

# MUNICIPAL REPORT

## GIURGIU, Romania



PERIOD 3\_ 30.06.2018

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# 1. HISTORY

## 1.1. HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE CITY

The area around Giurgiu was densely populated at the time of the Dacians (1st century BC) as archeological evidence shows, and Burebista's capital was in this area (it is thought to be in Popești on the Argeș River). During Roman times this was the site of Theodorapolis, a city built by the Roman emperor Justinian (483-565). The city of Giurgiu was probably established in the 14th century as a port on the Danube by the Genoese merchant adventurers, who established a bank and traded in silks and velvets. One theory is that they called the city after the patron saint of Genoa, San Giorgio (St George), however Nicolaelorga disputes this theory, arguing that Giurgiu is just an old Romanian form of George. It was first mentioned in Codex Latinus Parisinus in 1395, during the reign of Mircea I of Wallachia, and was conquered by the Ottomans in 1420 as a way to control the Danube traffic. The Ottomans named the city Yergöğü, as if from yer 'earth' + gök 'sky,' but the name was probably given because of the similarity between the pronunciations of "(San) Giorgio" and "Yergöğü".

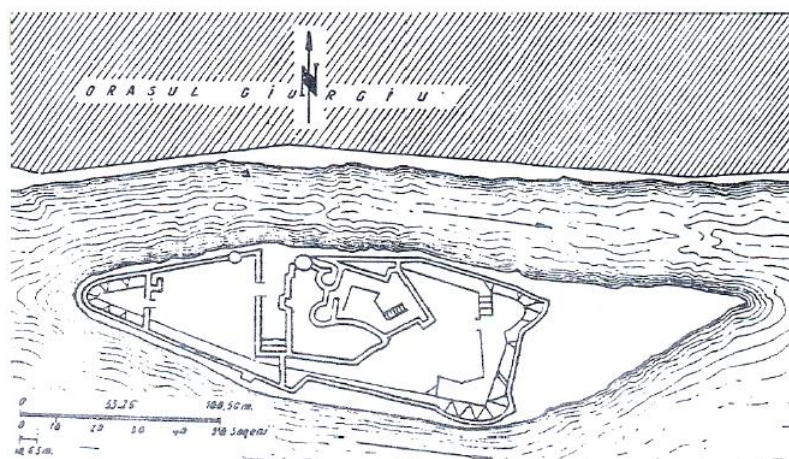
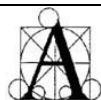


Figure 1. Map of Giurgiu Fortress in the Danube island, about 1650. Source> Public Archives, Romania

Conquered in the years 1417-1420, the city - with surrounding territory having an average radius of 10 km - was transformed into Ottoman Kaza (called improper "raia"). For 400 years he suffered countless sieges and destructions, being recaptured for short periods



by Dan al-II, Vlad Dracul, Vlad Tepes, Mihai Viteazul and Mihnea al-III. In the second half of the eighteenth century it was the main battle theater during the Russo-Austro-Turkish wars, the one from 1828-1829 leading to the return of the city to Wallachia<sup>1</sup>.

## 1.2. MEDIEVAL GIURGIU

During the Ottoman occupation, the town retained its urban life attributes, with elements specific to the Orient. It continued to be a military, administrative, judicial, customs and merchant place. From the few data we know so far, we know of the existence of a shipyard, a semi-buried Christian church, Turkish baths founded by MateiBasarab, inns and a well.<sup>2</sup> The first defense of the fair, a trench and a land plank for cannons, was made after 1659. In 1770, the Russian Staffel defeats the Turks in Giurgiu, burns the fortress, but the castle of San Giorgio remains unmatched. General Olitz in the years the following took the fortress again, but quickly abandoned the entire fortification, General Ponelman entered the other year, 1773 in the fortress of Giurgiu, but we see that in 1779, the San Giorgio Castle is still in the hands of the Turks, still better fortified. In 1807 the whole fortress of Giurgiu is seen as being recovered by the Turks and with all their efforts the Russians cannot retrieve it.

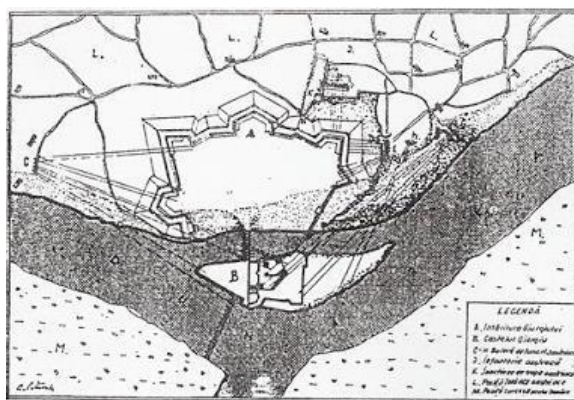


Figure 2. Giurgiu ottoman fortress after the Peace from KuciukKainargi, 1774. Source> Public Archives, Romania

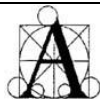
This situation causes the Turks to rebuild all the fortifications of the fortress with recruited people from the racial villages, for the mantels bringing stone south of the Danube. From this period it can be deduced that the Giurgiu Fortress comprised three rows of ditches, the nearest one, to the side of the stone-plated city, which brought a stone from the Danube. Towards the Danube, the fortress was surrounded by strong stone walls in which the Iron Gates

entrances, passing through the other side of the river. Three other gates connected with the rest of the territory, with Bucharest, as the most important road. The traces of the ditch in the middle and the trench from the outside, and some places filled with stone walls, are well known to us. This fortress did not fall during the battles of 1828-1829 together with the castle of San Giorgio, the handing over of the fort was long ago, after the end of the peace, in 1831, the Romanians being attributed only after all the walls had been demolished, all the ditches have closed.

During the Russian - Turkish war (1806 - 1812), Giurgiu is again the target of armed attacks. The city falls into the hands of the Russians, but the fortress can not be taken. After the peace in Bucharest (1812), the Turks gave for the first time greater importance to the fair near the fortress by stoning the closest ditch and raising a stone wall.

Another war, the Russian - Turkish war from 1828 to 1829, another moment in the development of the locality, in fact the moment when it can be said that the foundations of the present city are being established. In 1829, after the Ottomans' departure, the Russian officers drew up a noticeable sketch of Giurgiu (the fortress of the island, its fortification and its fairway with its ditches and defense walls). After the peace of Kuciuk Kainargi (1774) the Turks complete the fortress. Giurgiu is attacked again in 1790, this time by the Austrians, who fail to conquer the fortress. The town around the fortress is defended by a ditch, and there were narrow and unpaved streets in the enclosure, which were mostly wooden houses.

During the Russian - Turkish war (1806 - 1812), Giurgiu is again the target of armed attacks. The city falls into the hands of the Russians, but the fortress cannot be taken. After the peace in Bucharest (1812), the Turks gave for the first time greater importance to the fair near the fortress by stoning the closest ditch and raising a stone wall. Another war, the Russian - Turkish war from 1828 to 1829, another moment in the development of the locality, in fact the moment when it can be said that the foundations of the present city are being established.<sup>3</sup>



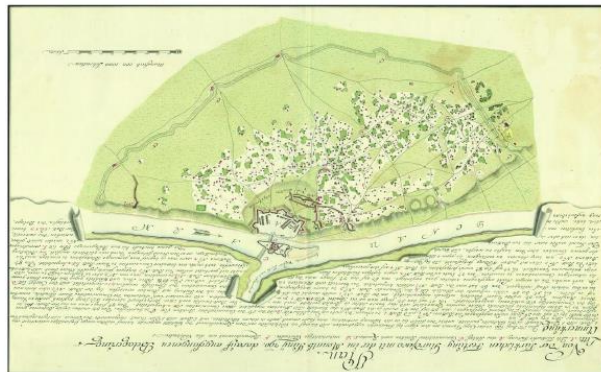


Figure 3 Map of Giurgiu Fortress in 1790. Source> Public Archives, Romania

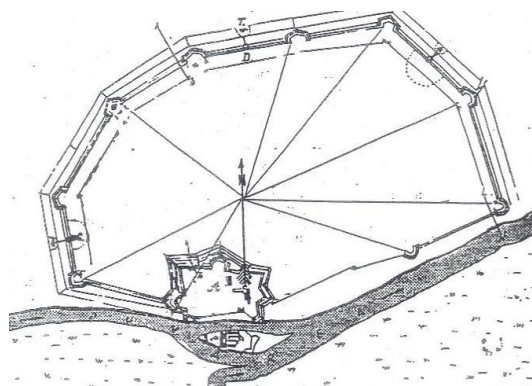


Figure 4 Map of the city and fortress realized by the Russian military, in 1829. Source> Public Archives, Romania

### 1.3. MODERN PERIOD AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION OF GIURGIU

In 1829, after the Ottomans' departure, the Russian officers drew up a noticeable sketch of Giurgiu (the fortress of the island, its fortification and its fairway with its ditches and defense walls).

