic position in the South East Europe, being located at the crossroads of Pan-European corridors linking Northern and Western Europe and Asia. It is worth mentioning that Giurgiu port is the nearest port to the capital of Romania - Bucharest - which is a market of approximately 3 million consumers, at only a 65 kilometers distance.

Giurgiu – Ruse have been established as Euroregion- an associative structure of the two cities, created in 2001, and developed by ERGO MASTER PLAN (the Euroregion Ruse-Giurgiu operations integrated opportunity management through master-planning procedure number: 2(2i)-3.1-20/007 by Pan Plan-Lassy-Bulplan Consortium), led by Romanian and Bulgarian Governments, within Romania-Bulgaria Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013, co-financed by the European Union through the European Regional Development Fund (www.cbcrromaniabulgaria.eu). A strong vision for Ruse-Giurgiu Euroregion development affirmed it as a *leading Lower Danube Euroregion with knowledge-*

based economic development; a significant (inter-modal) centre of active exchange of merchandise, people and cultural assets; a home of prosperous and happy people.

The dominant features highlighted by the aforementioned plan that qualified the twin cities Giurgiu - Ruse to become a Euroregion, are:

- **Economy.** Both Giurgiu and Ruse have set the goal of competitive economic development by implementing advanced knowledge-based technologies. The support to companies to reach this goal is related to capacity enhancement of the existing centres and starting consultancy, information and business centres and incubators; creation of industrial zones and parks, incl. advanced technology ones; organising regional exhibitions and fairs; creation of regional clusters (why not cross-border ones, too); building commerce and transport logistic centres, ensuring modern standards of exchange and shipment of goods.
- **Transport / Mobility:** The main common goal and priority of Giurgiu and Ruse is forming of an intermodal transport system and a significant growth of the volume of the transported and processed goods. Not less important is to align the technical and performance parameters of the main roads and railways in both parts of the region to the EU regulations and to their function of carrier of the Pan-European transport corridor No.9, which means new routes and equipment. The development of activities of mutual interest related to services to the traffic across the crossroad is a potential source of employment and high income.
- **Tourism** is the sphere in which Ruse and Giurgiu have set out similar goals – sustainable use of the rich natural resources and the cultural heritage; development of various forms of tourism – from cruise through eco to congress events. The potential benefits of integrated tourist marketing have also been assessed.
- **Socio-cultural:** the development of human resources is a central issue on both sides of the Danube. To bring prosperity and to improve the quality of life, to overcome the slow progress of the education level, to implement training programmes (why not bilingual) for higher mobility on the labour market are a part of the goals. Implementation of the European life-long learning policy and adaptation of vocational training to the present and future needs of the local economy is of common interest. Common interest exists also in the culture sphere as well as in the significant enhancement of the opportunities for sport and recreation.

a) Heritage of art and architecture

Giurgiu:

The city of Giurgiu is rich in medieval and premodern and modern architecture, and much of this heritage - buildings and architectural ensembles - is ranked at national level on the List of Monuments and Historic Sites (<https://patrimoniul.gov.ro/images/Imi-2015/LMI-GR.pdf>). The central area of Giurgiu concentrates important architectural values – monuments and urban ensembles (within the perimeter bordered by Garii Street, Mircea cel Batran Street

and Stefan cel Mare street).The historic area of the city has a significant concentration of historical monuments and buildings with ambiantal value: commercial area, public services and equipment in the residential area. Giurgiu has a number of 25 historical monuments of architecture and memorials and 3 urban ensembles recognized as such: The "Gara Street" urban assembly, the "Mircea cel Batran" Street Ensemble and the "Stefan cel Mare Street". They are joined by *Giurgiu Fortress site*, also listed on the List of Historical Monuments and Sites (GR-I-s-A-14756), a place with a great cultural and historic value, worthwhile to be recognize and developed.

Another significant place and architecturally valuable is the "*Clock Tower*", part of a fortification built by an Ottoman garrison in Giurgiu, in 1770. It was made following the plans of a European engineer and the military style of the era. The tower, unique in the country and southeast of Europe, is measuring just over 22 meters, and is slightly inclined from the construction. It had military utility (observation point of the fortifications), civil (firearms, around 1830), and hourly tower. The Clock Tower is part of the former "*Plate*" ("*Farfurie*") which included a series of streets that went outside the city like the sun's rays, the Tower being the starting point. This "Plate" is the "cradle" of Giurgiu public promenade –an important local attraction, and have been refurbished in 2010, by the municipality.

Ruse:

In the Middle Ages, Ruse and the Romanian city of Giurgiu on the opposite river bank existed as one settlement. In the early 17th century, Ruse developed into a centre of trade; the port played an important role in the commercial exchange between Central Europe and the Balkan area. That is why the city can be found on all geographical maps from that period. In the 1860s, the city became the administrative centre of the Ottoman Danube Province, and for the first time in Bulgaria industrial companies were started in Ruse and the first railway line between Ruse and Varna was built. In the second half of the 19th century, the city was the seat of 11 European diplomatic missions. That accelerated the inflow of European influences and a large number of events that were pioneering to Bulgaria happened in Ruse, that made the city one of Bulgaria's major centres of cultural development. The shaping of the contemporary image of Rouse, which started during the government of Midhat Pasha, reached its high point at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. An important role for the implementation of the modern construction was played by the foreigners, especially architects and construction engineers. A large number of residential and public buildings, constructed in Neoclassical style, which ruled among the whole of Europe during the second half of the 19th century, and combining elements of Baroque, Gothic, Renaissance, Empire, etc. distinguished Rouse from the rest of the towns in Bulgaria. In the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century entire streets were shaped with such buildings. Such are the streets "Alexandrovska" and "Knyazheska", as well as "Pirotska" and "Targovska" ("Slavianska"), "Nikolaevska". Now, Ruse has impressive architectural heritage- listed buildings have the European Heritage label - inspired by the progressive European spirit of its citizens, who invited eminent European architects at the turn of the 20th century to build the architectural environment of the city.

b) Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube

Giurgiu- Ruse

In the LANDSCAPE ATLAS - LANDSCAPES IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT IN THE ROMANIA - BULGARIA CROSS BORDER AREA (http://rpr.ro/index.php/test/261-pro_2013_12_LANDSCAPE_ATLAS), we found out that Giurgiu-Ruse micro-region is situated into a landscape composed by different units with different characters determined by several key elements:

1-Valleys as very important communication axis due to the historical connections with the area main element/ Danube. A special focus has been made on the waterscape (lakes, rivers, sea) and on important points of connectivity along the Danube (twins cities).

2-The limits of the landscape units are sometimes very clear lines linked with geographical elements, but they can also be a blurred and imprecise,

3-Different scales of landscapes has been illustrated such as «macro/mezzo landscapes» and «micro landscape».

4- Strong cultural or historical specific landscapes or with a strong tourism potential.

In Giurgiu, the natural landscape is present in the immediate proximity of the urban area, having a legally protected character, part of the Natura 2000 listed in the national patrimony - *ROSPA0108 Vedea – Dunăre*, *ROSPA0090 Ostrovu Lung – Gostinu*, *ROSCI0088 Gura Vedei – Șaica – Slobozia*: There are also National Protected Areas as “*Cama-Dinu-Pășărica Nature Reservation*”, and “*Natural Reservation Gâsca Island*”, both on Giurgiu county territory and Teleorman county. Just into the Giurgiu-city territory lays Mocanu Island -the closest island to the city of Giurgiu, crossed by the Friendship Bridge at the upstream end, with a total length of about 5 km and a maximum width of 1.2 km.

But the landscape of this region is also composed of elements that have formed both through the contribution of natural resources and human intervention. It is also the spectacular case of the *Ash pit in Giurgiu*, which originated from a natural lake, from the former swampy area of the main Danube basin, which has been preserved and not drained like the other areas, in order to spill into it the ashes resulting from coal burning in the city's electric power stations Giurgiu, and in the 3 industrial - chemical platforms. Today, the industrial activities and even the Giurgiu CET are very low, and there is no more waste in this lake. Due to the very acidic substances and the metals present in the ashes discharged for two decades, there are only 3 types of pioneering plants in the ecological recovery! The stump in the image is grown on a ground that is brought along with the adjoining road redevelopment. The scenery is spectacular but the atmosphere is ... frightening. The site is urgently claims for intervention. The site is proposed by the urban and strategic plans of the city for ecological recovery and reconstruction, but the costs can be very high, overcoming the local capacities.

Ruse region is rich in natural protected areas, as Persina Nature Park - a wetland area along the Bulgarian side of the Danube, established in 2000, with numerous islands and a significant ecosystems within the park- the flooded forests along the Danube and the inland marshes. Also, important site is The Srebarna Nature Reserve - a nature reserve in northeastern Bulgaria (Southern Dobruja), near the village of the same name, 18 km west of

Silistra and 2 km south of the Danube. It comprises Lake Srebarna and its surroundings and is located on the Via Pontica, a bird migration route between Europe and Africa.

Another important point within this landscape – both natural and manmade, is *Rusenski Lom Nature Park* -a protected area in the northern Bulgaria, in Ivanovo Municipality of the Ruse Province. The park was created to protect the canyon of the Rusenski Lom, the last significant right tributary of the Danube. The park was settled in the prehistory. During the Second Bulgarian Empire, between the 12th and the 14th centuries, the area became attractive for monks, and several cave monasteries were founded. It thus became a significant cultural center. After the Ottoman Empire took over the area, they started to decay. The remains of the monasteries are compose now a World Heritage Site, Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo, located inside the park .The canyon is isolated, which facilitated creation of a natural environment which combines features of Mediterranean and Central-European fauna and flora. Much of the area is covered by forest. The nature park is a major tourist attraction.

c) Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube

Giurgiu- Ruse

The millennial history of the microregion Giurgiu Ruse express the way in which people from the both side of Danube find common goals and daily activities, despite the limites which separates them (board condition, languages). The free spirit of the region mirrors a kaleidoscope of languages, traditions, religious beliefs, communities, artistic and architectural works, like the case with other big European cities, the spirit of both Giurgiu and Ruse was shaped at the turn of the 20th century by a prospering intercultural community. Now, this region is still a place of peaceful coexistence of Bulgarians, Armenians, Jews, Turks, Roma and other people; Orthodox Christians, Catholics, Protestants and Muslims enjoy the freedom to practice their religions. Today, after so much suffering to leave separation behind, and when Europe is so close to the desired goal to share common values, the story of Giurgiu - Ruse twin cities is still inspiring.

Giurgiu County belongs to the ethnographic region of Vlasia, represented by:

- Popular architecture in villages: Stoenesti, Gradinari, Colibasi, Greaca, Vedeia, Toporu, Clejani;
 - Woodwork art craft in villages: Fratesti, Gostinari, Putineiu, Greaca;
 - Popular costumes, embroidery and sewing in villages: Ghimpatii, Putineiu, Gradistea, Neajlov, Baneasa;
 - Basketry (wattling) in villages: Vedeia, Gostinu, Frasinu, Prundu, Puieni, Greaca;
 - Famous folklore ensembles (folk music band, dancers, vocal groups) in villages: Ghimpatii, Letca, Clejani, Bulbucata, Oinacu, Vedeia, Rasuceni.
- The most important folklore -cultural events:
- The national contest for literary creativity “Petre Ghelmez”:
Held in April-May every year, the contest is meant to
 - discover and promote literary creation
 - publish the most valuable works.
 - The International Theatre Festival: Organized in September – October every year for the cities on the Danube, it aims to attract the public and to know the repertoire of the participating theatres

- Street performances:

Organized in May-October every year, these performances promote theatrical art

- The national festival of choral religious music:

Organized in April every year, the festival is meant to revive choral music, to promote quality religious repertoire and valuable choral groups.

- "Sarbatoarea bujorului" (the peony festival):

Organized in May every year in Comana commune, in "Vlad Tepes" Forest. The picnic is a tradition marking the blooming peony.

d) Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube

Giurgiu- Ruse

The two large urban communities in the Euroregion - Ruse and Giurgiu - polarized two predominantly rural regions, with over 300,000 hectares of highly fertile land, ideal for organic farming, subsoil resources (oil, gas, building materials), and also the Danube corridor, where there are more than 10,000 hectares of parks and nature reservations, with unique landscapes in Europe. Many business persons, Romanian, Bulgarian or foreigners, have decided to exploit this huge potential and their companies in Ruse and Giurgiu are still prospering today. In the last 20 years, the local authorities have largely supported the business environment and therefore, many important companies have their premises inside the public industrial and logistic parks, in the free areas on both sides of Danube, benefitting from the services of "Danubius" Cross-border Business Centre or from the modern urban infrastructure.

3. Călărași - Silistra microregion

In this section a brief analysis on the tourism potential of the cross-border region of Silistra (BG) and Calarasi (RO) will be presented, taking into account the existing geographical and transport characteristics, its historical and cultural heritage and natural assets. The suitable location - on the Lower part of Danube river bank, connected to important pan-European road and the geographical proximity between the twin cities, which are only 11 kilometres away from each other- has encouraged various initiatives for common tourism services and promotion of cross-border tourism. The presence of immense world-class historical heritage sites and assets dating back to Antiquity, enriched by the development and reign of several different cultures and religions, the advantages of river transport, as well as the good natural environment, create an exceptional environment for tourism, recreation, sports and economic activity.

Yet, the regions' potential for tourism remains underexploited. The cross-border exchanges are jeopardised by inefficient and expensive transportation by ferry. The enormous heritage is often poorly conserved and presented in unattractive ways, which makes it accessible predominantly to locals and people from the nearby regions. The rising unemployment rates remain a major challenge, especially for Silistra.

Located in South-Eastern Europe, on the Danube river, close to a main European navigation artery (pan-European transport corridor 7, which passes through Silistra), which provides and facilitates trade with riparian European countries through river ports, the cross-

border area Călărași-Silistra has a real potential for tourist attraction for both national and European tourism. Accordingly, there are several ongoing initiatives aim at its promotion.

The Danube twin towns are only 11 km away by air, but the absence of a bridge on Danube jeopardises the connectivity and the free movement of passengers, goods and workers. Between the city of Silistra and Călărași operates a ferry and water taxi.

It cannot be said that the microregion is characterized by similar economic development on both sides of the river. The unemployment rates for 2016 are estimated at 7.5% for Călărași, with a small increase and at 16.8% for Silistra, with a significant increase over the past 5 years.

The natural and cultural patrimony of the region is immense, and the two districts work in close cooperation for the tourism promotion and common economic development, often through the implementation of EU-funded projects. Various tourism routes, including sites of natural and cultural heritage have been created already and common tourism strategies for tourism development are being drafted. Among the ongoing initiatives, the following projects could be mentioned, which contribute to the tourist development cross-border development of the region:

- *“Improving safety of navigability on Danube river in the Călărași – Silistra cross – border region” – implemented by Călărași County Council, Călărași Municipality and Silistra municipality;*
- *“Developing common tourism products and rehabilitation of cultural heritage” between Municipality of Silistra and Călărași City Council.*

Apart from them, other cross-border projects have been completed, related to the topics of economic development, youth, entrepreneurship, etc.

Călărași

Călărași County is situated in the Muntenia region, in south-east of Romania, on the bank of Danube's Borcea branch, at about 12 kilometres (7 miles) from the Bulgarian border and 125 kilometres (78 miles) from Bucharest. This county has an area of 5,088 km². The entire area lies in the southern part of the Bărăgan Plain and is crossed by small rivers with deep valleys. On its southern and eastern sides there is the valley of the Danube which, on the eastern side, splits into a number of branches, forming islands, now drained. On the western side, the rivers Argeș and Dâmbovița form a wide valley before flowing into the Danube. Located in South-Eastern Europe, on the river Danube, the main European navigation artery (TEN T 18), which provides and facilitates trade with riparian European countries through river ports, the cross-border area Călărași Silistra presents a real potential for tourist attraction for both national and European tourism.

The city of Călărași – the capital of the County- is an industrial centre for lumber and paper, food processing, glass manufacturing, textiles, medical equipment production and heavy industry. The site of a prehistoric village, called Lichirești from the time of Mihai Viteazul. Călărași appeared for the first time in 1700 on a map drawn by Constantin Cantacuzino. It got its name after it was made by the Wallachian princes, in the 17th century, a station of "mounted couriers' service" on the route from Bucharest to Constantinople. The service was operated by horseback riders (the "călărași"). It expanded into a small town, and in 1834 became the surrounding county's capital.

At national level, Călărași city is distinguished by its favourable geographic location, which offers various economic, tourist and leisure advantages. The proximity to the Danube River, which is both a nationally defined element of nature and a connecting factor between continental countries and the Black Sea basin, generates a developmental potential for recreational, business, or scientific tourism. Moreover, the attractiveness of this Danube City can be enhanced by better capitalizing on the man-made and natural heritage assets that complement the urban landscape and neighbourhoods. There are also two border crossing points, road and harbour, linking to Silistra, Bulgaria.

To 2017 there are 29 establishments of touristic reception in Călărași with an increasing tendency compared to previous years. 51 810 overnight stays have been realized in Călărași in 2017.¹ The population by the beginning of 2018 is 292 843 people, with a small decline within the last 5 years – from 303 881 people in 2013.² The employment rate for 2016 is 48.1%, which is around 3.5% less than five years ago. The registered unemployed rates were 8 817 in 2013, compared to 4 487 in 2017.

Silistra

The territory of Silistra is part of the North-Central planning region of Bulgaria but is located in the North-Eastern part of the country. Its northern borders are the waters of Danube river, separating from the city of Călărași in Romania. 140 km away from the “sea capital” Varna, the Danube city is about 2 hours reach from air transport. Regular bus and rail lines operate from Silistra, connecting it with the rest of the country. 13km South from Silistra, a small airport used to work, which was used for travel, transportation and a separate part – for military purposes, but was closed in 1999.