The birth certificate of the city of Giurgiu can be considered the Office no. 83 of January 8, 1831, approving the "project for the beauties to be made in Giurgiu". At the base of the town's reconstruction, the topographic plan and leveling carried out in 1831 by the engineer Moritz von Ott. The town's Beautification Regulation, issued in 1836, was

intended to complement Moritz von Ott's plan and thus gave rise to the possibility of a unitary plan of measures in the street and building order.<sup>4</sup>

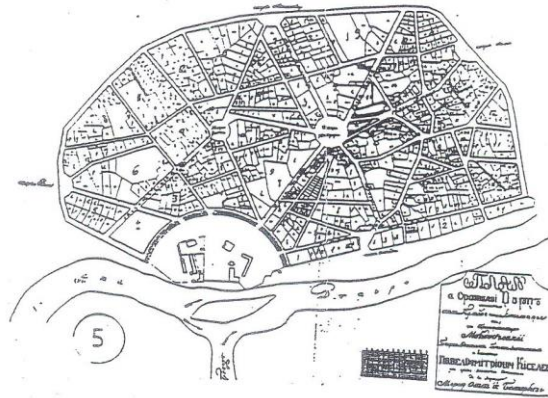


Figure 5 Map of Giurgiu realized in 1830 by ing. Moritz von Ott Source > Public Archives, Romania

As a result of the floods of 1840, the first embankment work that lasted between 1845-1846 was used. The town district was established in 1847, and this year there is a plan to increase the city by including the Smarda sludge in its surface (author Jul. Rbssderfer). Six new boulevards were formed in 1864 on the site of the old town ditch:

The realization of these boulevards and the parceling of the determined spaces thus constitute the second controlled extension of the city. The rigidity with which the city's rulers applied plans and regulations makes it possible today to be able to decipher the entire street network foreseen today in the plans of Moritz von Ott and Ed. Rbssderfer, except for the area of the old center and the section on Bucharest Highway between Ion Mairescu High School and Old Hospita.



Figure 6. Historical map of Giurgiu in the regional territory and the relation with Danube. Source> Public Archives, Romania

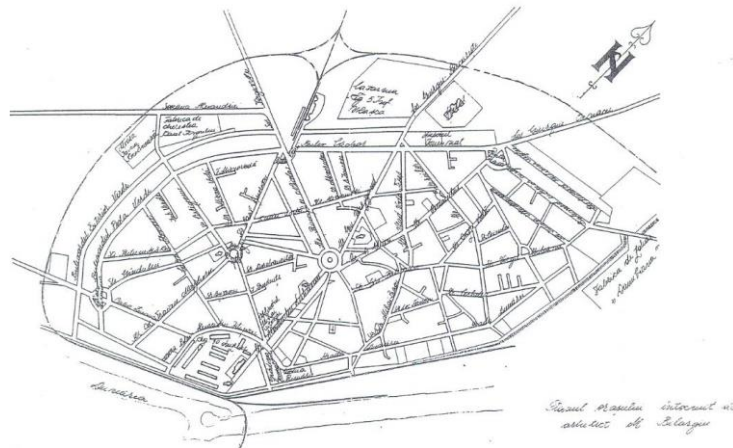


Figure 7. Map of Giurgiu streets network at 1864. Source> Public Archives, Romania

The evolutionary process of the city was marked in time by an increase in the surface that integrated the adjacent parts of the city from the north and northeast. In 1829 Russian officers execute the topographical plan of Giurgiu Fortress and the city plan of 1830 was developed by ing. Moritz von Ott. In 1864 - the city extends including the Smarda neighborhood.



For the urban perimeter to be shaped in 1922 by its delimitation by the railway with the two accesses to the harbor and the capture of water at the Smârda arm.

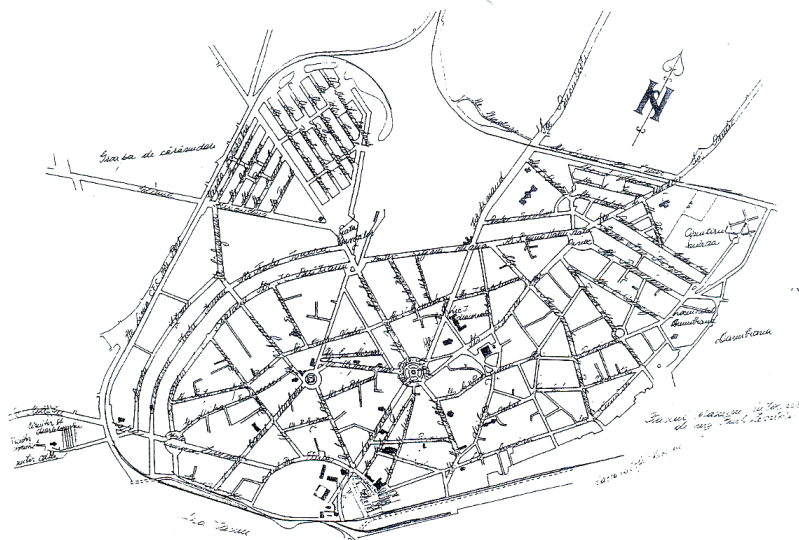


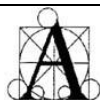
Figure 8 Map of the city in 1939 in which it appears the extension with the "Summer Theater" District. Source> Public Archives, Romania

## 2. SPACE

### 2.1. LOCATION AND SETTLEMENT NETWORK

The city of Giurgiu is located in the southern part of the Romanian country, on the left bank of the Danube, at the altitude of 23-26. Its territory is crossed by the parallel of 43°53' north latitude and the meridian of 25°58' eastern longitude. Old commercial node of the Danube, Giurgiu is located 64 km from Bucharest, at the intersection of important communication networks: road and rail on the European IV and IX corridors, as well as naval corridor- Giurgiu port being located on the pan-European VII corridor.

Giurgiu is a Rang II locality in the network of localities (municipality of county Giurgiu) and is an urban centre in the South Muntenia Region. According to the latest official data, the stable population of Giurgiu municipality is 61,353 inhabitants.



The Google coordinate for Giurgiu are: 43°53'56.8"N 25°57'54.9"E. In the logic of DANURB, the case study at Giurgiu is included in a zone defined in the Danube path, between Calarasi - Silistra (East) and Zimnicea (West).



Figure 9 Scheme showing the position of Giurgiu in the Danube regional context. Source> FU\_UAUM- master project 2018 – stud. Urb. Vacaru Vlad



Figure 10 The relation between the Danube axis and the main axis of development in the Romanian South territory. Source: adaptation from THE AXIS OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT PLOIESTI – BUCHAREST - GIURGIU - STRUCTURAL AXIS OF THE SOUTH OF ROMANIA THE DEVELOPMENT, UAUM-CCPEC- 2013.

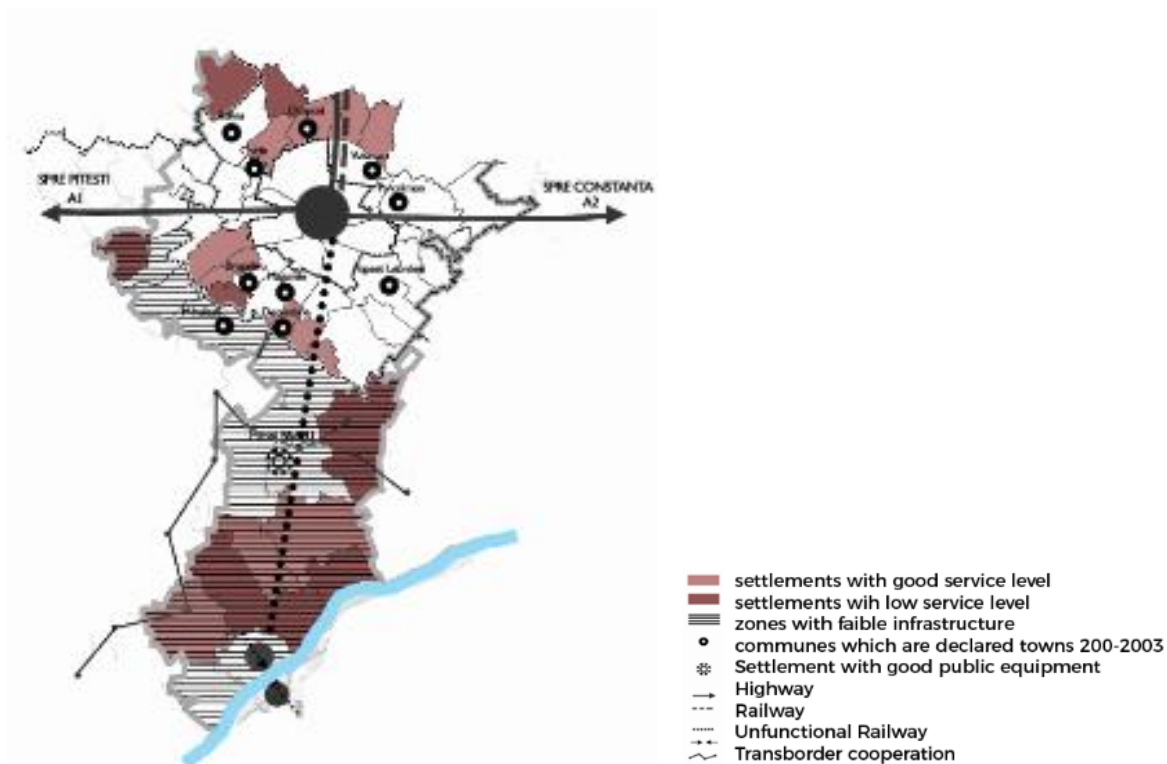


Figure 11 Study map of the accessibility and settlements network of the region Giurgiu Ruse. Source> FU\_UAUM- master project 2018 – stud. Urb. Vacaru Vlad

## 2.2. ACCESILBILITY

Giurgiu is an important Danube port on the transport corridor no. VII Danube - Canal Rinn -Mein-Dunau, being bound by the river by 9 countries as well the Black Sea and the North Sea. The pan-European railroad, starting from Ostende (Belgium), passes through Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Bucharest, Giurgiu, Ruse, Sofia, Istanbul and via Thessaloniki, connects with Athens. Between Giurgiu and Ruse is the only bridge over the Danube between Romania and Bulgaria, which was built between 1952-1954 and was symbolically called "Friendship Bridge"<sup>5</sup>.

The car accessibility of Giurgiu at the moment is good, by reporting to Bucharest, but from a regional point of view it can be improved and could represent a real opportunity for urban development, due to its location on a very important development axis for the Southern part of Romania: the Ploiești - Bucharest - Giurgiu structural axis - a connector for other significant axes for Southern Romania such as: the west - east one from Craiova to Bucharest

and Constanța (Black Sea), the Eastern diagonal Bucharest - Iasi (Moldova) axis, and the Southern Danube axis part of the 7th Pan-European transport corridors.

*From a good connection to the TEN-T network and in particular to the Rhine-Danube Corridor (component of the TEN-T core network) benefit the major capital cities along the Danube: Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, Belgrad, and Bucharest (in the river's wider area of influence). (fig.1) The rest of the along-Danube smaller localities benefit from good European accessibility only to the extent they are well connected, by good routes and effective regional transport, to these major transport hubs – cities, especially to their stations on European transport routes (TEN-T railway stations, airports, ports) and to highways.*

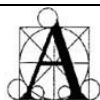
*The accessibility of the Danube localities at national and regional level depends on the quality of the national and regional roads and transport networks, infrastructure and services, which at its turn depends on the stage of the Transport Policy development of each country (UCL, 2018). According to the findings of the TRANSDANUBE (2014) study, the accessibility is generally good in the countries on the western, upstream course of the river, and lesser in the countries on the eastern, downstream part of its course.*

*The local accessibility of the natural and cultural heritage and of the other objectives of touristic interest depends on the quality of the overall management in the Danubian localities, but also on the existence of a specific component addressing the touristic mobility. The latter is generally either poorly developed either non-existent as an integrated, coherent, efficient touristic mobility scheme, while the specific offer for the trips with touristic purpose is generally poor and fragmented.*

*In the TRANSDANUBE study, a SWOT analysis focused on mobility, transport and accessibility on the Danube Corridor highlighted specific strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats:*

*Strengths: "Most of the identified strengths deal with the public transport: a good public transport system, the existing railway infrastructure and railway connections and services. Good bicycle infrastructure and other aspects of bicycle traffic are mentioned more often by regions at Danube's upper section, while regions along the lower sections see port infrastructure and shipping services as their strengths."*

*Weaknesses: "Bad road conditions, missing road connections and highways or inadequate connections to international nodes, especially for the localities along the lower section of Danube River are weaknesses. (...) In the field of public transport the most important weaknesses are the low quality of public transport (vehicles, maintenance of stations, information etc.) as well as the condition of the existing railway infrastructure. (...) The main organizational problem is a lack of cooperation between the stakeholders."*



Opportunities: "The geo-economic position is a major opportunity for the Danube region. Pan European Corridors in the region offers additional opportunities. Transnational/cross-border projects are seen as opportunities for the development of the transport system."

Threats: "The popularity of individual transport is a main threat for sustainable mobility. (...) Missing infrastructure (especially missing cross-border connections) or bad condition of national roads is seen as a drawback in international competition".<sup>6</sup>

In addition, the SUMP - Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan, the new tool recommended by the European Commission (2013a), for mobility planning, is a recently created opportunity to improve accessibility(ies). Also, through programmatic documents and specific programs, European Commission supports a paradigm shift in mobility, oriented towards improving accessibility while properly addressing the requirements for urban living quality and environmental protection. The emphasis is put on the modal shift towards reducing the share of car-use (pollutant and intensive space-user mode), increasing the share of public transport, of non-motorized travels (on foot, by bicycle) and of other, alternative modes (eg car-sharing, bike-sharing, car-rental) (Negulescu M.H., 2011a)



Figure 12 Connectivity to TEN-T of the big cities along Danube. Source>Negulescu, M.-H.- Connectivity along Danube, study, unpublished, 2018

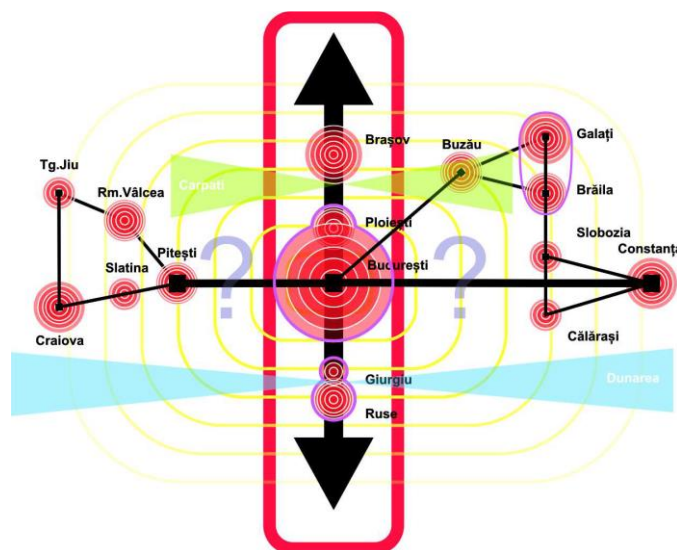


Figure 13 Longitudinal and transversal relations of the PBG Axis in the south of the country. Source: adaptation from THE AXIS OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT PLOIESTI - BUCHAREST - GIURGIU - STRUCTURAL AXIS OF THE SOUTH OF ROMANIA THE DEVELOPMENT, UAUIM-CCPEC- 2013.

From the analysis realized in other strategic documents- as the Strategic Concept Bucharest 2035 (<http://www.csb2035.ro/>) as can be seen from the figure 12, the twin cities Giurgiu-Ruse are proposed to be major urban poles. Because of their national / regional importance, these twin-cities have to co-operate with all main and secondary poles in order to coherently develop the whole cross-border region.

Due to the location of the Giurgiu-Ruse twin cities (at one end of the axis Ploiesti - Bucharest-Giurgiu), all the spatial planning documentations achieved so far at the national and regional level suggest a specialization of these two poles by capitalizing on the most important distinctive competence: location on both sides of the Danube River. The implication for Giurgiu Ruse micro-region is quite important, and it seeks several aspects:

- Connectivity in the territorial system of roads, railways, bridges, etc
- Connectivity in the system of cities and urban poles
- The integration into economic concept of re-balancing the North and the South parts of Romania / Bucharest region- imposing new developing inputs for the South territory (less developed)
- The connectivity in terms of natural habitats and natural biodiversity coming from the Danube Corridor and related important natural areas as Comana Natural Park

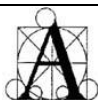
- The re-cohesion of landscapes- rural, agricultural, natural and urban- in order to redefine a territorial identity, and overpass the difficulties coming with the post-industrial landscapes (still remaining to re-integrate into the Danube overall landscape)

### 2.3. URBAN STRUCTURE AND LANDUSE

The present functional structure of the city reiterates only a small patch of the historical one. This was very intimately linked to the ethnic and religious structure of the inhabitants. Giurgiu, as the last "bridgehead" of Christendom, includes almost thirty ethnics with stable representation. Giurgiu was characterized as an ethnic mosaic, with Armenians, Greeks, Macedonians, Albanians, Serbs, Turks, Bulgarians, Italians, Polish, Jews, French, Ukrainians, Germans, Czechs, Hungarians, Gagauz, Russians, Gypsies, Ruthenians and other nations. and Semites. Some have come from the south, under certain conditions and moments, others in the post-liberation period, coming from central Europe, more as a result of the new economic (commercial and industrial) blast, commodity exchanges being the essential part of the development of capitalism in our country . Many of the arrivals here have adapted to the city's lifestyle - in the definition of which they participated directly; they have founded families (often mixed) and eventually became naturalized. Thus, in Giurgiu, the process of "globalization" can be considered as beginning in 1403 and defined after 1829.

Between 1831 and 1832, the systematization of the city of Giurgiu was elaborated and carried out - in a concentric radial system around the Clock Tower, developed by the engineer Moritz von Ott. Thus, prosperity and the continuous development of the city, from all points of view, start from the center of the city - Clock Tower.

Giurgiu Municipality has a total area of 52.3 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 30.5 km<sup>2</sup> represents intravilan land, and 21.98 km<sup>2</sup>, extra-urban land. The agricultural area is 17,5 km<sup>2</sup>, totaling 16,64 km<sup>2</sup> of arable land, 0,06 km<sup>2</sup> of orchards and nurseries, 0,7 km<sup>2</sup> of vineyards and vineyard nurseries and 0,1 km<sup>2</sup> of pastures. The forest fund is 6.65 km and the municipality has 0.84 km<sup>2</sup> of green spaces, of which the public parks and gardens occupy an area of 0.1 km<sup>2</sup>.



Private property represents 97.1% of the inhabited area of the municipality, and the state property is 2.9%.