Silistra has a flat relief, with around 200 m altitude. Most settlements are located on the river bank of Danube, which has a definite effect on the lifestyle of the population, economic development and tourism and recreation. The business environment is mostly dominated by enterprises in trade and machinery repair.

In general, the economic development of the city is not flourishing. The population of Silistra as for 2016 is 111 957 people, among which 21 153 are permanently employed, and the share of economically active people accounts for 62.8 of the active population. The unemployment rates are the highest for the whole cross border region – 16.7% with a tendency to increase. The foreign investments for 2016 are estimated at thousand EUR: 32 685.3. The micro enterprises are 92.4 of all enterprises. The incomes are relatively low, representing around 70% of the national averages, also with tendency to decrease.³

Regardless of the enormous tourist potential of the district, the tourist interest from other regions and countries appears to be lower in comparison to other destinations. There are currently 15 accommodation residences, where in 2017 a total of 26 556 nights have been realized. The tendency is negative, compared to the previous year. The generated

¹ National Institute of Statistics. Tourism statistics. Online resource, available at: <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>, accessed 13.7.2018

² Idem.

³ Национален статистически институт (НСИ). Регионална статистика – Силистра. Online resource, available at: <http://www.nsi.bg/node/11423>, accessed 12.7.2018

income accounts for BGN 1 073 934 (EUR 549 102.15)⁴. Silistra is the district with the lowest number of accommodation places, beds and the second lowest in terms of income generated by tourism accommodation for 2017 in the country.

Historically Silistra was known as Durostorum in the Antiquity and as Druster in the Middle ages. Founded in 106, following an order by Emperor Trajan. In 169 the city was declared autonomous by Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Between the II and VI it is a major fort post of the barbarians of Lower Danube. The Patriciu Flavius Aetius, known as the last Romain was born here. A later Roman tomb of the mid IV century conserved till today testifies for the majesty of the city during Roman reign.

During the first Bulgarian reign under khan Omurtag the Danube residence the "Preslav home on Danube" of Bulgarian khans and kings was built, where later in 896 has settled the kind Simeon the Great. Later it was a capital of the north Bulgarian lands. After the Ottoman conquest, in 1388 the city became a capital of the Silistra sandzak, encompassing the Dobrudzha area, Bessarabia and what is Eastern Bulgaria today, to be liberated by the Russian army in 1877. The flourishment of bourgeoisie through industry and commerce began shortly after. It became a centre of the pedagogical education in Bulgaria. For the second half of the 20-tieth century the city became industrialized, a centre of food, textile and electronics industries.⁵

There are five monuments with national importance, located in Silistra district: The Antique and Medieval gradishte (Malak Preslavets village), Antique and Medieval fortress, Late-antiquity tomb, Antique fortress and medieval settlement, the Middle-age gradishte. The old settlement "Durostorum-Druster", declared a reservation of architecture is in the area.⁶

a) Heritage of art and architecture

Călărași:

In the Călărași County there are 285 historical monuments according to the official List of historic heritage <https://patrimoniul.gov.ro/images/lmi-2015/LMI-CL.pdf> which sum up archaeological sites, mansions and old boyar houses, buildings of some institutions (schools, town hall), as well as numerous statues and memorial monuments, mostly located in Călărași, but also in the neighborhoods (especially the archeological sites). Of these, very few are valued in the true sense of the word, and some are completely abandoned for forgetfulness and degradation. Very valuable objects (of architectural value A, according to the same list) - we mention: "Știrbei Vodă" High School, currently CAROL I Gym - Bucharest 159, CĂLĂRAȘI (1881 - 1882), Old Town Hall (1886 - 1887) (1904-1905), the wooden church "Cuvioasa

⁴ Национален статистически институт (НСИ). Дейност на местата за настаняване по статистически зони, статистически райони и по области през 2017 година. Online resource, available at:

<http://www.nsi.bg/bg/content/1978/%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%88%D0%BD%D0%B8-%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%B8>, accessed 12.7.2018

⁵ Information by Regional Historical Museum, retrieved from Municipality of Silistra. Official website, available at: <https://www.silistra.bg/index.php?op=silistra&view=historical-reference>, accessed 12.7.2018

⁶ Ministry of Culture (MC). Lists of Monuments of culture with national importance. Official website, available at: <http://mc.government.bg/page.php?p=58&s=429&sp=430&t=244&z=246>, accessed 12.7.2018

Paraschiva" (Modern Period), the State Archives (1897), the Prefecture of Călărași County (1898).

Călărași city is perceived as an industrial city, where the elements of individualisation, which can become the landmark of the city (The Old Post Office, Old Town Hall, the houses wit built in shops), are insufficiently capitalized. Nowadays, the architectural and urban aspect of Călărași is unaesthetic and scratchy, because near the nineteenth-century houses, new buildings have been erected, that do not respect the typologies of the pre-war and inter-war constructions.

Historical monuments from the county of Călărași are an integral part of the national cultural heritage. Most of the mobile cultural heritage objectives are found in the collections of the Lower Danube Museum Călărași and the Museum of Archeology of the Gumelnita Civilization in Oltenita.

Historical monuments have attracted the attention of specialists and the public. The great historian Nicolae Lorga was personally involved in the restoration of some architectural monuments of these lands. The octagonal bell tower of Codreni Hermitage in Gurbanesti village (which has been under the waters of the Mostiștea III - Gurbanesti system since 1985) or the monumental ensemble from Negoiești were restored at the initiative and by the great scholar concern. Over the years, several remarkable architects or professors such as Grigore Ionescu, Professor Cismigiu, Gh. Curinschi-Vorona, Călin Hoinerescu, Dumitru Botez have designed and worked on historical monuments in Călărași County.

Other elements with important cultural value are: St. Nicholas Cathedral, built in 1838; Prefect's Palace, with a secular, neo-classical architecture, completed in 1897; Alexa Church; St. Anastasia Cathedral built in the 19th century; Călărași Town Hall built at the beginning of the 20th century; building of the County Directorate for Culture and Heritage dating from the 1900; Barbu Știrbei National College, built at the end of the 19th century; Ion Aldea Agricultural College, built at the beginning of the 20th century; the water tower built in the early twentieth century.

Silistra

Silistra is a major cultural, industrial, transportation, and educational centre of North-Eastern Bulgaria. There are many historical landmarks including a generously-decorated Late Roman tomb, remains of the medieval fortress, an Ottoman fort, and an Art gallery. The notorious Roman tomb is among the most interesting symbols of the late-antiquity civilization and the Roman-byzantine art in the Christian world. In between two civilizations – Pagan and Christian, it is influenced by both.

Another important element of Silistra's old architecture heritage is the Turkish fort ("Abdul Medjidi") – Medjidi Tabiya, one of the 6 fortification points of a defence system, which played a crucial role in the war of Crimea from 1853-56th (which started from Silistra) and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-79. Built in 1841-53 by the forced labour of 300 Bulgarians under Ottoman rule, inspired by a German military engineer Moltke, it was supposed to secure the Danube border of the Empire.

From the modern period, Silistra is proud of the building of the Art gallery, built between 1890-1892, in a late secession style, as a Pedagogical school. Under the Romanian occupation of the region, the building was used as an Administrative court. The municipal gallery is fully operational since 1972 with a collection of more than 1500 valuable pieces of art. It is opened for visitors and cultural activities, a vibrant cultural centre of the city and a real museum of fine arts.

b) Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube

Călărași

The following natural reserves are located in the territory of Călărași County: Caiafele ancient oak forest reservation, Ciornuleasa Forest – 130 old (Mitreni village), Tamădău Forest (Tămădădău village), Vărăști Forest (Dorobantu village) of Avifaunistic Protection Iazul Călărași (administratively belongs to the village of Cuza Voda and Călărași), the Nature Reservation Haralambia Island (on the Danube River, km 400), the Soimul Island Natural Reservation (on the Danube River, 350 km, in the Dichiseni village) Ciocanesti Island (on the Danube River, km 395, Ciocanesti)

At the same time, Călărași is a starting post for a number of tourist routes. First, the surrounding area of the city offers good alternatives for hunting enthusiasts, and the Danube Veche and Borcea boats offer many fishing opportunities. On the other hand, Călărași is also a starting point of five cycling routes combined with segments of water trips. These trails are an attempt to showcase the anthropic and natural heritage elements of the vicinity such as: Nature 2000 sites: Site of Community Importance (SCI) / Special protection area (SPA) Danube Canaries, SPA Iazul Călărași, SCI / SPA Oltenita-Mostiștea-Chiciu and SCI / SPA Ciocănești and the Soimului Island.

The landscapes shaped by the Danube include also archaeological sites testifying for the changing image of the city over time. The causes are mostly the lifestyle in the proximity of the lower Danube, represented by the traces of human habitation from different periods: mounds, fortifications, waves, furrows of earth and abandoned settlements.

Silistra

Silistra is on the southern bank of the Danube River, in the Bulgarian part of Dobrudzha. Between 1913 and 1940 the city of Silistra is part of Romania. This determines the strong economic and cultural influence of the northern neighbour in this area. Agriculture is heavily developed, mainly with cereal and technical crops. Natural and historical landmarks in the area boost cultural, ecological, rural and hunting tourism.

The greatest attention in the region attracts the Srebarna Reserve, which is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List since 19837. The biosphere reservation of Srebarna is situated at 2 km south from the river Danube and 16 km west from Silistra, on an area of 638 ha. It covers the lake Srebarna and the surrounding territories. Its popularity is favoured by the location - on the way of the migratory birds from Europe to Africa – Via Pontica, and for being home to unique and diverse species of water birds. In 1942 the lake was declared a breeding farm for water birds, and in 1948 it obtained the statute of a bird reservation. Some of the most interesting species which inhabit the lake are *Pelecanus crispus*, *Anser*

⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Srebarna Nature Reserve. Online resource, available at: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/219>, accessed 13.7.2018

erythropus, Anatidae, Panurus biarmicus, Ardea alba, Cygnus olor, Phalacrocorax pygmeus, etc. Some of these rare birds are under the risk of extinction. The reserve thus preserves the biological diversity of the lake, for which Srebarna is famous among the Bulgarian and the European scientific society since the beginning of the 20th century.

The floating reed islands are another interesting attraction which can be seen in the lake of Srebarna. These islands called "kochki" by the local population never get flooded because they follow the vertical movement of the water. This facilitates the life of the birds which reside in the lake because they nest on these mobile islands. In 1965 the reservation was included in the list of the most valuable damp areas in Europe, and ten years later, in 1975 it was declared a damp area by the Ramsar Convention. Moreover, the reservation is included in the global network of the biological reservations of the program "Human and Biosphere" of UNESCO, as well as in the list of the important ornithological places in Europe. A Museum of Nature and Science was built in the reservation.

c) Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube

Călărași

One of the brightest civilizations of the last half of the 5th millennium BC. is the Gumelnița culture, with a wide spread especially in Muntenia - Călărași and which has its specific elements belonging to an invaluable tangible cultural heritage - the multitude of tell settlements, islands, erosion witnesses, etc., reinforced or not with artificial defense systems and located near natural water sources (springs, rivers, streams, lakes, swamps, etc.) and easily exploitable natural resources: water, land suitable for agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting, etc., all of them being in a certain category of human relations with the environment.

Besides this heritage, there are many elements of intangible heritage such as folk dances and songs, many of them connected to the Danube life and main activities, as well as a traditional popular costume. This region, crossed by the old commercial roads connecting the West and East, and the well-known trails of the Transylvanian transhumance of sheperds who had been foraging their flocks in the Danube land, has a privileged status in terms of inter-cultural cultural exchanges and access to various categories of new materials sold by commerciants, to villages.

The most important elements of the socio-cultural life in Călărași are related to seasonal festivals - of folk music, traditional costumes, traditional food, local theatre, agriculture fair, etc.

The framework of events of Călărași Municipality varies between events dedicated to Romanian and European values, celebrations, and creative arts festivals with local or national resonance, days dedicated to minorities or religion. At the same time, international recognition is encouraged through "world" festivals that encourage the presence of foreign guests from over 60 countries at the city events.

Celebrations and festivals promote cultural, local and national values, support creative events, and prioritize the community. From the analysis of the location of the events and their frequency, it can be noticed that the municipality opts for the use of renovated public spaces

in this respect: the plateau in front of the County Council, the Aurora Park, or zone 2 (Orizont) and the consolidation of the communities by placing events in different districts.

At the same time, there is a relatively large number of events dedicated to different social categories such as minorities, young people or students. They emphasize the affirmation of their citizens and their specific needs and familiarity with such actions in order to form an active and involved community or to preserve the intangible cultural heritage of the Hădarlezi tradition, which is nominated to be a UNESCO heritage.

However, there is a lack of civic involvement in raising awareness and solving local problems, namely involving elders or people with disabilities in specific local or national events and crime prevention. At the same time, the socio-cultural life of Călărași Municipality is deficient in the promotion of education and sport among young people, despite the various sports facilities existing in the city and its position on the Danube.

Silistra

Silistra is among the founders of the museology in Bulgaria. In 1898 in one of the rooms of the State Pedagogical School was founded the archaeological and ethnographic museum. The building is a monument of culture (former branch of the Romanian national bank), with 47 000 artefacts from the prehistory to the 20th century: a treasure of copper axes and chunks 5th c. BC, a treasure of bronze sickles and axes of the second millennium BC, roman stone sundial with the image of Orpheus, a Thracian helmet, etc. It preserves coins and other findings found during the years in Silistra and voluntarily given by the local community. Folk costumes from the region of Dobrudzha, old books, manuscripts and other artefacts are to be found as well.

Celebrated on the 14th September, “Krystovden” is a holiday of the orthodox Christianity. It means “the day of the cross” and it is linked to the miraculous appearance of the Holy cross that Emperor Constantine had had in 312, the discovery of the cross at Golgotha by his mother Elena, and its return from Persian captivity. The Holiday of Silistra is linked to this religious belief. It is a non-working day and is accompanied by a big agricultural fair and art festival that lasts until the 1st October – celebrating the return of South Dobrudzha under Bulgarian rule. The first known fair to take place was in 1861.

d) Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube

Călărași

The geographical position and the proximity to Silistra, the main bastion of the Ottoman Empire, Călărași, stimulated the development of an important economic center, which was the most famous fair for animal and goods trade in the Baragan Plain. Due to the strong economic development and the privileged location in the area, Călărași became the capital of Ialomița County. This status within the county was lost, then regained, the place being now held by Slobozia. Călărași has been going through various economic processes over the years, the most recent being the process of reorganization and reforming of the economy (the phenomenon of deindustrialisation) and the emergence of private commercial companies. Starting with this period, the SIDERCA SA- steel factory passes through different transformation periods, ending with its decommissioning in 1998 and bankruptcy in 2001. With the closure of the steel factory, a large part of the population of Călărași became

unemployed: compared to 1992, when the plant was functioning, when 33,744 employees were registered in the entire municipality, in 2002, their number decreased by 39,42%, to 20,508. Subsequently, in 2011, the number of employees reached 21,177, thus knowing a slight increase, by 3.26%.

At present, only the steelworks owned by S.C. TENARIS operates, which has as its activity the production of carbon steel and light alloy steels continuously cast and the former transport division of the SIDERTRANS. . Nevertheless, in spite of all the economic changes that have taken place over the past 25 years, Călărași has remained an industrial city, as it is proven by the fiscal value and also by the number of employees of the big active companies.

Despite the fact the Călărași county possesses a remarkable eco-tourist patrimony with high potential for capitalization, the eco-tourism is a quite strait segment of the local tourist market, faced with problems such as: low cooperation at local level, existence of some limited offers, low diversification, low development of eco-tourism specific infrastructure at the level of the protected areas, and also the low level of training of those employed in this domain. Measures for the capitalization of these resources by eco-tourism are proposed based on the information obtained and analysed, in accordance with the requirements imposed by the national legislation.

Silistra

Silistra was declared a Bulgarian European Destination of Excellence for 2009, which is mostly due to the natural, cultural and historical sites and heritage of the district. Yet, due to its key location, the city is very important for the regional trade. This feature of the city is celebrated by locals through the annual fair in September – a tradition dating from 1912 and restarted after Bulgaria regained the territory from Romania in 1941. For 8 days merchants in the sectors of agriculture, cattle breeding, crafts and industry from the nearby districts would gather for exchange of production and raw materials. Formerly, an animal market was organized during the fest. Nowadays, the event is held at the central city square, often combined with indoor exhibition in the Youth house. It generally happens during the “Silistra days”, beginning on Krystovden, the official holiday of the city.

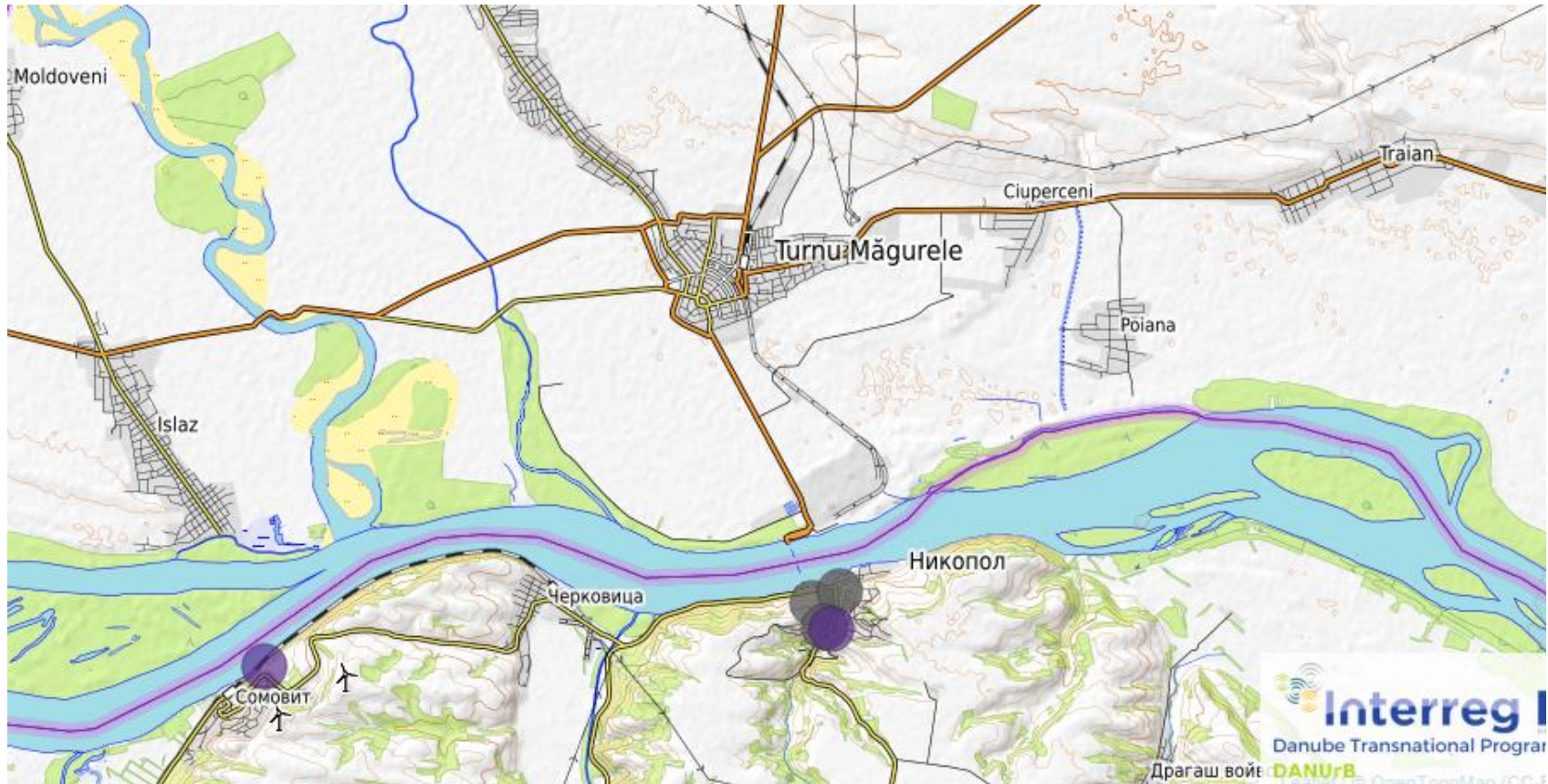
Sources:

1. Ministerul Culturii (MC). Lista monumentelor istorice 2015. Online resource, available at: <https://patrimoni.gov.ro/images/lmi-2015/LMI-CL.pdf>
2. Ministry of Culture (MC). Lists of Monuments of culture with national importance. Official website, available at: <http://mc.government.bg/page.php?p=58&s=429&sp=430&t=244&z=246>
3. Municipality of Silistra. Official website, available at: <https://www.silistra.bg/index.php?op=silistra&view=historical-reference>
4. National Institute of Statistics (NIS). Online resource, available at: <http://statistici.insse.ro>
5. National Statistical Institute (NSI). Official website, available at: <http://www.nsi.bg>
6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Srebarna Nature Reserve. Online resource, available at: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/219>

3. DATASHEETS OF DANUBE-RELATED HERITAGE IN THE MACROREGIONS

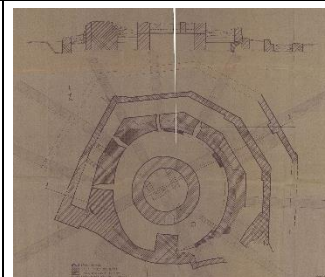
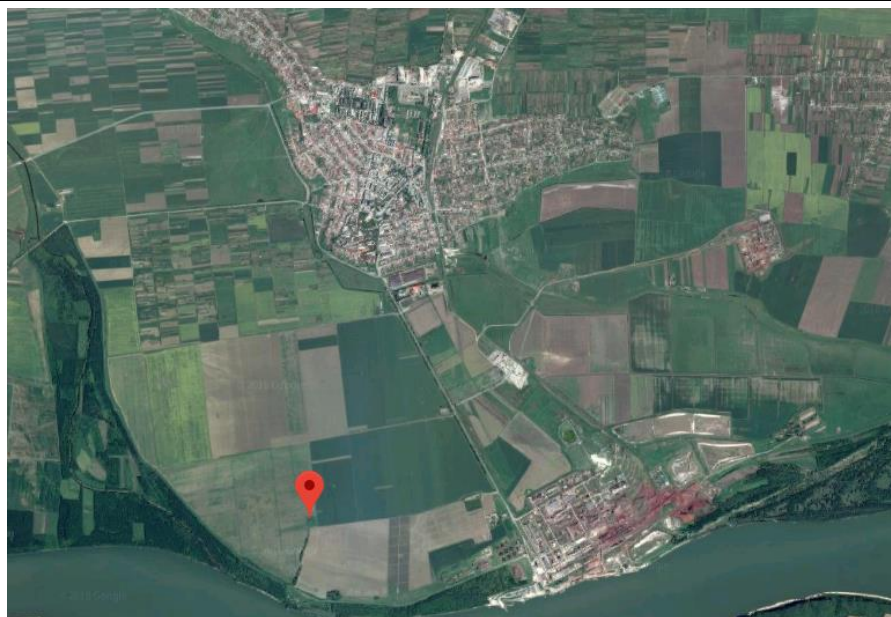
3.1 TURNU MĂGURELE MICROREGION

extract of the GIS map of the Turnu Magurele (Olt Estuary) microregion with the newly collected unvalorized heritage items



| ROMANIA, TURNU MAGURELE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ID | Name | Loc_Position latitude | Loc_Position longitude | Location | Thematic research cluster | Dominant character | Scale | Category | Ownership | Type of protection | Present use: | Historical use(s) |
| 06_Turnu Magurele_28_ "Turnu" Fortress | "Turnu" ("Turrin") Fortress | 43.722278 | 24.861222 | Teleorman, Romania | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/building | building or building complex/place | municipal | legally protected | other (archeological site) | infrastructure |
| 06_Turnu Magurele_29_ Corabia Natural area | Corabia-Turnu Magurele Natural area | 43.728236 | 24.685408 | Teleorman,Olt, Romania | Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube | natural | territory | natural landscape (with cultural significance) | regional | legally protected | green areas | Green areas |
| 06_Turnu Magurele_30_The Port | Turnu Magurele Port area | 43.714252 | 24.897162 | Teleorman, Romania | Heritage defined by the economy | tangible (cultural) | object/building | building or building complex/place | municipal | legally not protected | infrastructure | infrastructure |
| 06_Teleorman-Olt_31_ "Călușului" Ritual | Calusului Ritual | - | - | Teleorman, Olt, Romania | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube | intangible (cultural) | regional | tradition | municipal | legally protected | Services: cultural services | Services: cultural services |
| 06_Turnu Magurele-Olt_32_The Water Tower | Turnu Magurele Port area | 43.745088 | 24.865426 | Teleorman, Romania | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/building | building or building complex/place | municipal | legally protected | cultural services | public services |
| 06_Turnu Magurele-Olt_33_The Central Park | Turnu Magurele Port area | 43.747337 | 24.868892 | Teleorman, Romania | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | plot/ground | place | municipal | legally protected | green spaces | green spaces |

06_Turnu Magurele_28_“Turnu” Fortress



www.cimec.ro

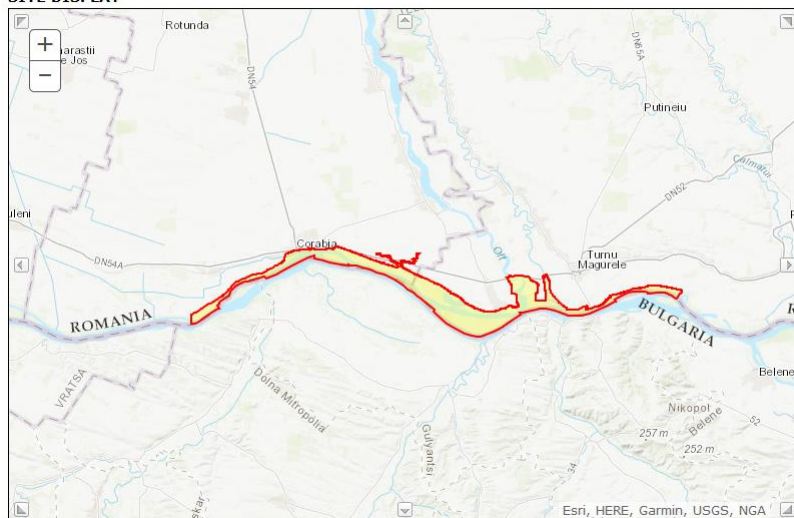
| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | “Turnu” (“Turris”) Fortress |
| Geographical position: | 43.722278, 24.861222 |
| Location: | Teleorman County, near Turnu Magurele City, Romania |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the art& architecture |
| Dominant character: | tangible (cultural) |
| Scale: | object/building |
| Category: | building or building complex/ place |
| Ownership: | municipal |
| Type of protection: | legally protected - LMI |
| Present use: | not used |
| Historical use(s): | military |

Description of the heritage

The ruins of the medieval fortress Turnu are situated in the southern part of the city, in the Danube meadow, 4 km from the city and 1 km from the confluence of Olt and Danube. The fortress played an important role in the defensive system of Wallachia, especially during the reign of Mircea cel Batran, when the ruler raised his guard against the Ottoman threat in the south of the Danube. This fortress is part of the Giurgiu, Turtucaia and Braila, from a chain of fortifications along the river. As a construction, this fortress was actually a hexagonal tower, built of stone mixed with brick and reinforced with wooden beams. In 1395, there was a struggle between the Hungarians led by Sigismund of Luxembourg and the Turks who had conquered the city, after which it was liberated from Ottoman domination. After the death of Mircea cel Batran (1418), Turnu will enter the Ottoman rule. The name of the city means "Hill Tower" in Romanian, in reference to the defense-wall tower of a fort built on the spot by Byzantine Emperor Justinian I in 6th century (ruins can still be seen).

06_Turnu Magurele_29_Corabia Natural area

SITE DISPLAY



<http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=ROSCI0044>



<http://www.informatii-romania.ro>

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Corabia- Turnu Magurele Natural – Natura 2000 Rezervation |
| Geographical position: | 43.728236, 24.685408 |
| Location: | Teleorman County, Olt County |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by Danube landscape |
| Dominant character: | tangible (natural) |
| Scale: | regional |
| Category: | natural landscape |
| Ownership: | regional |
| Type of protection: | legally protected (Natura 2000) - ROSCI0044 |
| Present use: | fishing, leisure |
| Historical use(s): | fishing, hunting, leisure |

Description of the heritage <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Natura2000/SDF.aspx?site=ROSCI0044>

The Corabia-Turnu Magurele Natural Area is a site of community importance on the administrative territory of the Teleorman and Olt counties, along the Danube (from Corabia to Turnu Magurele), the Olt Valley downstream of Izbiceni accumulation lake. It was set up in 2007 to protect the wildlife biodiversity in the area. Corabia-Turnu Magurele Natural Area has a special ecological value due to the presence of some types of habitats of community interest, such as alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (Natura 2000-91E0 code), riparian forests mixed with *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia* (Natura 2000-91F0), with many wild vines (*Vitis sylvestris*), but also many *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* (Natura 2000-92A0). From the point of view geologically, the area is characterized as an area where alluvial deposits consist of fine or coarse sands, small, large and very large pebbles, true boulders, banks and rocks with varying thickness, well represented.

06_Turnu Magurele_30_The Port



Name of the heritage: Turnu Magurele Port

Geographical position: 43.714252, 24.897162

Location: Teleorman County, Romania

Thematic research cluster: Heritage defined by the economy

Dominant character: tangible

Scale: object/building

Category: place

Ownership: municipal

Type of protection: not protected

Present use: fluvial transport use

Historical use(s): fluvial transport use

Description of the heritage

In 1910, the port of Turnu Magurele was considered the fourth Danube port on the territory of Romania. The stone quay of the port was built in 1906 and the river navigation building in the 1910s. In the 1930s a grain silo was built. The construction of the railway between the town and the port was made in 1892, and until 1960 the port activity at Turnu Magurele was not significant at all. When the Fertilizer Plant was built, the harbor experienced a spectacular revival. It was refurbished and equipped with modern loading and unloading facilities and a building for the river railway station.

Today, Turnu Magurele port, with abandoned buildings, rusty ships, dogs and ponds, offers the desolate image of a place that was once the pride of Oltenia.

Only the ferry boat between Turnu Magurele and Nikopole, established in 2004 with the aim of improving the transport between Romania and Bulgaria, is doing a good connection between Romania to Bulgaria, shorting the road between Sibiu and Sofia by about 300 km and provides 24 hours a day racing if the ferry is loaded at half capacity.

06_Teleorman-Olt_31_“Căluşului” Ritual



<http://www.muzeultaranuluiroman.ro/conferinte/?p=37>

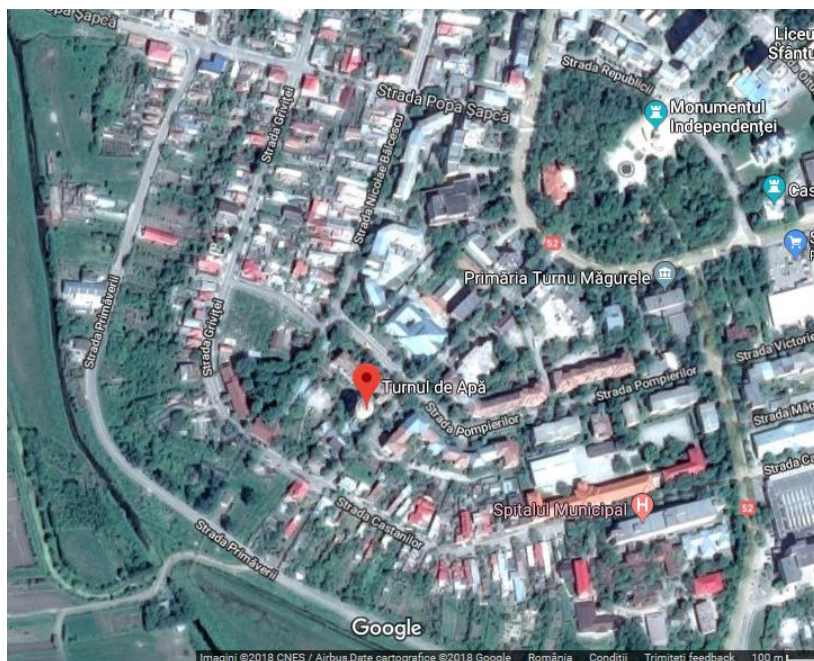
| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Căluşului Ritual |
| Geographical position: | - |
| Location: | <i>Counties on Danube, Romania</i> |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>intangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>regional</i> |
| Category: | <i>tradition (with / without artefacts)</i> |
| Ownership: | - |
| Type of protection: | <i>protected (UNESCO)</i> |
| Present use: | - ceremony |
| Historical use(s): | - ceremony |

Description of the heritage

Căluşul is a passage ritual from spring to summer, when the spirits of the dead are active and practiced by Rusalii (June). In spite of the 45 years of campaign against mysticism, the căluş is still an integral part of the spiritual life of many villages in the Danube Plain (Dolj, Olt, Arges, Teleorman, Ilfov). Căluşul can be conceived as a form of communication between the reality and a "beyond" world, represented by feminine mythical beings called "iele". The communication is mediated by a number of men who are invested by the supernatural devils to defend or heal those who were "taken of the căluş" and becoming sick), as a punishment because they have worked in forbidden days, dedicated to ridges. Thus, the Căluşarii enter a dangerous, liminal area in which they can be "hit" by the spirits if they do not observe a series of rules and prohibitions such as: ritual space, chastity, not touching and being touched by women, not leaving the mist, etc.