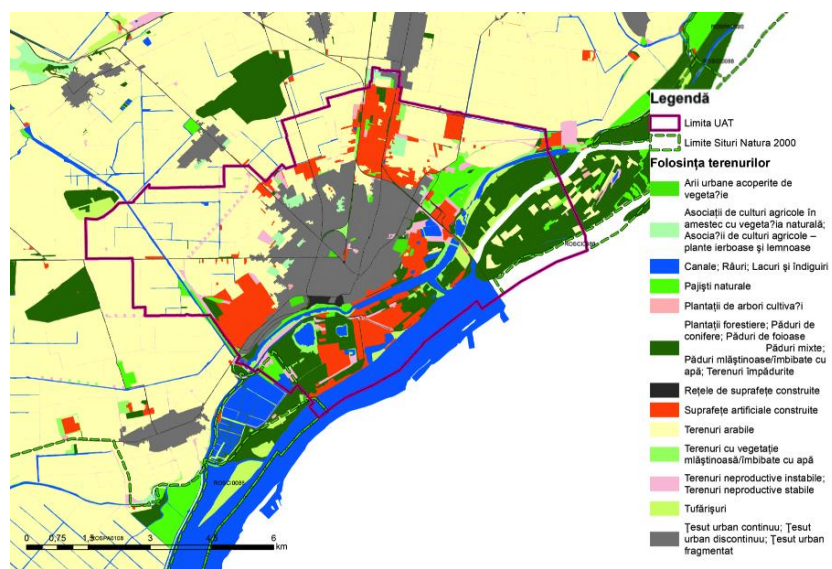


Figure 14. Main urban structure and land uses of Giurgiu city . Source>Study map within amster level project \_ FU-UAUIM, sem.2/ 2018>stud.urb. Ghita Cristian

After 1989, the turning point for the whole national economy, the county and local economy was marked by the disappearance of the great industrial capacities in the communist period, and the field was reconfigured by the emergence of smaller, market-oriented enterprises.

It is worth mentioning that, traditionally, the city is well-known in the field of shipbuilding (discontinued in 1998 and resumed in 2003), metallurgy, chemistry and machine building, but also in the textile and clothing, food and metal industries, in the production of building materials or in the field of services, these being the reference. Between 2004 and 2008, as in the whole country, and in Giurgiu, there was a period of economic development, but, since 2009, there has been a decline in the economic sector, a decline which is also manifesting today as a result of the global economic crisis. Thus, if at the end of 2010 there were 8,145 economic agents in Giurgiu municipality (of which: 30.06%, 37.83%, construction 12.98%, industry 8.15% and agriculture 10, 99%), in 2014 there were also 3,291 active economic agents on the territory of the locality.



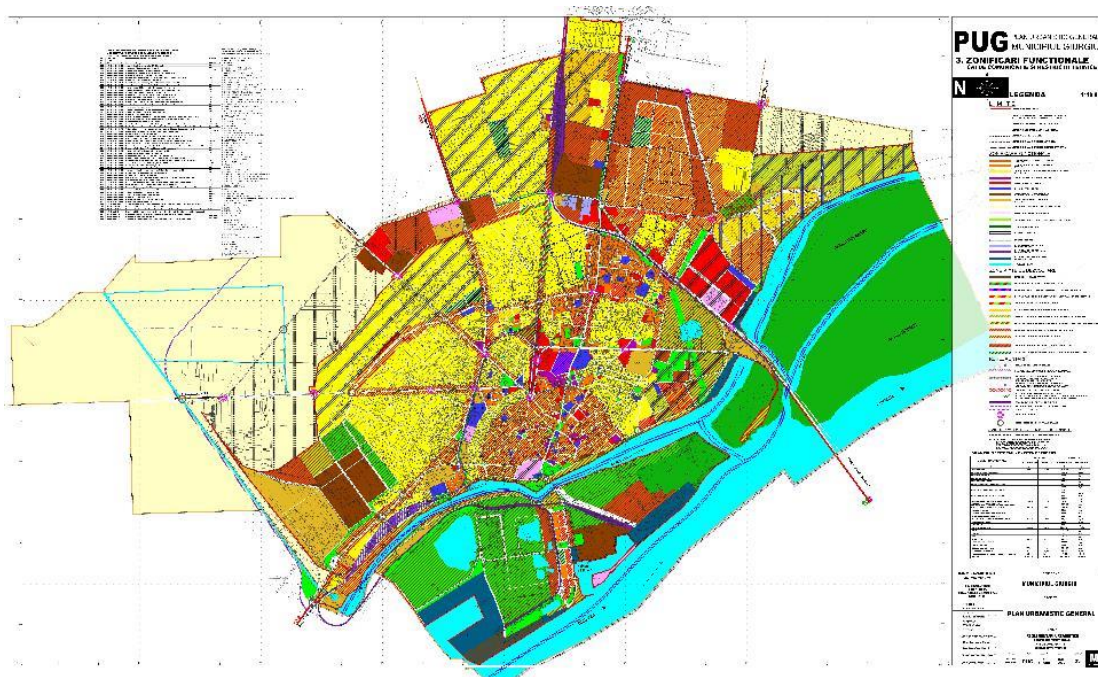


Figure 15 Land use map of Giurgiu within the current General Urban Development Plan. Source><http://www.primariagiurgiu.ro>

## 2.4. LANDSCAPE VALUES

- Macro-landscape\_Context

The context in which the landscape patterns in the Giurgiu region can be differentiated offers several variables derived from: the dynamics in the field of agriculture, the negative situation of irrigations, the dynamics of growth or contraction of urban localities, the declining industrial areas, the floods, the natural areas, the wetlands, the density of infrastructure road and railway, etc. In particular, however, it can be said that the agricultural landscape is a predominantly quantitative one at regional level, with specific microclimate cultures and the Danube meadow.

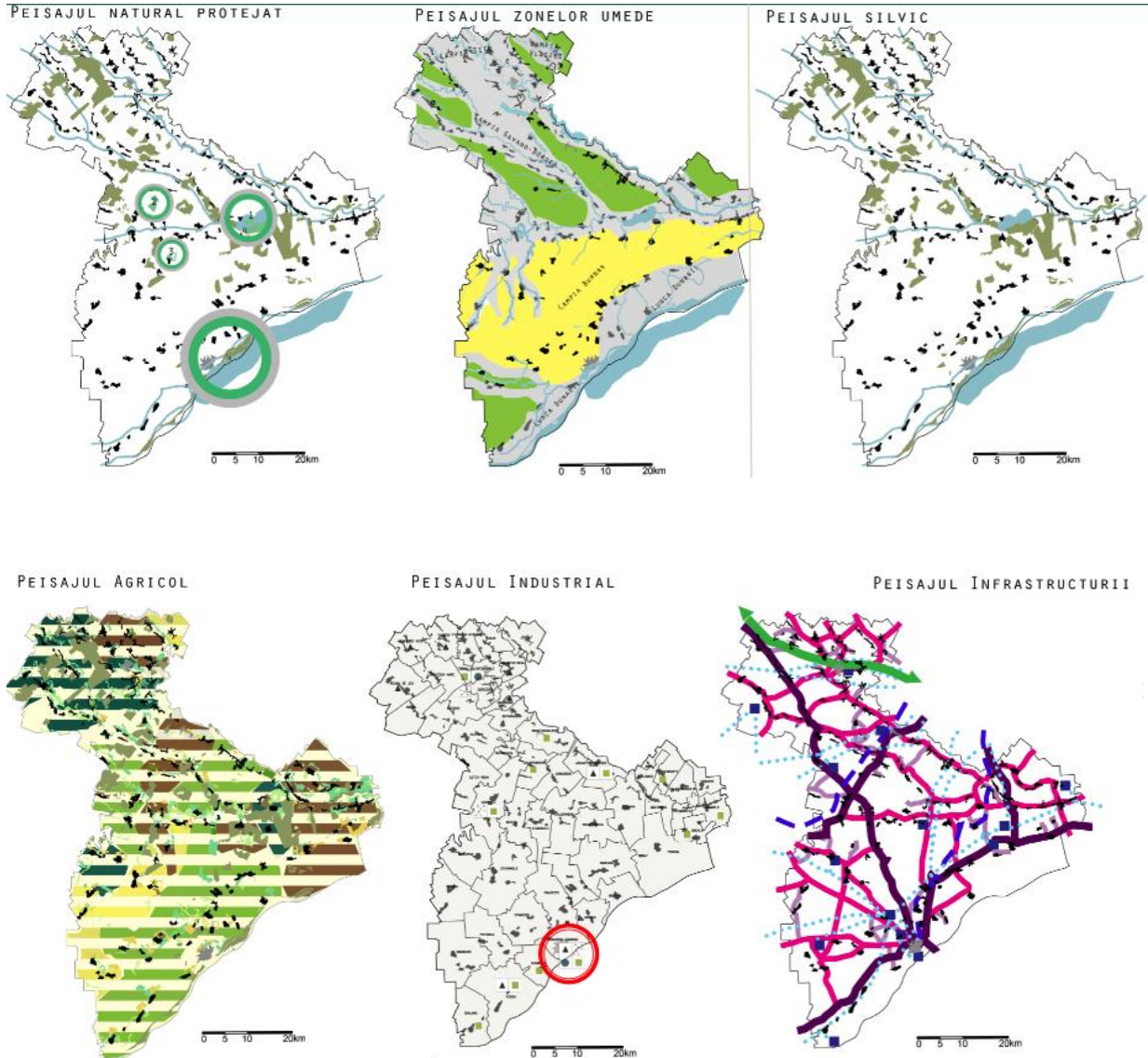
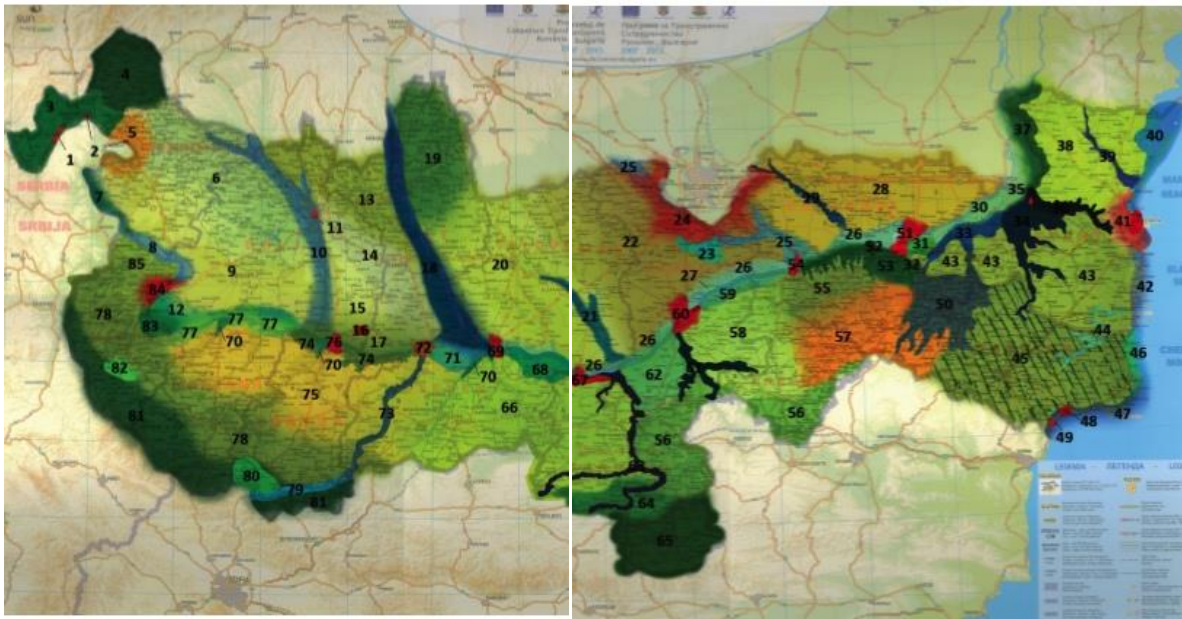