The ritual of Căluşul was declared on 24 November 2005 as a cultural masterpiece of humanity and included on the UNESCO List of Immaterial Cultural Heritage. This heritage was defined by the 2003 UNESCO Convention as being composed of the practices, representations and manifestations, expressions, knowledge and occupations recognized by certain groups or communities as part of their cultural heritage. <http://www.muzeultaranuluiroman.ro/conferinte/?p=37>

06_Turnu Magurele _32_ The Water Tower

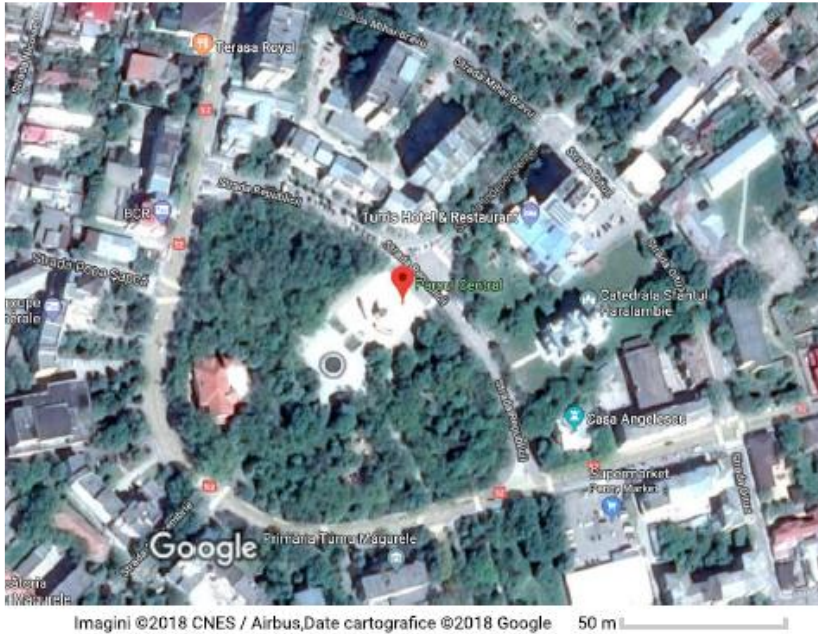


| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | The Water Tower |
| Geographical position: | 43.745088, 24.865426 |
| Location: | Turnu Magurele City, |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by art and architecture |
| Dominant character: | tangible (cultural) |
| Scale: | object/ building |
| Category: | architectural (building scale) |
| Ownership: | municipal |
| Type of protection: | protected (hystoric monument) |
| Present use: | cultural services |
| Historical use(s): | public services |

Description of the heritage

The Turnu Magurele Water Tower was built in 1915 with the purpose of feeding the city with water from the Danube. The Water Tower project was built on the plans of Engineer Elie Radu in 1913, and inaugurated a year later, when the entire water supply system of the city was commissioned. The Water Tower is 27 meters high (at that time, the tallest building in Drobeta), it is made of reinforced concrete and inside it has two overlapped tanks with a capacity of 1025 cubic meters. In 1980, the construction lost its utility and became ruined. In 2010, the tower entered a modernization and conservation project, considered a historic monument. In 2012, it entered the tourist circuit. Today, the building is conceived as a succession of vertical spaces, which find a tourist information center, an exhibition space and art gallery, a "History of water supply of Drobeta Turnu Severin", a photo and sculpture exhibition, a literary café and a viewing area.

06_Turnu Magurele _33_Central Park



| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | The Central Park |
| Geographical position: | <i>43.747337, 24.868892</i> |
| Location: | <i>Turnu Magurele City,</i> |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>plot/ ground</i> |
| Category: | <i>place</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>municipal</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>protected (hystoric monument)</i> |
| Present use: | <i>green areas</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>green areas</i> |

Description of the heritage

The central park of Turnu Magurele, with an area of 2 hectares, was set up in 1876 by a group of horticulturists from Bucharest, following the model of the Prater Park - Vienna. Can be admired some exotic trees, such as "Sophora japonica", blooming in August, a chestnut species called "Aesculum hippocastanum", "Paeonia arborea" bushes with pink- pal, as well as "Mahonia aquifolium" with yellow flowers and permanent leaves.

The city plan was developed by German engineer Karl Zohl in the form of two inwardly tangential circles, with three long boulevards formed one on the common diameter of the two circles and two on two tangential outer circles outside the small circle, rays, in the form of semicircles in the large circle, thus establishing the streets, markets, central green areas, places for public construction and the area for houses.

| BULGARIA NIKOPOL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ID | name | Loc_Position latitude in degrees | Loc_Position longitude in degrees | Location | thematic research cluster | dominant character | scale | category | ownership | type of protection | present use: | historical use(s) |
| 07_NIKOPOL_01_Shishman | Shishman fortress | 43.702961 | 24.890588 | Bulgaria, Nikopol 5940, Shishmanovakrepost | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/building | urban (building complex/area) | other | legally protected | Not used | Housing |
| 07_NIKOPOL_02_Church | Church of Saints Peter and Paul | 43.704652 | 24.896041 | Bulgaria, Nikopol 5940 | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/building | place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature) | other | legally protected | Not used | Other |
| 07_NIKOPOL_03_Eliya | Fountain Eliya | 43.699312 | 24.892935 | Bulgaria, Nikopol 5940, 21 Doyran street | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/building | place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature) | state | legally protected | Services: public services | Services: public services |
| 07_NIKOPOL_04_Smolyanovs | House of the Smolyanovs' Family / "Vasil Levski" House Museum | 43.699097 | 24.894431 | Bulgaria, Nikopol 5940, 83 Eliya street | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube | tangible (cultural) | object/building | urban (building complex/area) | Municipal | legally protected | Services: cultural services | Housing |

07_NIKOPOL_PORT OF NIKOPOL_01



Photo: <http://bgroutingmap.com/>



Photo: <http://infopleven.com>



Photo: <https://bg.wikipedia.org/>



Photo: <http://www.danube-bike.eu/>



Photo: <http://bgroutingmap.com/>



Photo: <http://infotourism.net/>

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | PORT OF NIKOPOL |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube |
| Scale: | linear infrastructure |
| Category : | other |
| Ownership: | public |
| Related location(s) | Persina Nature Park Link Link 43°39'19.1"N 25°07'29.6"E Nikopol Fortress Link 43°42'11.2"N 24°53'25.9"E |
| Google map link: | Link |
| Type of protection: | legally not protected |
| Present use: | Infrastructure |
| Historical use(s): | <i>pick category</i> |

Description of the heritage

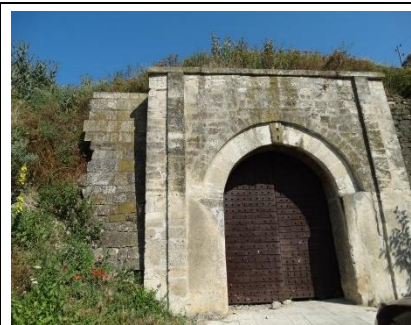
The Nikopol Port Terminal is a part of the Ruse public transport port. Since 2013 it is concessioned to Bulgarian River Shipping JSCo for 35 years. The port is located on the southern bank of the Danube river in the western part of the town of Nikopol, Pleven region, on Pan-European Transport Corridor No 7 (Rhine-Main-Danube). The terminal is designed, built and commissioned in 2008 and is of local importance. Its total area is 17 642 m². The port has a border crossing point, a customs office, a phytosanitary control station. There are 2 berths with shore mooring equipment, a navigation control tower, an administrative building, premises for indoor disinfection and for a detailed customs check. There is an additional berth for direct "vehicle-ship" loading of grain. Cargoes from and to the port are transported by road and waterway.

A regular ferryboat line serves Nikopol (Bulgaria) and Turnu Magurele (Romania) twice a day – once in the morning and once in the afternoon (with a possibility for two additional trips during the day if there are enough vehicles waiting to cross the river). The Bulgarian platform capacity is 10 trucks, while the Romanian – 5 trucks. The ferry trip lasts approx. 8-10 min and the crossing of the river can be executed in just 30 minutes when considering the loading and unloading of the vehicles, which is the shortest duration for a ferry trip for the whole Bulgaria-Romania Danube section. The capacity of the ferry terminal for receiving and handling of vehicles towards Romania is 30 vehicles at a time and towards Bulgaria - 20 vehicles at a time.

References:

- 1.) <http://www.brp.bg/>
- 2.) <https://dariknews.bg/regioni/pleven/feribotyt-pri-nikopol-izdyrzha-svoeobrazen-test-1068534>

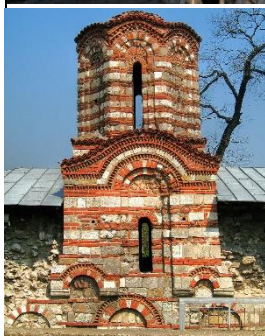
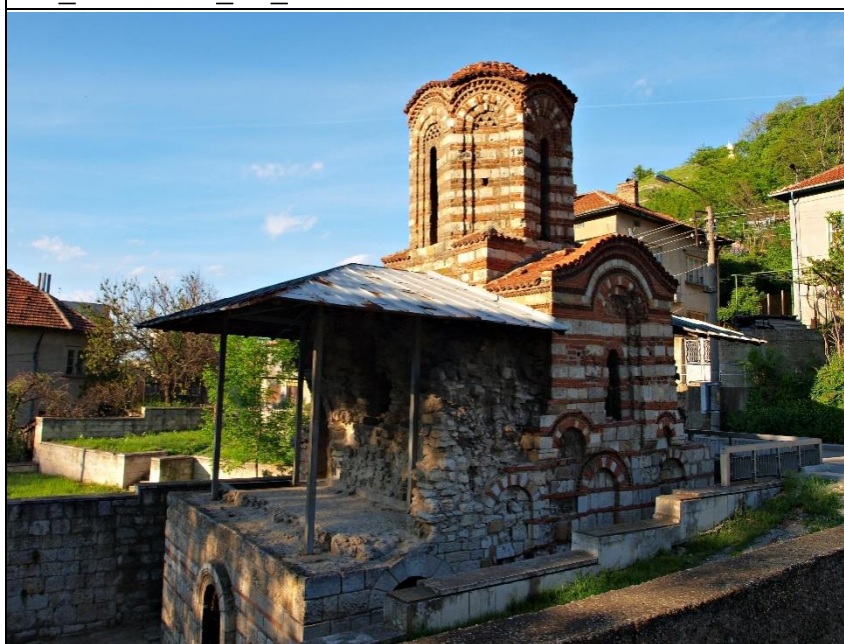
07_NIKOPOL_01_Shishman



| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Shishman fortress |
| Geographical position: | 43.702961, 24.890588 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Nikopol 5940, Shishmanova krepost |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dominant character: | <i>Tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>urban (building complex/area)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>other</i> |
| Type of protection: | legally protected (tangible) – monument of culture, local importance |
| Present use: | <i>not used</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Housing</i> |
| Description of the heritage | |
| <p>On a hill, west of the centre of today's town of Nikopol, 350 meters long and 250 meters wide with adjacent port, the strategically important Shishman fortress is considered the last asylum of the Medieval Bulgarian king Shishman. Supposedly he was killed nearby by Sultan Bayazid I. in 1395, ending the Second Bulgarian kingdom. Arguably, before his death the king had hidden a royal treasure in the area.</p> <p>Numerous attacks to the Ottoman Empire by European rulers followed, which caused serious damage to the fortress. Nowadays, only a big gate and parts of the walls are well conserved and accessible through a path created for the purpose.</p> | |

07_NIKOPOL_02_Church



| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Church of Saints Peter and Paul |
| Geographical position: | 43.704652, 24.896041 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Nikopol 5940 |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |


| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>place (creation of man)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>Other</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally protected (tangible) – monument of culture, local importance</i> |
| Present use: | <i>not used</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>other</i> |
| Description of the heritage | |
| <p>Saints Peter and Paul is a small medieval cruciform church probably dating from the 13-14th century, with a typical architecture for the churches in Bulgaria under the Ottoman era. Supposedly the church is a part of a bigger monastery complex, but it is not well examined, and no visits are allowed up to today. When it was first explored by the archeologist Feliz Kanitz in 1871 it was a part of the yard of a Turkish house, therefore it was no longer used for prayers. It is claimed that the church has been created to serve the Bulgarian Catholiccommunity of Nikopol.</p> <p>The Church is now a national monument of culture.</p> | |

07_NIKOPOL_03_Eliya



| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Fountain "Eliya" |
| Geographical position: | 43.699312, 24.892935 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Nikopol 5940, 21 Doyran street |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>place (creation of man)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>state</i> |
| Type of protection: | legally protected (tangible) – monument of culture, local importance |
| Present use: | <i>public services</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>public services</i> |
| Description of the heritage | |
| <p>The “Elia” fountain is listed as a monument of culture and dates to Roman times from 160-180 AD. It includes a tombstone with a sarcophagus of the young Roman Elia, built and engraved with a Latin poem by Fronto - a financial prosecutor from the Lower Moesia. The archeologist Desjardins translates the poem into French leaving himself a memorial plate in response to Fronto which remains till this day.</p> <p>It was probably during the Ottoman times when the tombstone was built into the fountain, then called “Siyutliyka”. It can be reached through a beautiful promenade and is a common meeting place and a tourist attraction.</p> | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 07_NIKOPOL_04_Smolyanovs | |
|  | 2-3 photos about the atmosphere of the site (width 5,5 cm - 200 dpi) |
| Name of the heritage: | House of the Smolyanovs' Family / “Vasil Levski” House Museum |
| Geographical position: | 43.699097, 24.894431 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Nikopol 5940, 83 Eliya street |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>urban (building complex/area)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>Municipal</i> |
| Type of protection: | legally protected (tangible) – monument of culture, local importance |
| Present use: | <i>Services: cultural services</i> |

Historical use(s): *Housing*

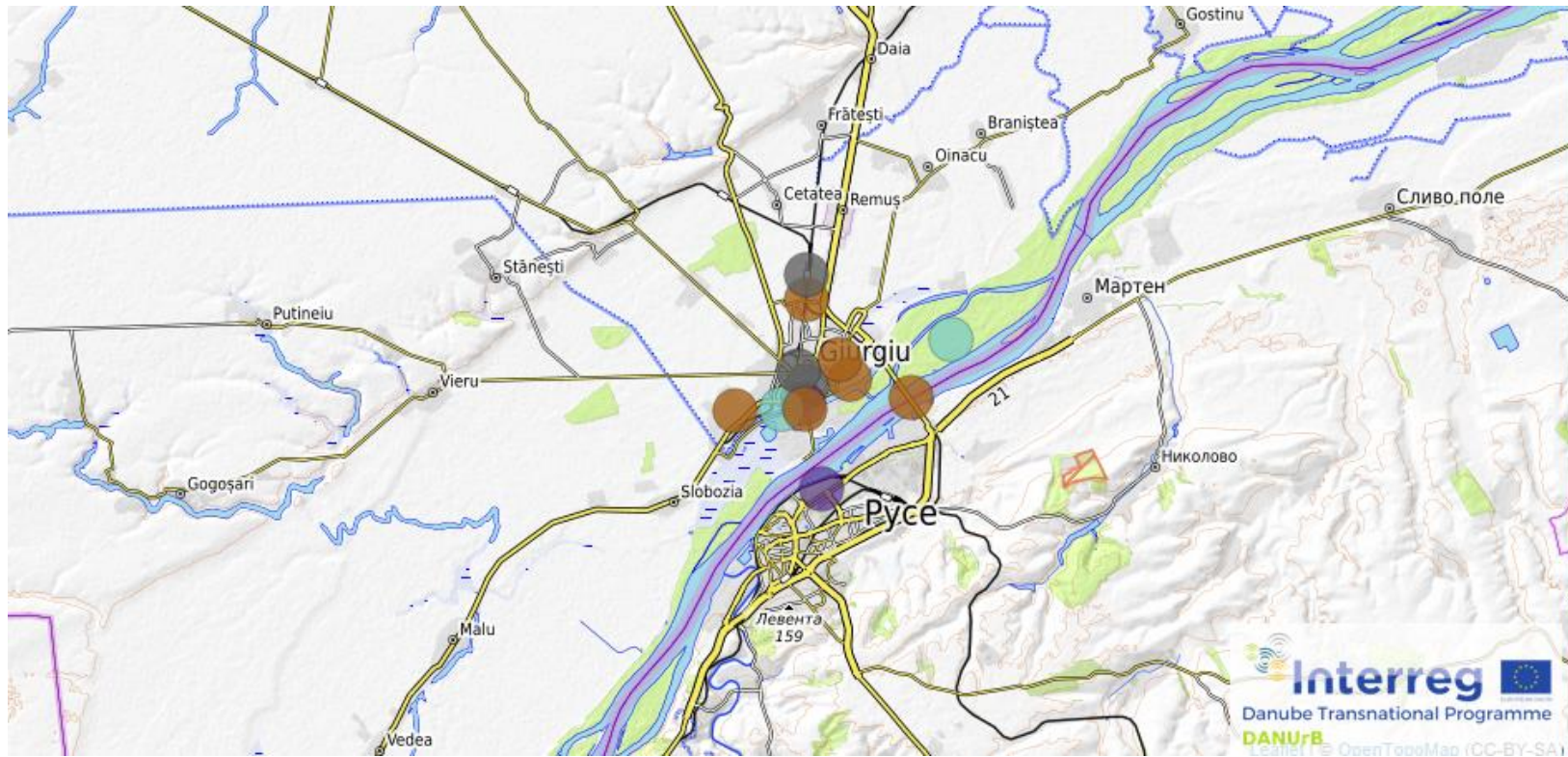
Description of the heritage

The house of Tsyatko Smolyanov has a typical architecture from the pre-liberation period in Bulgaria. It's an ethnographic museum and an old asylum of the National Resurrection icon Vasil Levski, who has hidden from the Ottoman authorities here during his travels to Wallachia and other free countries, negotiating help from abroad.

It also preserves the tombstone of Bishop Philip Stanislavov, head of the Nicopolitan Catholic diocese. He was one of Bulgaria's leaders of national revival, more than a century before Levski crossed those places by peaceful means – through education and spiritual growth.

3.2 GIURGIU - RUSE MICROREGION

extract of
the GIS
map of the
Giurgiu
Ruse micro
region with
the newly
collected
unvalorized
heritage
items

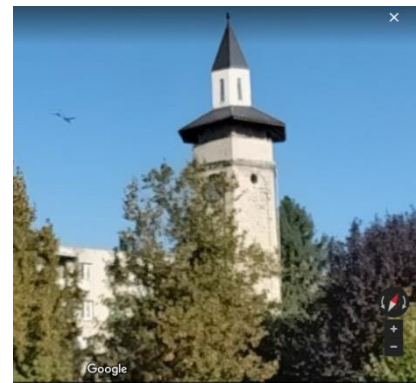
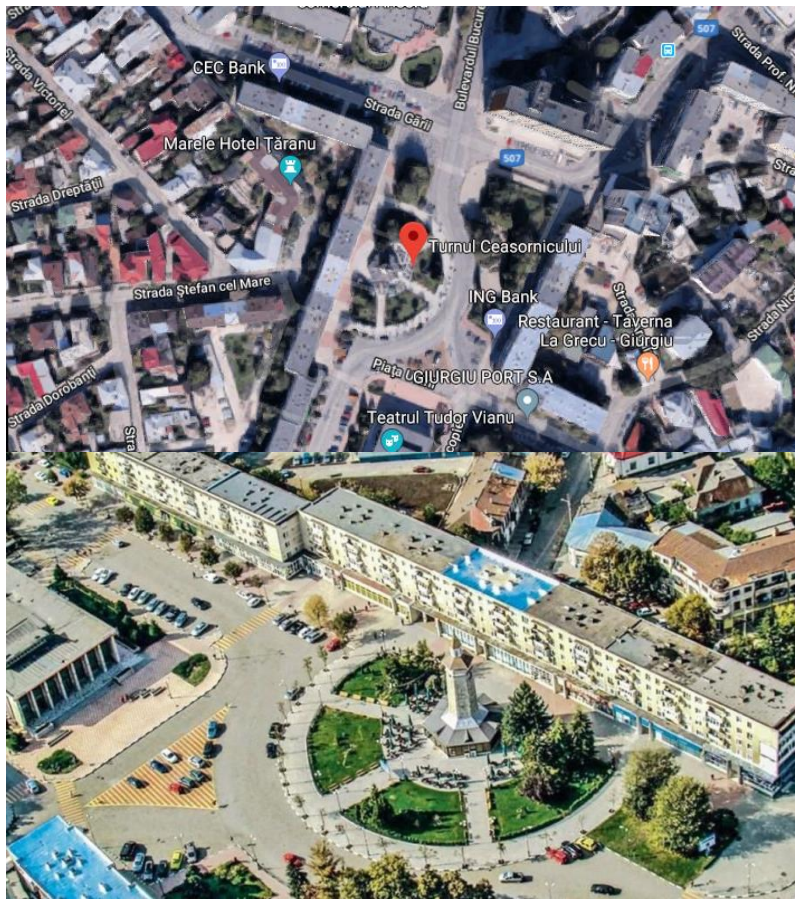


| ROMANIA, GIURGIU | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| ID | name | Loc_Position latitude in degrees | Loc_Position longitude in degrees | Location | thematic research cluster | dominant character | scale | category | ownership | type of protection | present use: | historical use(s) |
| 06_Giurgiu_04_Tower Clock | Clock Tower in Giurgiu, Romania | 43,891,075 | 25,965,031 | Giurgiu City, Romania | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | building or building complex | object/building | municipal | legally protected | cafe, exhibition room | Military, civil/ Fortress |
| 06_Giurgiu_10_“Ostrovul Mocanu” | Ostrovul Mocanu | 43,904,913 | 26,024,867 | Giurgiu City, Romania | Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube | tangible (cultural) | region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare) | natural landscape and recreational area | municipal | legally protected | green areas | green areas |
| 06_Giurgiu_15_Sugar Factory | Giurgiu Sugar Factory | 43,892,746 | 25,982,927 | Giurgiu City, Romania | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube | tangible (cultural) | region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare) | building or building complex | private | legally not protected | Not used | Industrial |
| 06_Giurgiu_16_TextileFactory | Giurgiu Textile Factory | 43,916,731 | 25,965,063 | Giurgiu City, Romania | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube | tangible (cultural) | region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare) | building or building complex | private | legally not protected | partial used | Industrial |
| 06_Giurgiu_17_Chemical Platform | Chemical Platform | 43,883,629 | 25,935,246 | Giurgiu City, Romania | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube | tangible (cultural) | region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare) | building or building complex | private | legally not protected | Not used | Industrial |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | than 1 hectare) | | | | | |
| 06_Giurgiu_20_Alei Park | Green space | 43.885572 | 25.963281 | Giurgiu, Romania | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube | tangible (cultural) | plot/ground/urban block | place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature) | municipal | legally protected | public space | Not used |
| 00_Russe_21_Youth Park | Green space | 43.8603522 | 25.970815 | Russe, Bulgaria | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube | tangible (cultural) | plot/ground/urban block | place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature) | municipal | legally protected | public space | Not used |
| 06_Giurgiu_22_riverbank | Green space | 43.883913 | 25.954278 | Giurgiu, Romania | Heritage landscape shaped by the Danube | tangible (cultural) | Region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare) | place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature) | municipal | legally not protected | Not used | Not used |
| 06_Giurgiu_23_abandoned structures | Abandoned structures | 43.899083 | 25.978723 | Giurgiu, Romania | Heritage defined by the economy | tangible (cultural) | plot/ground/urban block | building or building | private | legally not protected | Not used | Not used |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | complex / place | | | | |
| 06_Giurgiu_24_city (central) railway | Infrastructure | 43.895542 | 25.96138 | Giurgiu, Romania | heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/building | building or building complex / place | mixed (municipal and state) | legally protected | infrastructure | infrastructure |
| 06_Giurgiu_25_The Friendship Bridge | Infrastructure | 43.887254 | 26.007857 | Giurgiu, Romania | Heritage defined by the economy | tangible (cultural) | object/building | building or building complex / place | municipal | legally not protected | infrastructure | infrastructure |
| 06_Giurgiu_26_North Railway station | Infrastructure | 43.923955 | 25.964899 | Giurgiu, Romania | heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/building | building or building complex / place | mixed (municipal and state) | legally not protected | infrastructure | infrastructure (on the Orient Express Route) |
| 06_Giurgiu_27_"Bizet" Bridge | Infrastructure | 43.883952 | 25.963998 | Giurgiu, Romania | Heritage defined by the economy | tangible (cultural) | object/building | building or building complex / place | municipal | legally protected | infrastructure | infrastructure |
| 06_GIURGIU_38_Ethnography and Folklore in Giurgiu County | Ethnography and Folklore in Giurgiu County | | | Romania, Giurgiu county: | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube | tangible (cultural) | region/territory/district | creation of man | mixed | legally not protected | other | other |

06_Giurgiu_04_“The Clock Tower”



Name of the heritage: "The Clock Tower" ("Turnul Ceasornicului")

Geographical position: 43.891075, 25.965031

Location: Giurgiu

Thematic research cluster: Heritage of art and architecture

Dominant character: Tangible (cultural)

Scale: object/building

Category: building or building complex

Ownership: municipal

Type of protection: legally protected

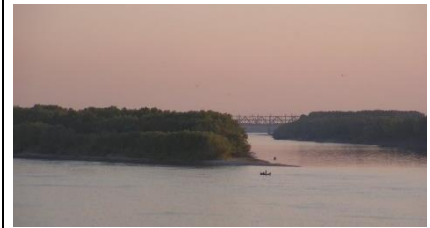
Present use: cafe, exhibition room

Historical use(s): Military/ fortress

Description of the heritage

The Clock Tower is part of a fortification built by an Ottoman garrison. The history of the tower begins in 1770 - the building was then part of one of the city's fortress. It was made by an Ottoman garrison, following the plans of an European engineer and the military style of the era. The common knowledge is that that the tower was built by the Genovese population, as founders of the city, but this opinion is totally wrong, say the museums specialists. The tower, unique in the country and southeast of Europe, is measuring just over 22 meters, and is slightly inclined from the construction. It had military utility (observation point of the fortifications) and civil (firearms). The third destination as clock dates from around 1830.

06_Giurgiu_10_ "Ostrovul Mocanu"



| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Ostrovul Mocanu |
| Geographical position: | 43.904913, 26.024867 |
| Location: | near Giurgiu |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>Tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | region/territory/district |
| Category: | <i>natural landscape and recreational area</i> |
| Ownership: | municipal |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally protected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>green areas</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>green areas</i> |

Description of the heritage

Mocanu Island is the closest island to the city of Giurgiu. It is crossed by the Friendship Bridge at the upstream end, has a total length of about 5 km and a maximum width of 1.2 km.

On the island there are naturally formed 2 lakes that are fed by the Danube every spring with both water and fish. The island hosts many species of birds and animals, rich in dense vegetation.

Besides these, there are medicinal plants that are only spread here. Among the species we mention: wild beet, nettle, myrist, myma, myrrh, mistletoe, big mallow, dandelion, rooster, willow, poplar, burdock, podalb, shepherd.

Here you can fish: sleep, carp, caraway, pike, avat etc.

06_Giurgiu_15_Sugar Factory



| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Giurgiu Sugar Factory |
| Geographical position: | 43.892746, 25.982927 |
| Location: | <i>Giurgiu, Romania</i> |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare)</i> |
| Category: | <i>building or building complex</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>private</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally not protected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>not used</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Industrial</i> |

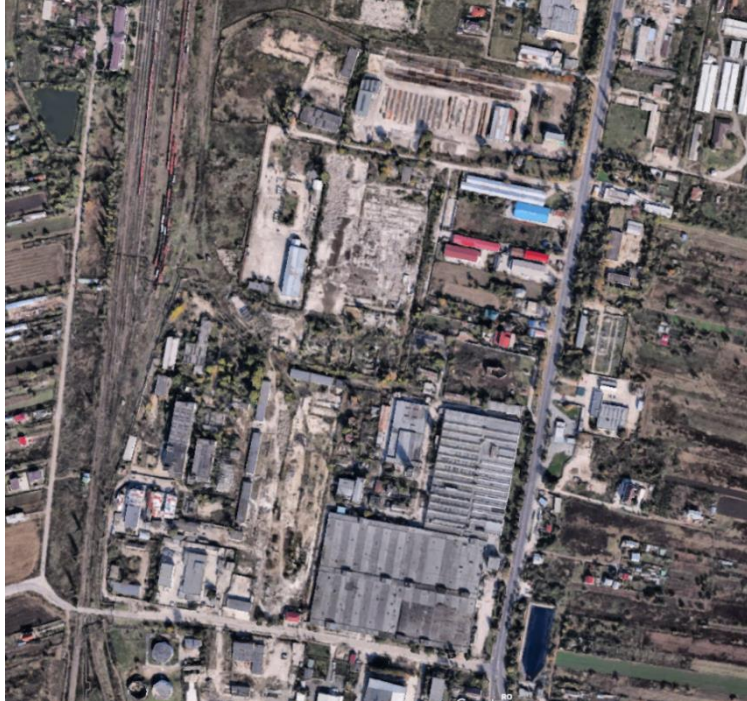
Description of the heritage

The site has good visual connections with the water, and also great accessibility from the river and from the city (local and regional routes)

The site is near to the town center, and also located in a relative populated district of the city. The industrial site is a local and a regional landmark.

The site has a potential of becoming an urban park because it represents a great resource of terrain which is not used and also it can be an example of what one community can do with the resources they have. Converting this site into a park would be a good thing for the community, the city economy and also for the environment and the landscape of Danube.

06_Giurgiu_16_“DUNAREANA” textile factory



| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | “DUNAREANA” textile factory |
| Geographical position: | 43.916731, 25.965063 |
| Location: | Giurgiu, Romania |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>region/territory/district</i> |
| Category: | <i>building or building complex</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>private</i> |
| Type of protection: | legally not protected |
| Present use: | <i>partial used</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>industrial</i> |

Description of the heritage

Established in 1970, the Danube Confectionery Company was the Giurgiu factory with the largest number of employees, about 7,000. It was built at the entrance of the city stretching over several thousand square meters. After the Revolution, the company restricted its activity, some of the buildings being leased to the various companies. Today a small part of this productive area is still working (only 100 employees) but many of the constructions are abandoned and could be reused by taking advantage of their interesting form and structure.

06_Giurgiu_17_Chemical Platform



| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Chemical Platform |
| Geographical position: | 43.883629, 25.935246 |
| Location: | Giurgiu, Romania |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare)</i> |
| Category: | building or building complex |
| Ownership: | Private |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally not protected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>not used</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Industrial</i> |

Description of the heritage

The site has good visual connections with the water, and also great accessibility from the river and from the city(local and regional routes) The site is near to the town center. The industrial site is a local and a regional landmark. The site has a potential of becoming an urban park because it represents a great resource of terrain wich is not used and also it can be an example of what one community can do with the resources they have. Converting this site into a park would be a good thing for the community, the city economy and also for the enviroment and the landscape of Danube.

06_Giurgiu_19_Danube- naval shipyard

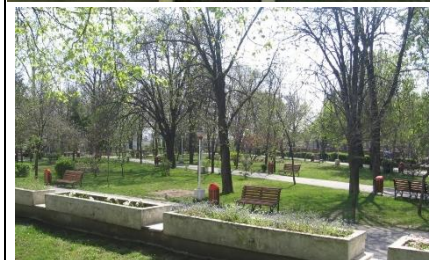


| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Naval shipyard- Danube riverbank |
| Geographical position: | 43.5237,17; 25.5814,08 |
| Location: | Romania, Giurgiu, naval shipyard (near free zone) |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>region/ teritory/ district</i> |
| Category: | <i>building complex</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>mixed</i> |
| Type of protection: | legally- not protected |
| Present use: | <i>industrial</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>industrial- production/ logistic</i> |

Description of the heritage

At the moment the naval shipyard is a large complex of buildings which block any view or possible direct relation with the Danube, resulting in a deficiatary link between the city of Giurgiu and it's most prized possession. The complex envelops a potentially optimistic view of the riverbank due to it's positioning, large plot, highly usable existing buildings (metallic structure), and it's tangential relation with the 2 active areas (Cama canal and Danube riverbank [east of the industrial area] [leisure activities]). Everything in Giurgiu (which is a shrinking city at the moment) speaks industrial, and with the actual trend developing, regarding the beauty of the industrial architecture does mean a variety of possibilities in the conversion of the naval shipyard and also the industrial areas interspersed in the entire Giurgiu city.

06_Giurgiu_20_Alei Park



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|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | "Alei" Park, Giurgiu |
| Geographical position: | 43.885572, 25.963281 |
| Location: | Giurgiu, Romania |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube |
| Dominant character: | Tangible (cultural) |
| Scale: | plot/ground/urban block |
| Category: | place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature) |
| Ownership: | municipal |
| Type of protection: | legally protected |
| Present use: | public space |
| Historical use(s): | Not used |

Description of the heritage

The public garden is one of the first romantic gardens of Romania. The statues that can be found in this green area are historical and artistic monuments. The most important one is the statue of Mihai Eminescu.

This public garden "Aleii" is the most used, and one of the most important public spaces of Giurgiu. The park has the potential to be connected to the Danube, through a public promenade, and to be included into the city green system.

06_Giurgiu_22_riverbank



Name of the heritage: *riverbank*

Geographical position: *43.883913, 25.954278*

Location: *Giurgiu, Romania*

Thematic research cluster: *Heritage landscape shaped by the Danube*

Dominant character: *tangible (cultural)*

Scale: *Region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare)*




Category: *place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature)*

Ownership: *municipal*

Type of protection: *legally not protected*

Present use: *Not used*

| | |
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| Historical use(s): | <i>Not used</i> |
| Description of the heritage (500-600 characters) | |
| <p>The land is situated in the South of the city, near the central zone , tangent to the Danube and it's part of the land with promenade potential category. It's limited to the North by Digului Street and to the South by the Voestalpine Street and it occupies a surface of 15.5 ha.</p> <p>The field is not arranged in any way at present , but it benefits especially of the relation with Danube(which is unexploited) and of high accesibility.</p> | |

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| 06_Giurgiu_23_abandoned structures | |
|    | |
| Name of the heritage: | Abandoned structures on Bld. Mihai Viteazul |
| Geographical position: | 43.899083, 25.978723 |
| Location: | Giurgiu, Romania |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the economy |
| Dominant character: | tangible |
| Scale: | plot/ground/urban block |
| Category: | building or buildingcomplex/ place |
| Ownership: | private |
| Type of protection: | legally notprotected |
| Present use: | Not used |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Not used</i> |

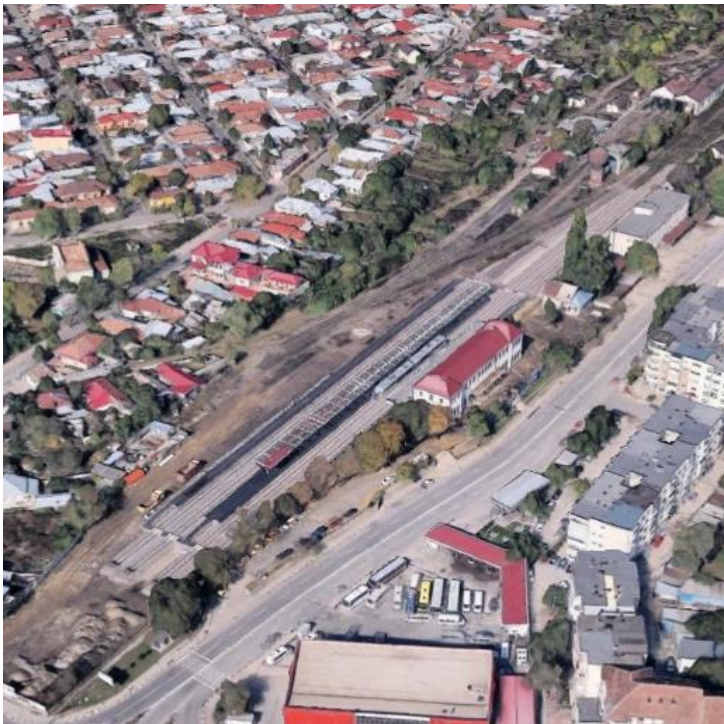
Description of the heritage

The site is an abandoned collective housing project.

The structures remained can still be used in certain kind of cultural and/ or leisure activities in the future, even as temporary use.

Also, this site has a potential of becoming a green space because is located in a residential area, and also near a hotel. This site can be a public square which can have direct relation with the hotel "Steaua Dunării", and also be used by the people living in the area.