Figure 16 Overview map of different landscape typologies of Giurgiu region.

- Landscape typologies

The specific typology of Giurgiu landscapes is comprehensive and applies, in our approach, not only functional or land use criteria, but also by differentiating criteria according to the perception type such as:

- Perceived / physical limits due to: relief elements, vegetation plans, configuration of the built frame, presence of the islands
- Points of circular views or depth visual field,
- Axis for targeting landscape perception that leads to sequential linear sequencing



P. 22 / LANDSCAPE ATLAS / VALUING LANDSCAPE OF THE BORDER ROMANIA-BULGARIA

VALUING LANDSCAPE OF THE BORDER ROMANIA-BULGARIA / LANDSCAPE ATLAS / P. :

Figure 17.Excerpts from the LANDSCAPE ATLAS - LANDSCAPES IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTER ASSESMENT IN THE ROMANIA - BULGARIA CROSS BORDER AREA, showing the Landscape Units

<http://www.spatial.mdrap.ro/files/Project%20results/Work%20Package%206/Metrodology%20Landscapes.pdf>

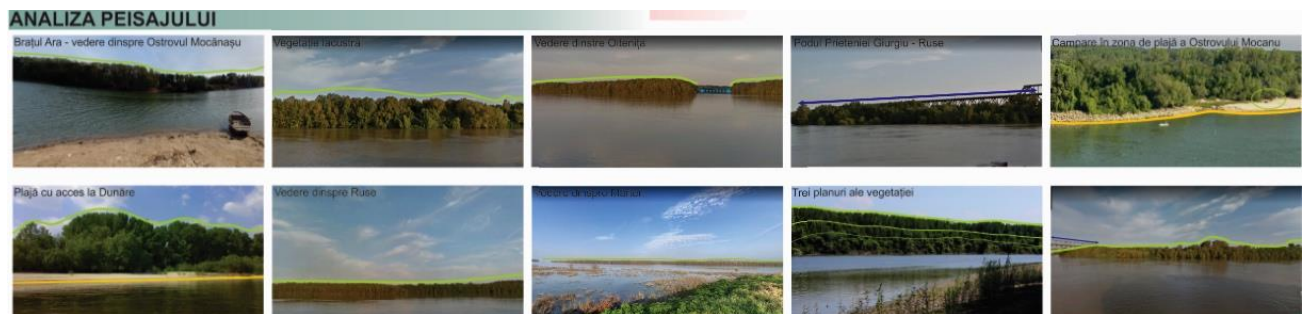


Figure 18 Different specific natural landscapes around Giurgiu with different perception. Source> project of stud.urbGrigore Elena, Master level, year 2/ sem2\_2018. FU\_UAUIM

- Natural landscapes

The concepts of "natural heritage" and "natural landscapes" in the Danube landscapes

"(...) the values of natural heritage are closely interwoven with the cultural heritage values, the tangible and intangible heritage are blended together, and the past is attended in the present. It was the diversity of Danube natural landscapes which has enabled evolvement of the diverse cultural landscapes along the Danube. However, the human influence during the landscape transformation and development processes often led also to losses of natural values in the Danube landscapes, and the needs to preserve these values become more urgent.

The World Heritage Convention links together the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. The Convention recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. According the Convention the following shall be considered as "natural heritage": natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation; natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty"<sup>7</sup>.



Figure 19. Natura 2000 areas (with green) in the Giurgiu region. Source> study map of FU- UAUM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Urb.Ghita Cristian.



Figure 20. Bird and habitats directive according to Natura 2000, source:THELANDSCAPE ATLAS - LANDSCAPES IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTER ASSESSMENT IN THE ROMANIA - BULGARIA CROSS BORDER AREA  
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## 3. CULTURAL CAPITAL AND HERITAGE

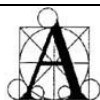
### 3.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TANGIBLE HERITAGE

- Architecture & art heritage

Most of the architectural values are concentrated in the area of the city after 1830, in the perimeter of the former walls (Clock Tower, St. Nicholas Church - 1830, St. George Church - 1840, Church of the Holy Trinity - 1864, Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary - 1852, Annunciation (Greek) - 1864, Ion Zalomit School - 1868, today Ion Vinea Cultural Center. With a few exceptions in areas such as St. George's Square, Stefan cel Mare Street, MirceaelBatran Street, C.F. Giurgiu City, the objectives of architectural value are dispersed throughout this area, grouping two, three, at most four, but few enough to be declared as architectural ensembles. A mention must be made of the industrial patrimony at the border (Cara, Beer factory - decommissioned, BizetzBridge) or outside the historical area (Shipyard, Sugar factory - decommissioned, ferry-boat facility, etc.).<sup>8</sup>

On the territory of Giurgiu Mountain there are:

- 2 archaeological sites - Giurgiu Fortress - LMI code GR-I-s-A-14756 and Archaeological Site from Giurgiu, point "Malu Roșu" - LMI code GR-I-s-A-14757
- 74 monuments and architectural ensembles
- 8 public historic art/ mnemonic pieces (statues, etc)



Some of the architectural values, taken together with other valuable elements from the urban point of view, determine areas of architectural and urban heritage: Union Square and Nicolas DrocBarcian;

- Parc Street - George Cosbuc, HristovBotev str., General Berthelot str., Port of Episcopate,
- NicolaeBălcescu str., Tabia str., Str.
- Sugar Factory, with housing and social sports facilities;
- Old shipyard buildings and ferry-boot facility with its train station;
- The Ramadan Passenger Port with its quay.

For the architectural and urbanistic assemblages, a notable exception is Gara Street, an area in which the Communist Party intervened very little.

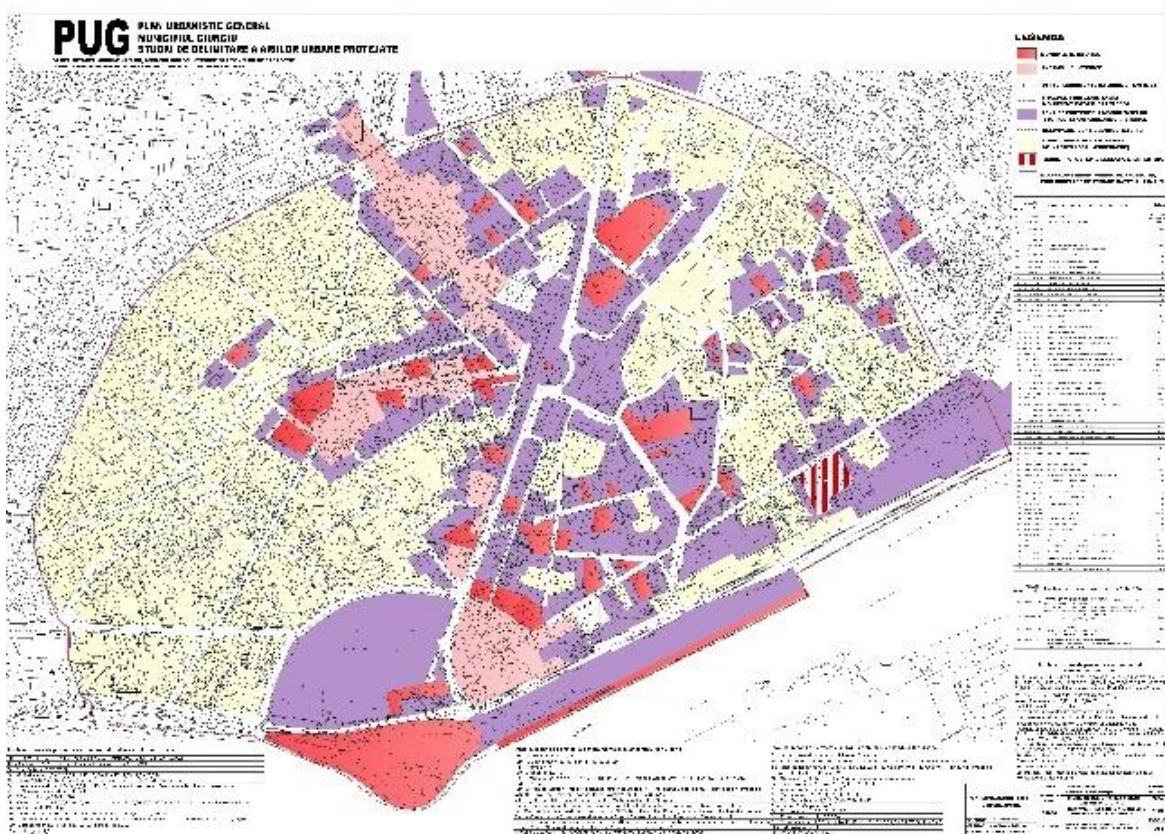


Figure 21. Excerpts from the official map of protection of tangible heritage in Giurgiu . Key: with red – historical monuments, with pink- historic assemblies, with violet- protected area of monuments and historic sites, red line- the limit of the protected area for local heritage.