06_Giurgiu_24_city (central) railway



Name of the heritage: CITY (CENTRAL) RAILWAY

Geographical position: 43.895542, 25.96138

Location: Giurgiu, Romania

Thematic research cluster: heritage of art and architecture

Dominant character: tangible (cultural)




Scale: object/building

Category: building or building complex/ place


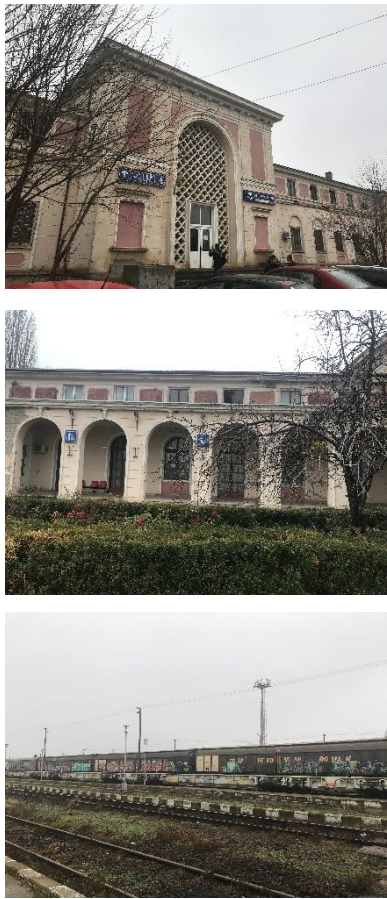
Ownership: municipal

Type of protection: legally protected





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| Present use: | infrastructure |
| Historical use(s): | infrastructure |
| Description of the heritage (500-600 characters) | |
| <p>Giurgiu city railway station is one of the four railway stations of the city, still functional. It is the terminal station on the first railway line in the Romanian Principalities, which was inaugurated in October 1869, between Giurgiu city and the Romanian capital Bucharest city, which thus was connected to the Danube especially for freight transport.</p> <p>The area of the railway station is small, elevated and quite brutally separated from the surrounding urban area by a large road artery. A particularity of the railway station is the presence of an authentic "Paul Garnier" clock (XIX century), like in other European stations. It has the potential and vocation of becoming a main local gateway providing regional accessibility to the city, especially for commuting travels between Giurgiu and Bucharest.</p> | |

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| 06_Giurgiu_25_ "The Friendship" Bridge | |
|    | |
| Name of the heritage: | The Friendship Bridge |
| Geographical position: | 43.887254, 26.007857 |
| Location: | Giurgiu - Ruse, Romania |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the economy</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>Tangible</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>place</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>Municipal</i> |

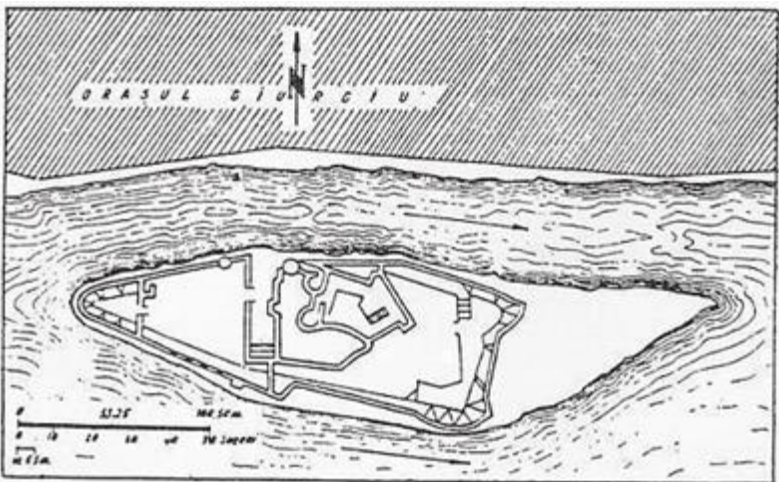

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Type of protection: | <i>Legally not protected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>infrastructure</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>infrastructure</i> |
| Description of the heritage | |
| <p>The Danube Bridge (formerly known as the Friendship Bridge) is a steel truss bridge over the Danube River connecting the Bulgarian bank to the south with the Romanian bank to the north and the cities of Ruse and Giurgiu respectively. It is one of only two bridges connecting Romania and Bulgaria, the other one being the New Europe Bridge between the cities of Vidin and Calafat.</p> | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 06_Giurgiu_26_North Railway Station | |
|  |  |
| Name of the heritage: | North Railway Station |
| Geographical position: | 43.923955, 25.964899 |
| Location: | <i>Giurgiu, Romania</i> |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>Tangible (cultural)</i> |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Scale: | <i>object/ building</i> |
| Category: | <i>building or building complex/ place</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>Municipal</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>Legally not protected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>Not used</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>infrastructure (on the Orient Express route)</i> |
| Description of the heritage <p>The North Railway Station is part of the Bucharest – Giurgiu first railway tram from 1869. The specificity of this train station is that it's also part of the route of the famous Orient Express Train - from bigginig (on the Clasic route to Constantinopol) till today (only one route / year).</p> <p>It has a great potential due to it's location, history and also proximity – next to a natural „heart- shape” lake and a large post industrial site that can be converted into an atractivness spot like amusement park.</p> | |

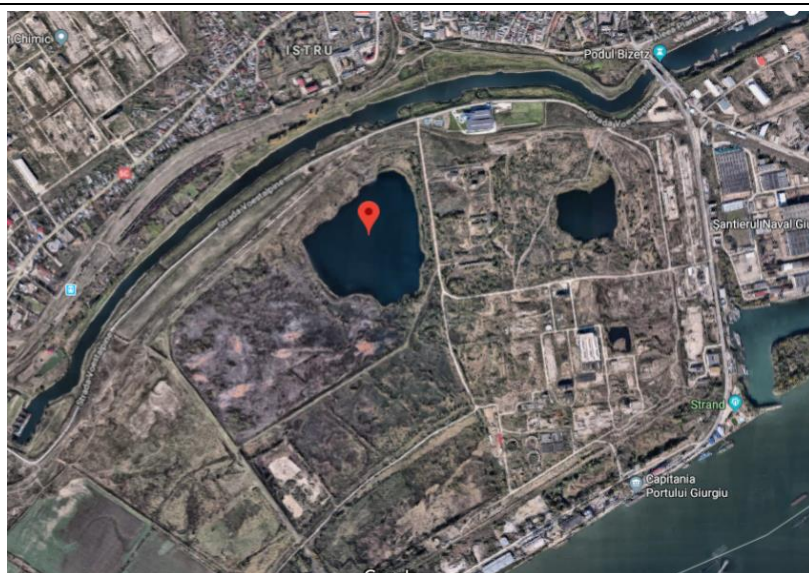
| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 06_Giurgiu_27_”Bizet” Bridge | |
|  |    |
| Name of the heritage: | ”Bizet” Bridge |
| Geographical position: | 43.883952, 25.963998 |
| Location: | <i>Giurgiu, Romania</i> |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the economy</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |

| | |
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| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>building or building complex/ place</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>municipal</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally protected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>infrastructure</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>infrastructure</i> |
| Description of the heritage | |
| <p>The Bizetz Bridge is the first fully curved bridge in Europe. It was inaugurated in 1905 for connecting, over the St. George Canal, the city of Giurgiu (main body) to the Ramadan Harbor, on Danube river.</p> <p>The bridge was designed and built by engineers Anghel Saligny and Ion Ionescu-Bizetz. It was built for a double, road and rail crossing and at the time of its construction it was an <i>European technical premiere</i>.</p> <p>The bridge has become a <i>historical monument</i> and is currently only open to pedestrian traffic after the completion of a new bridge, in 2005-2007.</p> | |

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 06_Giurgiu_27a_Giurgiu Fortress | |
|  |  |
| Name of the heritage: | Giurgiu Fortress |
| Geographical position: | 43.884267, 25.962216 |
| Location: | <i>Giurgiu, Romania</i> |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>building or building complex/ place</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>municipal</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally protected- b Code LMI - GR-I-s-A-14756, cf. https://patrimoni.gov.ro/images/lmi-2015/LMI-GR.pdf</i> |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Present use: | <i>Services: cultural services</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Other</i> |
| Description of the heritage | |
| <p>The fortress has been build between 1390-1395 durring the reign of Mircea the Old. It was raised on older ruins, possibly Roman, Byzantine or Bulgarian, most likely much before 1386. On that latter date it appears, as a possession of Wallachia's rulers. It was destroyed in the Ottoman invasion led by Murad I, when the Turks conquered most of the territories south of the Danube. As of 1420, for 400 years, the fortress is dominated by the Turks. The Giurgiu fortress was affected after each conquest. The fortress was remade every time either by the Romanian rulers or by the Ottoman sultans.</p> <p>It was conquered by the Turcs in 1490 and ruled by them over 400 years, together with a surrounding territory of 10-15 km. It suffered more than 20 sieges, being temporary freed b kings Dan the Second, Vlad Dracul, and Vlad Tepes in the 15th centura and then by Mihai the Brave in 1595. after the retrocession in 1829, it was partially demolished by the Russians and destroyed by the citizens of the town. Archaeological researches have been carried out in 1954 to 1997. Some significant artifacts were discovered among which the oldest piece of artillery on our territory.</p> | |

06_Giurgiu_27b_The Ash Pit



| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | The Ash Pit of Giurgiu |
| Geographical position: | 43.878187, 25.949273 |
| Location: | <i>Giurgiu, Romania</i> |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by nature</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare)</i> |
| Category: | <i>place (creation of man or joint creation of man and nature)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>municipal</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally unprotected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>Not used</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Other</i> |

Description of the heritage

The ash pit originated from a natural lake, from the former swampy area of the main Danube basin, which has been preserved and not drained like the other areas, in order to spill into it the ashes resulting from coal burning in the city's electric power stations Giurgiu, and in the 3 industrial - chemical platforms. Today, the industrial activities and even the Giurgiu CET are very low, and there is no more waste in this lake. Due to the very acidic substances and the metals present in the ashes discharged for two decades, there are only 3 types of pioneering plants in the ecological recovery! The stump in the image is grown on a ground that is brought along with the adjoining road redevelopment. The scenery is spectacular but the atmosphere is ... frightening. The site is urgently claims for intervention. The site is proposed by the urban and strategic plans of the city for ecological recovery and reconstruction, but the costs can be very high, overcoming the local capacities.

06_GIURGIU_27c_Ethnography and Folklore in Giurgiu County



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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Ethnography and Folklore in Giurgiu County |
| Geographical position: | - |
| Location: | Romania, Giurgiu county: Stoenesti, Gradinari, Colibasi, Greaca, Vedea, Toporu, Clejani; Fratesti, Costinari, Putineiu, Greaca Ghimpat, Putineiu, Gradistea, Neajlov, Baneasa Vedea, Costinu, Frasinu, Prundu, Puieni, Greaca Ghimpat, Letca, Clejani, Bulbucata, Oinacu, Vedea, Rasuceni |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | region/territory/district |
| Category: | creation of man |
| Ownership: | <i>mixed</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally not protected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>other</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>other</i> |

Description of the heritage

Giurgiu County belongs to the ethnographic region of Vlasia, represented by:

- **Popular architecture in villages:** Stoenesti, Gradinari, Colibasi, Greaca, Vedea, Toporu, Clejani;
- **Woodwork art craft in villages:** Fratesti, Gostinari, Putineiu, Greaca;
- **Popular costumes, embroidery and sewing in villages:** Ghimpatu, Putineiu, Gradistea, Neajlov, Baneasa;
- **Basketry (wattling) in villages:** Vedea, Gostinu, Frasinu, Prundu, Puieni, Greaca;
- **Famous folklore ensembles (folk music band, dancers, vocal groups) in villages:** Ghimpatu, Letca, Clejani, Bulbucata, Oinacu, Vedea, Rasuceni.
- **The most important folklore -cultural events:**

The national contest for literary creativity "Petre Ghelmez":

Held in April-May every year, the contest is meant to

- discover and promote literary creation
- publish the most valuable works.

The International Theatre Festival:

Organized in September - October every year for the cities on the Danube, it aims to attract the public and to know the repertoire of the participating theatres

Street performances:

Organized in May-October every year, these performances promote theatrical art

The national festival of choral religious music:

Organized in April every year, the festival is meant to revive choral music, to promote quality religious repertoire and valuable choral groups.

Sarbatoarea bujorului" (the peony festival):

Organized in May every year in Comana commune, in "Vlad Tepes" Forest

The picnic is a tradition marking the blooming peony.

Calușul ca pe Vlasca" Festival (the Vlasca Dancer Festival):

07_RUSE_FREE_ZONE_05

Ortophoto or aerial view including the Danube (size of the image 10.5x12.5 cm -200 dpi)



Photos: <http://freezone-rouse.bg/>



Photos: <http://freezone-rouse.bg/>



Photo: <http://rouse.dir.bg/>



Photo: <http://nciz.bg/>

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | RUSE FREE ZONE |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube |
| Scale: | region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare) |
| Category : | other |
| Ownership: | state |
| Related location(s) | Danube Bridge Link 43°53'14.6"N 26°00'28.3"E Port Complex Ruse Link 43°50'51.9"N 25°56'46.0"E Ruse Central Railway Station Link 43°50'00.3"N 25°57'21.0"E Ruse Airport Link 43°41'33.9"N 26°03'22.6"E |
| Google map link: | Link |
| Type of protection: | legally not protected |
| Present use: | Industrial |

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| Historical use(s): | Industrial |
| Description of the heritage | |
| <p>The development of commercial and economic relations between Bulgaria, the Middle East and Europe during the XXth century resulted in the creation of free zones in important local transport and geographic hubs such as Ruse. The Ruse Free Zone was established in 1988 and is still serving as an import and export centre, providing customs and tax benefits to investors and traders operating on its territory. It is located 800 m to the East of Danube Bridge connecting Bulgaria and Romania, next to the Port of Ruse and at the junction of Pan-European Transport Corridors N^os VII and IX. The Ruse Free Zone is a sole-owned joint-stock company, established with state property as an independent legal entity under Bulgarian law. Its premises are connected to the power and gas supply, water and sewerage networks and provide telecommunications and internet.</p> <p>Free Zone - Ruse is the biggest and most developed logistics and industrial centre in North-Eastern Bulgaria. Its area is 370 235 m². There are 29 warehouse and industrial buildings with a total built-up area of 30 000 m², 20 000 m² open-air warehouses, parking lots, a transfer railway station, a light oil depot, a fuel station and an administrative building. A distribution centre for packaging and labelling of textile products, a manufacturing facility for metal containers used in different industries, a production plant for heavy industry machines, a pipe profile facility and many more operate on the territory of Free Zone – Ruse.</p> <p>The Free Zone offers open-air and indoor industrial and warehousing premises for rent and storage of goods, as well as customs warehouse storage, customs representation and assistance with customs documents. Transshipment operations, re-issuance and validation of certificates of origin, mooring and bunkering of river vessels are also provided. Furthermore, production facilities can be rented, there is an open area for industrial purposes and 440 000 m² of agricultural land is available for lease.</p> <p>An intermodal terminal is now under construction on the Ruse Free Zone territory. The design envisages construction of a combined terminal along the lower Danube for enclosed transshipment of various kinds of cargo, as well as for loading/unloading of containers and lorries (Ro – Ro Terminal).</p> <p><u>References:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) http://freezone-rousse.bg/ 2.) http://nciz.bg/ | |



| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 07_RUSE_AIRPORT_05 | |
|  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Photo: http://tvn.bg/</i></p> | <p>2</p>  <p><i>Photo: https://en.wikipedia.org/</i></p> |



Photo: Plamen Stoilov



Photo: <http://bgnes.com/>



Photos: <https://dariknews.bg/>

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| Name of the heritage: | RUSE AIRPORT |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube |
| Scale: | linear infrastructure |
| Category : | other |
| Ownership: | municipal |
| Related location(s) | Danube Bridge Link 43°53'14.6"N 26°00'28.3"E Port Complex Ruse Link 43°50'51.9"N 25°56'46.0"E Ruse Central Railway Station Link 43°50'00.3"N 25°57'21.0"E Ruse Central Bus Station Link 43°50'05.7"N 25°57'28.4"E |
| Google map link: | Link |
| Type of protection: | legally protected |
| Present use: | Infrastructure |
| Historical use(s): | <i>pick category</i> |
| Description of the heritage | |
| <p>Ruse Airport, known as Shtraklevo , located 20 km south of the city of Ruse is a former military and passenger airport. It is currently closed, but with an active license for small passenger and cargo flights (license issued on 21.12.2016).</p> <p>In mid-October 2014, the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport decided to grant the ownership of the airport to the Ruse Municipality. It has 2,000 dka of adjacent land, track is 2500 meters long, covered with concrete and could be used all-year round. The airport can service cargo aircraft, business planes and helicopters, etc. The location of the airport is strategic for Ruse with the possibility of combining rail, road, water and air freight.</p> <p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruse_Airport 2.) https://bg.wikipedia.org/ 3.) http://www.dnevnik.bg/biznes/2016/12/21/2887562_malki_samoleti_veche_shte_mogat_da_kacat_na_letishte/?ref=rss | |

07_RUSE_CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION_04



Photo: <http://www.railwaypassion.com/>

Photo: <http://tvn.bg/>



Photos: <http://www.flickrriver.com/>



Photo: <http://www.railwaypassion.com/>



Photo: <https://rail.cc/bg/>

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| Name of the heritage: | RUSE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube |
| Scale: | linear infrastructure |
| Category : | building or building complex |
| Ownership: | state |
| Related location(s) | Ruse Central Bus Station Link 43°50'05.7"N 25°57'28.4"E Danube Bridge Link 43°53'14.0"N 26°00'28.1"E Port Complex Ruse Link 43°50'51.9"N 25°56'46.0"E National Transport Museum Link 43°51'39.5"N 25°57'48.6"E |
| Google map link: | Link |
| Type of protection: | legally protected |
| Present use: | Infrastructure |
| Historical use(s): | <i>pick category</i> |
| Description of the heritage | |
| The construction of the railway station started in 1953 over an area of 12 decares and was carried out by more than 1500 enthusiasts and was completed for only a year and a half. It was the biggest train station at the Balkan peninsula at that time, with 3 platforms and one additional track. | |

Beautiful and majestic, the station building was constructed over the area of the old agricultural market in Ruse. A 34-meter clock tower which had to be noticed by every foreigner rose above the station. The heavy chandeliers in the passenger cathedral hall were ordered from the Czech Republic. It is generally accepted that the station ownership is within the Bulgarian State Railways but it has no records of its existence, no notary deed, not even existing drawings - everything is classified.

References:

- 1.) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruse_Central_railway_station
- 2.) <http://paper.standartnews.com/bg/article.php?d=2006-04-26&article=103741>
- 3.) <http://www.railwaypassion.com/forums/index.php/topic.1052.msg82245.html#msg82245>

07_Ruse_Profitable House_09



Photo: Nikolay Kovachev



Photos: Nikolay Kovachev

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | DOHODNO ZDANIE BUILDING |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage of art and architecture |
| Scale: | object/building |
| Category : | building or building complex |
| Ownership: | municipal |
| Related location(s) | Ruse Central Railway Station Link 43°50'00.3"N 25°57'21.0"E Monument to Liberty Link 43°50'55.6"N 25°57'12.3"E National Transport Museum Link 43°51'39.5"N 25°57'48.6"E |
| Google map link: | Link 43°50'53.1"N 25°57'09.7"E |
| Type of protection: | legally protected |
| Present use: | Services: cultural services |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Services: public services</i> |

Description of the heritage

Beyond doubt, the most beautiful building in Rouse is the Dohodno zdanie Building (literally meaning Profitable House). It is constructed after the project of the Austrian architect Peter Paul Brang. The idea for the construction of such a building dates since 1896, when the Municipal Council decided its purpose - to bring profits for the maintenance of the schools in Rouse. The Dohodno Zdanie, along with the Monument to

Liberty, opened in 1909, a work of the notable Italian sculptor Arnaldo Zocchi, appear to be the visit card of Ruse and more finding place in all kinds of reference books, brochures, badges and souvenirs.
References: <http://www.museumruse.com/en/ruseznanie/architecture.html>

07_RUSE_PORT OF RUSE_03



Photo: <http://wikimapia.org/>



Photo: <http://www.mediapool.bg/>



Photo: <http://www.port-ruse-bg.com/>



Photo: <https://ddfbg.com/>



Photo: <https://ddfbg.com/>



Photo: <http://shipsbg.info/>

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | PORT OF RUSE |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the economy at the Danube |
| Scale: | linear infrastructure |
| Category : | other |
| Ownership: | public |
| Related location(s) | Danube Bridge Link 43°53'14.6"N 26°00'28.3"E Ruse Central Railway Station Link 43°50'00.3"N 25°57'21.0"E Ruse Central Bus Station Link 43°50'05.7"N 25°57'28.4"E National Transport Museum Link 43°51'39.5"N 25°57'48.6"E |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Google map link: | Link |
| Type of protection: | legally not protected |
| Present use: | Infrastructure |
| Historical use(s): | <i>pick category</i> |
| <p>Description of the heritage</p> <p>Ruse is the biggest Bulgarian port town on the bank of the Danube River. Downstream from the opening of the Rhine–Main–Danube Canal which covers 3,500 km (2,175 mi) and connects 13 European countries with Asia and the Caucasus countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan) via the Black Sea, the river becomes the longest inland waterway on the planet.</p> <p>The port of Ruse has an important position along the Pan-European Transport Corridors. Furthermore, as a multimodal transport centre, the port provides a suitable connection between three modes of transport, namely water, rail and road transport. Port Complex Ruse operated by the public trade organization Port Complex Ruse J.S.Co., includes a number of port terminals, i.e. port terminal Ruse-East with Ro-Ro Terminal and Ruse-West. The Port Complex offers transshipment, storage, maneuvering, passenger and pontoon services, as well as other services such as power supply, provision of water and cleaning of customer vessels, provision of load-lifting equipment, repair and technical services, processing of customs documents.</p> <p>The building of the Ruse port was initiated during the time of the Roman emperor Vespasian in the year 69-79. It was a part of the defence castle of the Roman Empire placed along the river. The busy port activity gave the name of the castle – Seksaginta prista (60 ships).</p> <p>In 1603 Ruse became a base of 50 frigates under the command of Sheh Shami pasha. In the beginning of XIX century rich Austrian merchants settled in town and contributed to the development of the trade relations and the exchange between Austria and Turkey. Apart from the Austrian goods, the port processed English, French and Belgian cargoes.</p> <p>In 1830 in Vienna the “First imperial-royal privileged shipping company” was established, which opened a Ruse branch. In 1865 the governor of the Danube region Mehmed Shafik, known as Midhad pasha, established the first Bulgarian Danube River company “Idarie and Nahrie”. It had 8 steamships and 15 barges. The Austrian shipping company which had until then been the major transporter of goods and passengers along the whole Danube met the news for the company with hostility.</p> <p>In 1864-1866 the first Bulgarian railroad line Ruse-Varna was built and opened for exploitation which marks the opening of the present-day port. In 1906 a contract was concluded for the Port of Ruse development which included building of quays, sloping transshipment platform, a quay wall with a railway line and a road connecting the port to the main railway line Ruse - Varna.</p> <p>After Bulgaria’s defeat in the Inter-Allied War the country had to destroy its river fleet. In July 1913 the citizens of Ruse had to watch from the river bank the commanders sinking down the ships. In the following years of the 20th century the port fleet, terminals, machinery and services gradually expanded and the port turned again into one of the most important Bulgarian ports.</p> <p><u>References:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) http://www.port-ruse-bg.com/ 2.) https://bg.wikipedia.org 3.) http://www.marad.bg/page.php?category=70&id=269&page=3 | |

07_RUSE_ECOMUSEUM WITH AQUARIUM_07



Photo:
<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/508906826619317367/>



Photo:https://www.museumruse.com/expositions/ecomuseum_aquarium.htm



Photo:https://www.museumruse.com/expositions/ecomuseum_aquarium.htm

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | RUSEECOMUSEUM WITH AQUARIUM |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>archeological element</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>municipal</i> |
| Related location(s) | Rousse Regional Museum of History Link 43°50'38.7"N 25°56'50.8"E National Transport Museum Link 43°51'39.5"N 25°57'48.6"E |
| Google map link: | Link 43°50'40.4"N 25°56'50.5"E |
| Type of protection: | legally protected |
| Present use: | <i>Services: tourist and leisure services</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>pick category</i> |

Description of the heritage (500-600 characters)

The Ecomuseum presents the diversity of animal species and the protected areas along the Danube river, as well as the cohabitation of Man with Nature.

The four floors museum collects fossils, as well as dioramas that present different animal species within real environment. This is also the site with the largest freshwater aquarium in Bulgaria with fish from Danube and its tributaries.

Special attention within the exhibition is paid to the Prehistoric animals. There is a model of a Wolly Mammoth (Mammuthus primigenius) in real-life size. The lower jaw of Mammuthus rumanus - the only one that is preserved from this kind of mammoth in the world, is also exhibited here.

References: https://www.museumruse.com/expositions/ecomuseum_aquarium.htm

07_RUSE_CHERVEN_01



Photos: 'Angel Kanchev' University of Ruse



Photo: 'Angel Kanchev' University of Ruse



Photos: <http://danubetournet.eu/>

Name of the heritage: THE MEDIEVAL FORTIFIED TOWN OF CHERVEN

Thematic research cluster: Heritage of art and architecture

Scale: region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare)

Category : archeological element

Ownership: state

Related location(s)
 Ivanovo Rock Churches [Link](#) 43°41'41.9"N 25°59'13.2"E
 Rusenski Lom Nature Park [Link](#) 43°42'15.0"N 25°58'34.2"E
 Orlova Chuka Cave [Link](#) 43°35'37.0"N 25°57'37.4"E
 Basarbovo Rock Monastery [Link](#) 43°46'00.6"N 25°57'53.4"E

Google map link: [Link](#) 43°37'23.6"N 26°01'18.7"E

Type of protection: legally protected

Present use: tourist and leisure services/ public use

Historical use(s): *pick category*

Description of the heritage (500-600 characters)

A Byzantine fortress of the 6th century, it reached its greatest progress in the 14th century. The medieval locality included an internal town – a citadel placed upon a high rock plateau and an external town, situated in the foot. Cherven was one of the largest military and administrative, economic and cleric cultural centres of the Second Bulgarian Empire (12th – 14th century) and an important stop along the roads from the Danube river to the internal part of the country.

The three-storey tower, 12 metres (39 ft) high has also been fully preserved, two underground water-supply passages, 13 churches, social and administrative buildings, coin treasures, jewels, monuments, craftsmen tools, guns, etc.

References:

http://bulgariatravel.org/en/object/124/Srednovekoven_grad_Cherven

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherven_\(fortress\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherven_(fortress))

07_RUSE_ARCHITECTURE STYLE AND CONSTRUCTIONS_10

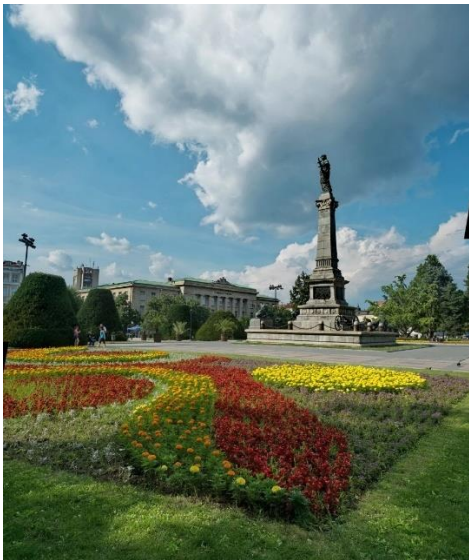


Photo: Nikolay Kovachev



Photos: Nikolay Kovachev

Name of the heritage: RUSE-ARCHITECTURE STYLE AND CONSTRUCTIONS

Thematic research cluster: Heritage of art and architecture

Scale: region/territory/district (larger than 1 hectare)

Category : building or building complex

Ownership: mixed

Related location(s) Ruse Central Railway Station [Link](#) 43°50'00.3"N 25°57'21.0"E
Rousse Regional Museum of History [Link](#)
43°50'38.7"N 25°56'50.8"E
National Transport Museum [Link](#) 43°51'39.5"N 25°57'48.6"E

Google map link: [Link](#) 43°50'56.0"N 25°57'12.3"E

Type of protection: legally protected

Present use: Other

Historical use(s): Housing and services

Description of the heritage

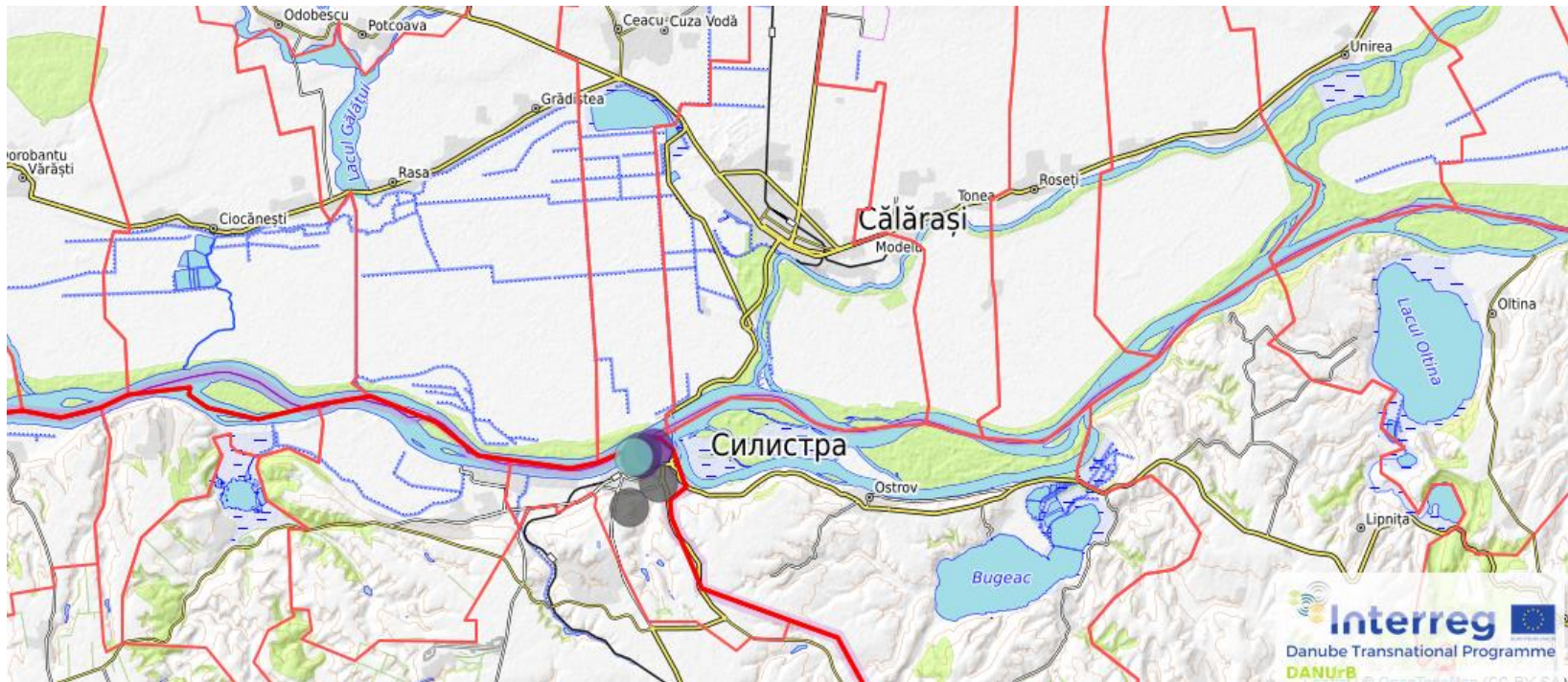
The shaping of the contemporary image of Rouse, which started during the government of Midhat Pasha, reached its high point at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. An important role for the implementation of the modern construction as played by the foreigners, which arrived in town – architects and construction engineers. A large number of residential and public buildings, constructed in Neoclassical style, which ruled among the whole of Europe during the second half of the 19th century, and combining elements of Baroque, Gothic, Renaissance, Empire, etc. distinguished Rouse from the rest of the towns in Bulgaria. In the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century entire streets were shaped with such buildings. Such are the streets “Alexandrovaska” and “Knyazheska”, as well as “Pirotska” and “Targovska” (“Slavianska”), “Nikolaevska”.

References:

- 1.) <http://www.museumruse.com/en/ruseznanie/architecture.html>

3.3 CĂLĂRAȘI - SILISTRA MICROREGION

extract of the GIS map of the Călărași – Silistra region with the newly collected unvalorized heritage items



| CĂLĂRAȘI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ID | name | Loc_Positi on latitude in degrees | Loc_Posit ion longitude in degrees | Location | thematic research cluster | dominant character | scale | catego ry | ownership | type of protecti on | present use: | historical use(s) |
| 06_CĂLĂRAȘI _34_Lower Danube Museum | Lower Danube Museum | 441191620 | 27329360 | Romania, Călărași, Lower Danube Museum | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/ buildin g | natural landsc ape and recreati onal area | municipal | legally protecte d | Services : cultural services | Cultural services |
| 06_CĂLĂRAȘI _35_Central- Park- Promenade | Central Park Danube Museum | 44112225 | 27194516 | Călărași City, National Road No 3 | Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube | tangible (cultural) | region/t erritory/ district | archite ctural (buildin g scale) | municipal | legally protecte d | Green areas | Green areas |
| 06_CĂLĂRAȘI _36_The Negoiești Monastery | The Negoieș ti Monaste ry | 44227563 | 26506705 | Romania, Călărași, Șoldanu Village, Negoiești Village, The Negoiești Monaster y | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible & intangibile (cultural) | object/ buildin g | place (creatio n of man) | church or denominati on | legally protecte d (tangibl e) - monum ent of culture, national importa nce | other | other |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 06_CĂLĂRAȘI __37_Sultana- Malu Rosu | Sultana- Malu Roșu | 44154085 | 26520874 | Sultana,Co coni, Comunal Road No 303 | Heritage defined by the socio- cultural life along the Danube | intangible (cultural) | region/t erritory/ district | natural landsc ape and recreati onal area | municipal | legally protecte d | Green areas | Green areas |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|

06_CĂLĂRAȘI_34_Lower Danube Museum



| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Lower Danube Museum - Călărași |
| Geographical position: | 44.1191620, 27.329360 |
| Location: | Romania, Călărași, Lower Danube Museum |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>building or building complex</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | building or building complex |
| Ownership: | <i>municipal</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally protected</i> |
| Present use: | <i>Cultural services</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Cultural services</i> |

Description of the heritage

The Clălărași Museum was founded in 1951 in a nationalized house with six rooms, located near the town hall, on St. Nicolae Street, behind the church with the same name.

Between 1968 and 1987 it functioned as a department of history and archeology of the Ialomița County Museum, and since 1987 it has been a county museum on its own.

As a result of the rapid growth of heritage, the museum began to function in 1954, having an archeological profile. This development of the patrimony was due to a group of enthusiastic intellectuals, including Niță Angelescu, the first director of the museum, Vasile Culică, Iatan Constantin and others.

The collection includes over artefacts in the area, consisting of paintings, sculptures, graphics and decorative art, etc.