- Archeological heritage

After some occasional excavations we can delimit the following areas with archaeological potential:

- the archaeological site (20,000 I - X century AD) with an open yard located in the area of MalulRosu on DC 25 Giurgiu - Oinacu, by its special value is a site of national importance, having the code LMI 2010: GR - IsA-14757;

- Giurgiu Fortress (MirceaelBatran) - LMI 2010: GR-I-s-A-14756;
- the Corniş area - the high terrace between the Smârda Cemetery and the Ales Park for the Bronze and Dacian Ages;

- the territory between the former walls of the city and the feudal age;<sup>9</sup>



Figure 22 Protected architectural assembly in Giurgiu, cf. official list of monuments and sites, <http://www.cultura.ro/lista-monumentelor-istorice>

- Memorial heritage

The buildings that are to be protected or to be used for memorial reasons are directly connected with the important personalities directly connected with the city of Giurgiu. These objectives are: Memorial of soldiers from the First World War, Dr. Alexandru Vianu House, N.N. Condescu and D. Varbanescu House - Memorial Values. The buildings are added monuments of public memorial value: The hero alley with the 23 memorial busts for the heroes of the First World War.



Figure 23 memorial values of tangible heritage at Giurgiu, historic statues (Diana, and Apollo/ Belvedere – 1897) source: *The Hystorical Study of Giurgiu Evolution, as part of General Development Plan of Giurgiu, 2013, authors: Arh. Aurelloan BOTEZ - expert MCC, arh. Anne Marie GACICHEVICI, ist. Dana Gabriela DUMITRESCU, p22*

### 3.2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects, architectures. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as *oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe* or the *knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts*. While fragile, intangible cultural heritage is an important factor in maintaining cultural diversity in the face of growing globalization. An understanding of the intangible cultural heritage of different communities helps with intercultural dialogue, and



encourages mutual respect for other ways of life. The importance of intangible cultural heritage is not the cultural manifestation itself but rather the wealth of knowledge and skills that is transmitted through it from one generation to the next. The social and economic value of this transmission of knowledge is relevant for minority groups and for mainstream social groups within a State, and is as important for developing States as for developed ones.<sup>10</sup> According to the main source, the intangible heritage should be:

- *Traditional, contemporary and living at the same time:*
- *Inclusive:*
- *Representative*
- *Community-based*

The immaterial heritage is present through a series of local stories, sayings, or rituals, some of which are listed in UNESCO's patrimony.

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: Chimpati, 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: Chimpati, 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.

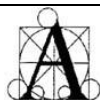
- The International Theatre Festival: Organized in September – October every year for the cities on the Danube, it aims to attract the public and to know the repertoire of the participating theatres

- 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.

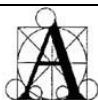


- Sarbatoarea bujorului" (the peony festival):

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

From local, community based stories, we've discovered saying ("I'll hit you as you'll hear the dogs from Giurgiu"), for which most interpretations are violent and refer to a beating or a serious threat to beating. The expression is of literary origin, but no one can say exactly when it first appeared: we find it in the work of writer I.L. Caragiale, in the drama "A Stormy Night". However, the story and the explanations of respondents within the questionnaire is related to the fact that during the Ottoman occupation, the sheep of Romanian peasants were taken out of the country by the Turks, passing to Giurgiu, so that, while the sheep left by boat (or, in another variant, on the frozen Danube, by foot) the companion dogs stayed on the Giurgiu shore, and strongly barking for their flocks.

Among the elements of universal intangible heritage in the Giurgiu area, we mention Căluşului ritual - 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>.



Also, we can mention at this topic:

- Rituals related to orthodox religion which is in majority in Giurgiu, as well as in Romania
- Agricultural crafts and knowledge, especially related to the soil and water nature in the plain of Danube, with extreme weather conditions
- Historical stories related to communism and/ or Second World War, royalty, etc
- Food traditions and habits
- Poetry related to Danube in works of modern and contemporary poets.
- Contemporary reference related to MirceaDinescu, a poet and a political personality with an important role during the 1989 revolution which developed a cultural hub at Cetate (<http://portcetate.ro>)



Figure 24 Calusului Ritual. <http://www.muzeultaranuluiroman.ro/conferinte/?p=37>



Figure 25 Traditional Romanian blouse from Giurgiu region. <http://www.muzeultaranuluiroman.ro/conferinte/?p=37>



Figure 26 Traditional Danube specific food based on fish- "Bors de peste", from Ostrov, Derwent Monastery, <http://www.antenatelor.ro/vrem-sa-stii/reteta-zilei/29546-ciorba-de-pe%C8%99te-ca-la-manastirea-dervent-re%C8%99Bete-romane%C8%99ti.html>

### 3.3. GENERAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF HERITAGE

The concentration of natural resources, material patrimony and their tangency with the main directions of road and rail access, Giurgiu at the county level presents a mosaic structure of the attractiveness, and at the local level, points of polarizations within the central area and along the Danube shore.

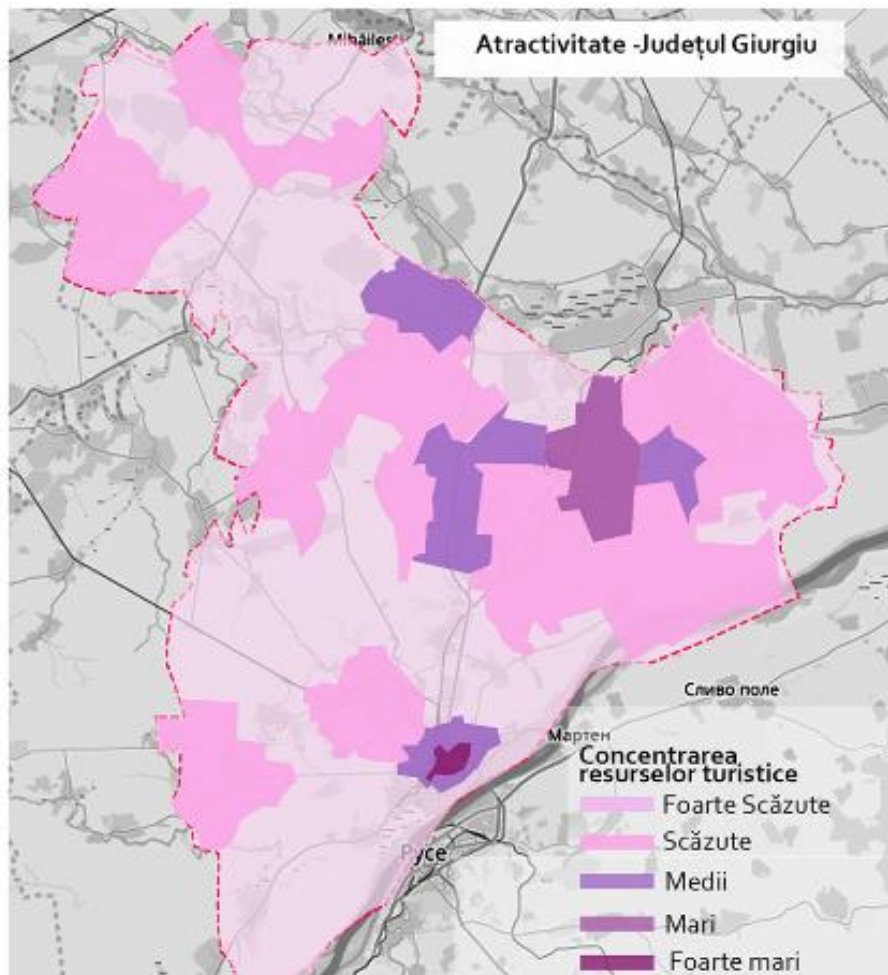


Figure 27 Touristic resources concentration at the level of Giurgiu County and Municipality, source> students work, master level. Sem. II, 2018, FU\_UAUM.

SWOT analysis of general attractiveness in Giurgiu related to Danube

**Strength**

- Rapid accessibility in relation to Bucharest
- Rich architecture heritage with interesting assemblies (streets, places)
- Several landmarks as Clock Tower
- Natural areas in the very proximity of the city
- The archeological site of the Fortress

**Opportunity**

- Multiple possibilities of transforming and developing the ex- industrial sites situated near Danube
- Trans- border cooperation programs and projects as DANURB, which offer necessary openings and knowledge about the endogenous potential of development
- Possible re-nature areas (with minimum effort) near Danube shore ("Groapa de cenusa", Zona "Vama")

**Weakness**

- Lack of interest and negative attitude from the inhabitants regarding the city's development
- Bad accessibility on railway at regional level, and a bad state of some railway station
- Lack of public amenities, especially cultural ones
- Bad condition of public space and public accessibility on the Danube shore
- Not enough developed green infrastructure / system
- Not enough well implemented urban regulation (noncertified buildings etc)

**Threat**

- Continuous degradation of architecture monuments, mnemonic pieces of arts, and historical architectural assemblies.
- Loss of the potential for the available land, for developing cultural / social public amenities
- Increasing of polluting of soil and water on ex-industrial sites by uncontrolled domestic garbage



### 3.4. HERITAGE RESOURCES FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF DANUBE – identification


Considering the intention to identify the less visible, obsolete or unexploited local heritage in order to be used for shaping a veritable Danube cultural brand, the working methodology specifically includes techniques or tactics such as: visual identification of the territory, Q&A sessions, critical debates on specific topic, developing concepts and scenarios dealing with unsolved problems, imaging design solutions.