The permanent exhibition presents to the public thematic exhibitions and rich collections of archeology (ceramics, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures, winds, tools, fragments of neoneolithic edifices from the Sultana – Malu Roșu archeological site, Roman antistromorphic plastic, Romanesque ceramics collection, ceramics and the Byzantine ornaments of the Sun), ancient and medieval numismatics, exhibits illustrating local history.

06_CĂLĂRAȘI__35_Central-Park-Promenade



Name of the heritage: Călărași Central Park Promenade

Geographical position: 44.112225 ; 27.194516

Location: Călărași City, National Road No 3

Thematic research cluster: *Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube*

Dominant character: *tangible (cultural)*

Scale: region/territory/district

Category: *natural landscape and recreational area*

Ownership: municipal

Type of protection: *legally protected (tangible)*

Present use: green areas

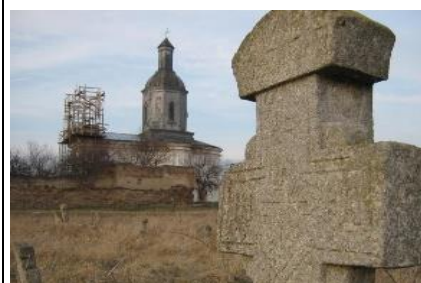
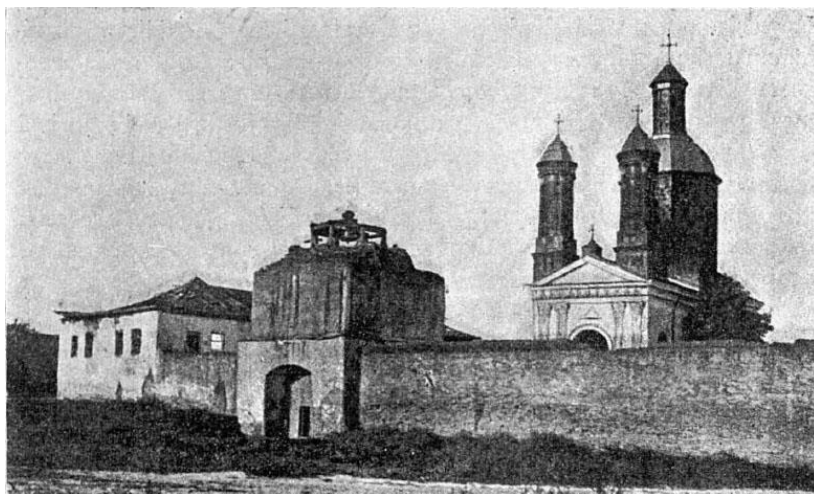
Historical use(s): *green areas*

Description of the heritage

In this urban place, a scenic viewpoint can be created next to the west edge of the Central Park of Călărași. The area looks derelict and is less used by the park's visitors. Nevertheless, this spot is offering a unique perspective over the Borcea Channel. The structure envisaged here will allow visitors to establish a new type of relation with the Danube and its surroundings, placing them on a higher vantage point and giving the opportunity to better observe and contemplate the surroundings: the opposite shore of Borcea Channel, the Jirlau Lake and its nearby fishing area and the Călărași industrial area situated on the South-East.

This location is perfect for implementing a scenic viewpoint as the necessary facilities are already existing (parking area, toilets, commercial point, etc.) and need only to be renovated in a smart and sustainable way. Moreover, this rehabilitation of the park facilities and the building of a watchtower on the Danube banks will enhance the attractiveness of one of the already existing places of interest of Călărași.

06_CĂLĂRAȘI_36_The Negoiești Monastery



| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | The Neoiești Monastery – Negoiești village, Șoldanu Village |
| Geographical position: | 44.227563, 26.506705 |
| Location: | Romania, Călărași, Șoldanu Village, Negoiești Village, The Negoiești Monastery |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>place (creation of man)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>church or denomination</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally protected (tangible) – monument of culture, national importance</i> |
| Present use: | <i>other</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>other</i> |

Description of the heritage

Negoiești Monastery is an Orthodox monastery. The architectural ensemble of the Negoiești Monastery was declared a historical monument, being included in the List of Historical Monuments in Călărași County in 2004 and 2010 as an architectural monument of national importance, having the classification code CL-II-a-A-14694.

The ensemble of the monastery includes the "St. Mihail and Gavril" CL-II-m-A-14694.01, the ruins of THE Egumen houses CL-II-m-A-14694.02 and the enclosure wall CL-II-m-A-14694.03.

The church of the former Negoiești Monastery is a historical monument and religious architecture. The church was founded between 1648 – 1649 by the ruler Matei Basarab and his wife Elina. It was restored in

1777 (the windows were restored, the fencing wall was repaired and the cells were repaired) and then again in 1850.

According to the research, the church was in the form of an irregular quadrilateral. The walls were made of stone and brick, the tower of the church was made of brick, up to half, and the rest was made of wood. The dome was protected outside and inside with fir shingle. In the altar, the floor was made of wooden planks. The windows were made of iron and fitted with glass. The inner church floor was made of brick, the doors were made of oak planks and closed with hinges.

The Egumen houses were built the same time with the church, out of the wall, initially comprising 8 rooms, shingle-covered and each with cellars. On the floor they were paved with oak plank. The doors were wooden, and the windows frames were made of iron. All the rooms had stoves. The cellars were very large and paved with oak planks. They all had wooden doors.

The bell tower was from the wall, shingled. Here, a bell was installed, which was said to have been taken by the Turks at their first nave to the monastery, at 1680. The fencing wall, made of brick, had a height of more than 2.50 m. The entrance was made through a large gate of fir planks.

06_CĂLĂRAȘI__37_Sultana-Malu Rosu



| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Călărași Sultana-Malu Rosu |
| Geographical position: | 44.154085 N ; 26.520874 E |
| Location: | Sultana,Coconi, Comunal Road No 303 |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | region/territory/district |
| Category: | <i>natural landscape and recreational area</i> |
| Ownership: | municipal |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally protected (tangible)</i> |
| Present use: | green areas |
| Historical use(s): | <i>green areas</i> |

Description of the heritage

The scenic viewpoint is located on one of the highest points above the Mostiștei lake. The simultaneous actions of wind and water erosion have created a spectacular landscape, marked by the lake precipitous shores - that give its name to the lake: Malu Roșu (Red Coast).

The development of the lake as a source of water for irrigation is the cause of the increased water level. According to 19th century maps, the areas near the lake were used for grazing. Also the archeological sites were marked as graves.

All the archeological sites were found on the highest terraces of the Mostiștea Valley, on the west side. Sultana-Malu Roșu archeological site is near Sultana village, closed to the water. Because of the erosion of the shores, the archeological site suffered great damage

| BULGARIA SILISTRA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ID | name | Loc_Position latitude in degrees | Loc_Position longitude in degrees | Location | thematic research cluster | dominant character | scale | category | ownership | type of protection | present use: | historical use(s) |
| 07_SILISTRA_13_Roman-Tomb | Roman tomb of Silistra | 44.111379 | 27.27076 | Bulgaria, Silistra 7501, Sedmi Septemvri street | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | object/building | architectural (building scale) | state | legally protected | Services: cultural services | Other |
| 07_SILISTRA_14_Tabia | Fortress Medjidi Tabiya | 44.102865 | 27.256958 | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, Park Krepostta | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | local | architectural (building scale) | state | legally protected | Services: cultural services | Infrastructure |
| 07_SILISTRA_15_art-gallery | Art Gallery of Silistra | 44.119519 | 27.261908 | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, 6 Svoboda square | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible & intangible (cultural) | object/building | architectural (building scale) | state | legally protected | Services: cultural services | Services: public services |
| 07_SILISTRA_17_Holiday | Annual Holiday of the town of Silistra (Krastovden) | 44.119734 | 27.262235 | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, Svoboda square | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube | intangible (cultural) | local | event (without artefacts) | municipal | legally protected | alive | other |
| 07_SILISTRA_20_Museum | Regional Museum of History - Silistra | 44.121419 | 27.262982 | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, 24 G. S. Rakovski street | Heritage of art and architecture | tangible (cultural) | Regional / network | architectural (building scale) | municipal | legally protected | Services: cultural services | Services: cultural services |
| 07_SILISTRA_22_Grave | Rabbi Eliezer Papo's grave | 44.123025 | 27.268477 | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, 23 Kapitan Krystev str., | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life | tangible (cultural) | object/building | place (creation of man) | private | legally protected | Services: cultural services | Other |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | Memorial complex | along the Danube | | | | | | | |
| 07_SILISTRA_23_Garden | Danube Garden - Silistra | 44.119937 | 27.259448 | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, Danube Garden | Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube | natural | region/territory/district | place (creation of man) | municipal | legally protected | Public space | Green areas |

07_SILISTRA_13_Roman-Tomb



| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Roman tomb of Silistra |
| Geographical position: | 44.111379, 27.270760 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Silistra 7501, Sedmi Septemvri street |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage of art and architecture |
| Dominant character: | tangible (cultural) |
| Scale: | object (building) |
| Category: | architectural |
| Ownership: | state |
| Type of protection: | legally protected (tangible) – monument of culture, national importance |
| Present use: | Services: Cultural services |
| Historical use(s): | other |

Description of the heritage

This famous tomb is among the most interesting symbols of the late-antiquity civilization and the Roman-byzantine art in the Christian world. In between two civilizations – Pagan and Christian, it is influenced by both. Dating from the 4th century, located in the then called city of Dorostorum, the tomb has a single chamber with eastern entrance, 3.3x2.6x2.3m of size, covered with paintings – geometric shapes, a family portrait performing purifying ritual, assisted by their servants. The patricius, dressed in a roman commander's costume, is painted in the middle. Two lunettes are decorated with pictures of pigeons and a peacock. It is closed for tourists and no copy has been made yet, due to lack of funding.

07_SILISTRA_14_Tabiya



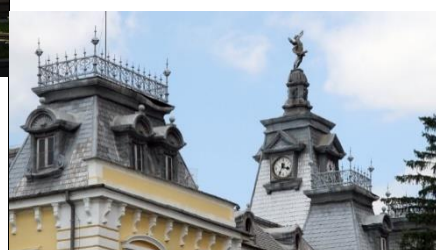
| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Fortress "Medjidi Tabiya" |
| Geographical position: | 44.102865, 27.256958 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, Park Krepostta |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>local</i> |
| Category: | <i>architectural (building scale)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>state</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>Legally protected (tangible) – monument of culture, national importance</i> |
| Present use: | <i>Services: Cultural services</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Infrastructure</i> |

Description of the heritage

One of the 6 fortification points of a defence system is the Turkish fort ("Abdul Medjidi") - Medjidi Tabiya, is also the most preserved. It played a crucial role in the war of Crimea from 1953-56th (started from Silistra) and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-79. Built in 1841-53 by the forced labour of 300 Bulgarians under Ottoman rule, inspired by a German military engineer Moltke, it was supposed to secure the Danube border of the Empire.

The wall is 6-angular reaching as high as 8 meters, with a ditch nearby which served as an obstacle and an ambush. It is the only one fully conserved ottoman fortress in Bulgaria. Located on a hill south of Silistra, it is now open for visitors.

07_SILISTRA_15_Art-gallery



| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Art Gallery of Silistra |
| Geographical position: | 44.119519, 27.261908 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, 6 "Svoboda" square |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible and intangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>Object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>architectural</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>state</i> |
| Type of protection: | legally protected (tangible) – monument of culture |
| Present use: | <i>Services: cultural services</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Services: public services</i> |

Description of the heritage

The building of the Art gallery of Silistra was a Pedagogical school built between 1890-1891 in a late secession style and funded by locals. It also served as Justice court, Second high school, a museum exposition. Under the Romanian occupation of the region, the building was used as an Administrative court.

The municipal gallery is fully operational since 1972 with a collection of more than 1500 valuable pieces of art. It is opened for visitors and cultural activities, a vibrant cultural centre of the city and a real museum of fine arts.

07_SILISTRA_17_Krastovden



| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Annual Holiday of the town of Silistra(Krastovden) |
| Geographical position: | 44.119734, 27.262235 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, Svoboda square |
| Thematic research cluster: | Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube |
| Dominant character: | intangible (cultural) |
| Scale: | local |
| Category: | event (without artefacts) |
| Ownership: | municipal |
| Type of protection: | legally protected (intangible) - official holiday of the city |
| Present use: | alive |
| Historical use(s): | other |

Description of the heritage

Celebrated on the 14th September, "Krastovden" is a holiday of the orthodox Christianity. It means "the day of the cross" and it is linked to the miraculous appearance of the Holy cross that Emperor Constantine had had in 312, the discovery of the cross at Golgotha by his mother Elena, and its return from Persian captivity. The Holiday of Silistra is linked to the religious roots, non-working day and is accompanied by a big agricultural fair and art festival that lasts until the 1st October – celebrating the return of South Dobruzha under Bulgarian rule. The first known fair to take place was in 1861 and it increased in size and was suspended only during the occupation.

07_SILISTRA_20_Museum



| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Regional Museum of History - Silistra |
| Geographical position: | 44.121419, 27.262982 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, 24 "G. S. Rakovski"Str. |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage of art and architecture</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>Tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>Region/ network</i> |
| Category: | <i>Architectural (building scale)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>Municipal</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>Legally protected (intangible) - monument of culture, local importance</i> |
| Present use: | <i>Services: cultural services</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Services: cultural services</i> |

Description of the heritage

Silistra is among the first cities in Bulgaria, where the museology has started, and culture has been preserved. In 1898 in one of the rooms of the State Pedagogical School was founded the archeological and ethnographic museum. The building is a monument of culture (former branch of the Romanian national bank), with 47 000 artefacts from the prehistory to the 20th century: a treasure of copper axes and chunks 5th c. BC, a treasure of bronze sickles and axes of the second millennium BC, roman stone sundial with the image of Orpheus, a Thracian helmet, etc. It preserves coins and other findings found during the years in Silistra and voluntarily given by the local community. Folk costumes from the region of Dobrudzha, old books, manuscripts and other artefacts are to be found as well.

07_SILISTRA_22_Grave



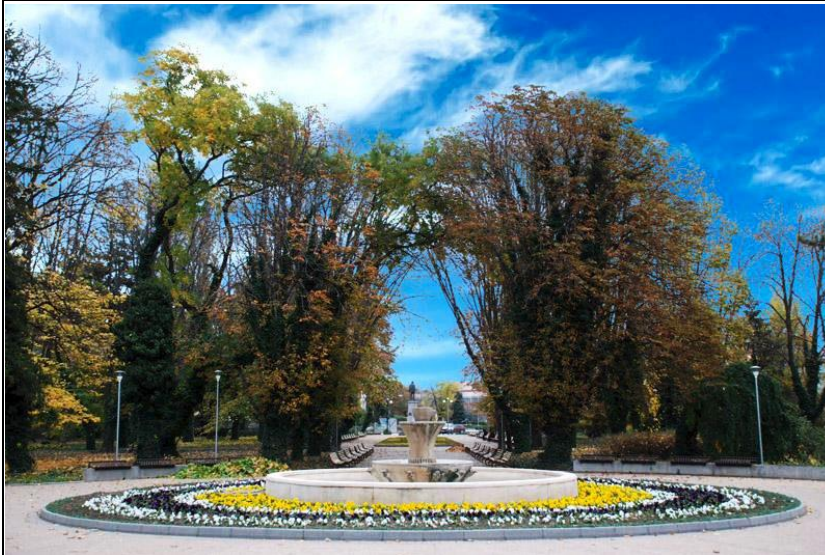
| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name of the heritage: | Rabbi Eliezer Papo's grave |
| Geographical position: | 44.123025, 27.268477 |
| Location: | Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, 23 KapitanKrystev str., Memorial complex |
| Thematic research cluster: | <i>Heritage defined by the socio-cultural life along the Danube</i> |
| Dominant character: | <i>tangible (cultural)</i> |
| Scale: | <i>object/building</i> |
| Category: | <i>place (creation of man)</i> |
| Ownership: | <i>private</i> |
| Type of protection: | <i>legally protected- owned by the Jewish community</i> |
| Present use: | <i>Services: cultural services</i> |
| Historical use(s): | <i>Other</i> |

Description of the heritage

Silistra is considered a sacred place for the orthodox Jews who fly to Silistra each year for pilgrimage on the grave of the Rabi Eliezer Papo (or Pele Yoetz), one of the 12 most honoured rabbis, who's grave is here. Considered a spokesman of the Sephardicmusar tradition, he also served the Jewish community of the area and during the Russian-Turkish war of 1829 saved local population from cholera, spreading in the camp of the Russian army. He was making quarantine belts and infiltrates for the sick people, before getting infected due to his proximity to them, and dying later.

Before his death Papo promised that whoever suffers and visits his grave with a prayer to God, it will be herd, and many believe it is true.

07_SILISTRA_23_Garden



Name of the heritage: Danube Garden - Silistra

Geographical position: 44.119937, 27.259448

Location: Bulgaria, Silistra 7500, Danube Garden

Thematic research cluster: *Heritage landscapes shaped by the Danube*

Dominant character: *natural*

Scale: *region/territory/district*

Category: *place (creation of man)*

Ownership: *municipal*

Type of protection: *legally protected*

Present use: *Public space*

Historical use(s): *Green areas*

Description of the heritage

Created over a century ago, the Danube Garden is considered to be one of the oldest Danube parks on the Balkans. Used first as a vegetable garden, the park was mentioned in a newspaper „Danube” in the 1870. At the end of the XX. c. the Park was declared as a natural landmark of a national importance because of the rare plant and tree species. In 2015 it was renovated by the Municipality and turned into one of the most modern and beautiful parks along the Danube river with a wide variety of tree species and flower-beds. On the main alley there are many benches, playgrounds, fountains and monuments. Nowadays it is a place for relaxation with a wonderful view of the river.