The workshop developed at Giurgiuinnov. 2017 recommends approaching through simulative instruments, action-reaction-type, guided interviews, co-participation at organizing events, in order to test and maximize the implication of locals and stakeholders to the valorization of local heritage.

Starting from a wider approach of Danube's basin within its regional territory, the workshop proposes **customized interventions strategies and punctual pilot-actions on the 4 following thematic clusters:**

1. THE REGIONAL DANUBE AND THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
2. THE DANUBE URBAN RIVERSIDE
3. ART & ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE ALONG THE DANUBE
4. THE DANUBE RELATED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

There have been identified a number of categories of places and potentially exploited heritage resources for cultural purposes developing.

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
|             | <p><b>1. Disaffected industrial sites, railroads, centrals etc. which are not anymore in use and which have a conversion/regeneration potential</b></p>  |
| <p>1.1.</p> | <p><b>Disaffected industrial sites-</b> e.g. Former chemical compound, 1 and 2 platform, The shipyard, former Army Bread factory, Former Sugar factory. Former chemical cleaning (Sârguința), S.C.U.T., Victoria chemical/ plastic products, etc</p>  |

1.2. **Not finished or abandoned structures** (blocks of flats – Steaua Dunării, bl. 113, Former ASCO, House situated on Nicolae Bălănescu nr. 53 street, The former Planning Institute)



1.3 **Unused Railroads territory** (Siloz – Slobozia, Belt (ash pit) – free area, Free area – harbour, Giurgiu – Grădiştea Railway station, Giurgiu railway station city - depot and water tower)



1.4 **Buildings without functional machinery- thermal heating points in collective housing districts** (PT 18 – Vlad Ţepeş str., PT 13 – V. Alecsandri str., PT 15 – CFR road, PT 16 – Libertăţii str., etc)

The majority are concessioned or in course of concessioning towards private investors, these changing their destination into commercial spaces and services.



2 **Open Spaces with potential of landscape improvement** – be it as green spaces or as pedestrian paths/ places

2.1. **Unused public land** – unlandscaped parks, squares, etc- e.g. Park – Apollo in Belvedere (Parcului str. with Episcopiei str. crossing).



2.2 **Open space near infrastructure** – e.g. Tabiei wall., Bizetz bridge, Căprioara roundabout (Gării place crossing), Orient place (located at the intersection of the streets Tudor Vladimirescu, Soarelui and Păcii) – it is an old place of encounter of the former merchants, Land near the police, vis-a-vis of the hospital – presently it hosts different walking events (circus, fairs etc.), Green space next to Digului str.





**2.3. Unused privat land inside of some big former industrial equipments** - e.g. Green space MOL gas station - located close to the Triumf statue, at the entrance in the city, can be improved as rest place for transiting tourists, Green space next to the Direction of Population Evidence, Harbour cliff, Gheorghiță Valley - green space located behind the railroad - Cărămidari area. Green spaces next to the old blocks of flats in the area Oinac/ Unirii, Green space next to Camachanel, Marina harbour, Old Beach.



**2.4. Wetlands and forestry, state land** -e.g. Veriga lake - hydrobiological vestige of the former Verigachanel, presently self standing lake, carrier of a series of local legends.



**3 Architecture objects which are not listed but which could/should be**

- The Monument of the French Army of the Danube - Alei Park
- The Water Tower
- The Railway station Giurgiu city (depot and water tower )
- The Railway station Giurgiu North
- House - headquarters of the Social-Democratic Party
- Alexandriei road - PopaFlorea road - milestone - artifact of the former boundary of the city.



**4 Places where the community developes specific local activities (fishing, spontaneous leisure, fairs etc) - in Giurgiu or the surroundings**

**4.1. Fairs:** e.g. Next to Tineretului park - rag fair + car fair, MihaiViteazul Park (Christmas tree, lighiging of the holiday decorations, small shows), Alei Park (shows, events for 1st of June etc., street theatre), pedestrian street (in weekend) MirceacelBătrân (shows, events for 1st of June etc., street theatre), land near the police station , plateau of the Theatre Tudor Vianu, Obor - Ghizdarului (private property) , etc



4.2 **Fishing:**e.g. Ash pit, Camachanel, Foot of the Friendship Bridge, Lake of the heard – Giurgiu North, LIDL Lake, Bălănoaiei/Pictor Grigorescu Lake, Marina Harbour



4.3. **Spontaneous leisure** – e.g. Cama chanel (jogging, cycling, hydrocycling), Steaua Dunării Park (jogging, cycling), Alei Park (walking, jogging), Foot of the Friendship Bridge (beach, relax, grill), Gostinu beach, Old Beach (beach, relax, grill).



## 4. TOURISM

### 4.1. TOURISM ATTRACTIVENESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Among the sights of interest in the city of Giurgiu we mention:

- the ruins of the Giurgiu Citadel, built by the Genoese in the 19th century.
- the 14th century and Tabia's wall, the city's defense of sec. XIVth century;
- the Museum of the History,
- the Clock Tower,
- monuments of war heroes and Frenchmen soldiers fallen in the First World War,
- The Cathedral "Assumption of the Virgin",
- The Church "Ascension of the Lord" and the "Annunciation" (where the original interior painting is preserved made by famous Romanian painter Gheorghe Tătărăscu).
- The Mausoleum of the Heroes.
- The Alei Park



*Figure 28. Giurgiu- Mausoleum of Heroes, It is located in the city of Giurgiu, on Bulevardul București, nr. 18 B, in the cemetery "Eternity". The Mausoleum is listed on the Historical Monuments List. Together with the church "Ascension of God" it forms a representative historical ensemble for this area.<sup>11</sup>*

In Giurgiu city there is a number of 8 hotels and 3 guest houses, and about 20 restaurants and bars. The total amount of accommodation place

In Giurgiu County there are 18 accommodation establishments – from which 9 motels, 3 hotels, 1 hostel, 5 guesthouses. Of these receiving units, most are located in the urban area (Giurgiu 6, Mihăilești 2, Bolintin Vale 3), and the rest are in the rural area, especially along the traffic arteries (Bucharest-Pitești Autostrada, DN 5 Bucharest-Giurgiu).

The city of Giurgiu hosts annually, in September, the Festival Folk Music Competition named "On the Danube shores", At this event, a large number of competitors, vocal and instrumental soloists from almost all areas country folk, the appreciation of the contestants being made by a jury made up of personalities in the field. Annually, in April, the city hall of Giurgiu organizes the "Days of Giurgiu Municipality" multiple cultural and artistic events, including music performances, dance and theater at "Nicolae Bălănescu" Athenaeum. Cultural and artistic activity takes place in theaters and cultural halls, as follows: Theater "Tudor Vianu", "Nicolae Bălănescu" Athenaeum, the Center Cultural Center "Ion Vinea", County Center for Culture Conservation and Promotion of Traditional Culture, School of Music and Fine Arts "Victor Karpis" and The Children's Palace.

Touristic infrastructure is not well developed in Giurgiu and is not helping the city economy. The number of beds of accommodation is not more than 664. For tourism to become an alternative to local economic development, an integrated approach is needed, of rural development, local traditional economic links, environmental protection, using and protecting cultural and historical heritage.

#### 4.2. OPTIONS FOR A THEMATIC TOURISTIC NETWORK COOPERATION

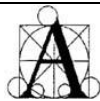
Within the Euroregion project - Euroregion Ruse-Giurgiu Operations - ERGO Master-Plan, is revealed that Giurgiu and Ruse have a strong base for further trans border cooperation. In tourism, Ruse Municipality has more resources and the tourist infrastructure is better developed than in Giurgiu. The number of beds in the accommodation facilities in Ruse is 1,709, and this determines the number of tourists who have used these facilities. It is twice higher for Ruse Municipality compared to Giurgiu Municipality. The transit tourists passing via Giurgiu are several times more than the ones who visit the city. The recommendations for tourism development in the region include the implementation of integrated policy of tourism resource promotion as well as implementation of cross-border projects.

According to the same project<sup>12</sup> the following projects and project concepts in the area of transport infrastructure will have a significant impact on the touristic development of the Euroregion:

- Construction of a second bridge over the Danube next to Ruse or widening of the existing one, with construction of a highway Romania-Bulgaria (Ruse-Svilengrad to Turkey) and a high-speed railway;

The projects which have received funding from the European Commission within the frames of the TNT-N network are as follows:

- Technical support for the construction of an inter-modal terminal in North Central Region for regional development planning in Bulgaria – Ruse;
- Rehabilitation of the Ruse – Varna railroad to the project parameters, the implementation of which will help eliminate the “bottlenecks” in the domestic connections in the south-east region of the European Union as well as in the connections with the EU neighbouring countries along the railroad which connects the biggest Bulgarian sea port – Varna to the biggest river port – Ruse;
- Several projects related to river navigation improvement are in progress;
- Construction of a navigation facility in the region of Silistra-Calarash to improve the river navigation and increase the river level (although beyond the borders of the Euroregion, this will have a positive impact on the water way).



Tourism can be developed both in Giurgiu and in the region it belongs to, along with Ruse, taking into account the richness and diversity of the existing resources. Thematic tours and tours can be organized both at the municipal and regional level, on the following levels / themes:

- **a) Natural heritage** - protected natural areas, wetlands, Natura 2000 areas, areas under validation as belonging to natural (re-nattered) patrimony - ex. Comana (RO), Natura 2000 sites - ROSCI, ROSPA (RO, BG); (RO), Ostrovul Mocanu (RO), Persina Nature Park (BG)
- **b) Cultural (tangible) heritage**- archaeological sites/ ruins- Giurgiu Citadel, Ruse, Malu Rosu, etc.
- **c) Architectural heritage** - by functions (religious, public, residential, industrial, education, etc), or by historic periods (medieval/ modern/interwar / post-communist), or by other criteria (as structure, social impact etc)
- **d) Industrial and ex (post) industrial heritage** - harbors, naval sites, ex-factories, abandoned railways and stations.
- **e) Cultural intangible heritage:** common festivals - dance, music, film, theater, poetry (traditional and contemporary), traditional / specific food fairs, etc.

## 5. STEKEHOLDER ANALYSIS


The engagement of the stakeholders is essential for the DANURB project and for the healthy development of the whole region, as well. In Giurgiu, the situation of stakeholders involvement is favorable, as we found interest, openness and knowledge of the needs of the city and its cultural potential for development, so the collaboration was fruitful.

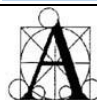
The stakeholders categories we have worked with in Giurgiu are:

- **Municipality**, R=represented by:
  - the mayor of Giurgiu – Mr. Nicolae Barbu,
  - Deputy Mayor Mr. Ion Dragomir
  - Deputy mayor Mr. Ionuț Cioacă,
  - the city's chief architect Cătălina Vărzaru,
  - local councilors
  - employees from the mayor's specialty department,








- employees from the urban Planning department
- **Civil institutions, NGOs**, from which we contacted
  - ASOCIATIA „ IMPLICA -TE PENTRU VIITOR
  - ASOCIATIA 270 PENTRU STRATEGII DURABILE
  - ASOCIATIA CLUBUL ARTISTILOR FOTOGRAFI GIURGIU
  - ASOCIATIA CULTURALA FLORIA ART
  - ASOCIATIA CULTURALA PENTRU COPII SI TINERET MILLENIUM ART
  - ASOCIATIA CULTURALA S.O.S. TRADITIA
  - ASOCIATIA DE ARTA FUNDATIA USI DESCHISE - OPEN DOORS GIURGIU
- **Professionals**
  - Urban planners, architects, historicists, landscape architects, engineers, economists, and other professionals, students
- **Economic agents**
  - Free Zone Giurgiu- <http://www.zlg.ro>
  - Ventor Group s.a. - <http://ventorgrup.ro/>
  - Voestalpine - <https://www.voestalpine.com>
  - Poteca-studio- <http://poteca-studio.ro/>
  - Alphagas- <https://giurgiu.cylex.ro>
- **bloggers with influence in the virtual space**
  - <http://giurgiu.ro.blogspot.com/>
  - <https://www.facebook.com/cniptgiurgiu/posts/2014159238799026>
- **journalists of the local media**
  - <https://jurnalgiurgiuvean.ro/>
  - [www.giurgiuveanul.ro](http://www.giurgiuveanul.ro)
  - [cronicagiurgiuveana.ro](http://cronicagiurgiuveana.ro)
  - [giurgiu-news.ro](http://giurgiu-news.ro)
  - [giurgiupeurse.ro](http://giurgiupeurse.ro)





|   | Name                         | Photo  | Adress  |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|
|   | <b>Public Administration</b> |  |   |
| 1 | Giurgiu Municipality         |  | <a href="http://www.primariagiurgiu.ro">http://www.primariagiurgiu.ro</a> |



| Cultural institutions |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 3                     | <p><b>County Museum „TEOHARI ANTONESCU”</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Depot of the memorial history section Exhibition and warehouse of the ethnography section</li> <li>- Archeology Department Depot</li> <li>- The "MalulRosu" Archaeological Site</li> </ul> |  <p><a href="http://www.muzeulgiurgiu.ro/">http://www.muzeulgiurgiu.ro/</a><br/>str. C-tin Dobrogeanu-Gherea nr.3<br/>e-mail: <a href="mailto:muzeuljudeteangiuurgiu@gmail.com">muzeuljudeteangiuurgiu@gmail.com</a><br/>tel.: 0246/216801; 0246/212804<br/>fax: 0246/212804<br/>contact person: IonelMuscalu - Manager</p> <p><b>Depot of the memorial history section</b> - G.G.Cosbuc str., No.14<br/><b>Exhibition and warehouse of the ethnography section</b> - Bucharest Blvd. no. 10 (ground floor and basement on the premises of the County Council)<br/><b>Archeology Department Depot</b> - V. Alecsandri no.7 - Dr.A.Vianu House<br/><b>The MalulRosu Archaeological Site</b> (1.47 ha - concession for 49 years, in partnership with the "VasilePârvan" Institute of Archeology in Bucharest)</p> |
|                       | <p><b>Museum of the Romanian Border Police</b></p>  |  <p><a href="http://muzeulpolitieidefrontiera.ro/">http://muzeulpolitieidefrontiera.ro/</a><br/>str. 1 Decembrie 1918 nr.57<br/>e-mail: <a href="mailto:contact@muzeulpolitieidefrontiera.ro">contact@muzeulpolitieidefrontiera.ro</a><br/>tel.: 0246/213640<br/>persoană de contact: CristiFiera - Director</p>  |
| 4                     | <p><b>County Library "I.A. Bassarabescu"(subordinated to PMG)</b></p>   |  <p><a href="http://www.bjgiurgiu.ro">http://www.bjgiurgiu.ro</a><br/>B-dul București nr.53<br/>tel./fax: 0246/212346<br/>persoană de contact: Dan Mucenic - Manager</p> <p>Secția împrumut adulți/copii - str.Ștefan cel Mare nr.14; tel.: 0246/211929<br/>FilialaBibliotecii - Șos.București, bl.66/1D, sc.A, ap.3; tel.: 0246/210762</p>   |

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 5 | „Tudor Vianu” Theatre<br>(subordinated to PMG)  |    | <a href="http://www.teatrultudorvianu.ro/">http://www.teatrultudorvianu.ro/</a><br>Str.Mircea ce IBătrân nr.1<br>e-mail: teatru@mail.com<br>tel./fax: 0246/213005<br>persoană de contact: Cosmin Crețu – Manager  |
|   | Art Gallery "Silvia GrosuJelescu"<br>(subordinated to PMG)                                      |    | Str.Mircea cel Bătrân nr.1, bl.92, parter<br>tel.:0246/211627<br>e-mail: <a href="mailto:primarie@primariagiurgiu.ro">primarie@primariagiurgiu.ro</a><br>fax: 0040246/2145405<br>persoană de contact: Cristian Trăistaru – Director executive Direcția Patrimoniu           |
| 6 | Local Cultural centre „Ion Vinea”   |   | <a href="http://centrulculturalgiurgiu.rostr">http://centrulculturalgiurgiu.rostr</a> .<br>Hristo Botev nr.2<br>e-mail: <a href="mailto:cc_ionvinea@yahoo.com">cc_ionvinea@yahoo.com</a><br>tel.: 0246/231605; 0246/213280<br>persoană de contact: Virgil Pețanca – manager |
|   | Atheneum „Nicolae Bălănescu”  |  | <a href="http://centrulculturalgiurgiu.rostr">http://centrulculturalgiurgiu.rostr</a> .<br>Episcopiei nr.21<br>e-mail: <a href="mailto:cc_ionvinea@yahoo.com">cc_ionvinea@yahoo.com</a><br>tel.: 0246/231605; 0246/213280<br>persoană de contact: Virgil Pețanca – manager  |
| 7 | The County Center for the Preservation and Promotion of Traditional Culture                     |  | <a href="http://traditiigiurgiu.ro/">http://traditiigiurgiu.ro/</a><br>str.MirceacelBătrân nr.40<br>e-mail: <a href="mailto:traditiigiurgiu@yahoo.com">traditiigiurgiu@yahoo.com</a><br>tel./fax: 0246/215240<br>persoană de contact: Carmen Pețanca – Manager              |
|   | County Direction for Culture<br>(subordinated to the Ministry of Culture and National Identity) |  | <a href="http://www.giurgiu.djc.ro">www.giurgiu.djc.ro</a><br>str. Livezilor nr.3<br>e-mail: <a href="mailto:contact@giurgiu.djc.ro">contact@giurgiu.djc.ro</a><br>tel.: 0246/230015<br>fax: 0246/230014<br>persoană de contact: Adrian Niculae – Director                  |



|                                    |   |   |   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
|                                    | Cenanclul literar „Luceafărul” (în cadrul Centrului Cultural „Ion Vinea”) |   | str.HristoBotev nr.2<br>tel.: 07482393399; 0246/231605<br>persoană de contact: Dunia Pălăngeanu – Președinte  |
|                                    | Centrele culturale din subordinea Episcopiei                              | Centrul Cultural – Misionar „NichiforCrainic”<br>Centrul Eparhial pentru copii și tineret „Sf.Ioan Valahul”<br>Centrul Cultural-Pastoral „Meletie Arhimandritul” – Mânăstirea Sf.M.Mc.Gheorghe, | Șos. București nr.81, persoana de contact: Monahia Teodora Bogdan, tel. 0731731453<br>str. Episcopiei nr.13<br>tel. 0246/214079<br>fax: 0246/214081<br>persoană de contact: pr.BalabanMihail Constantin |
| <b>Education</b>                   |   |   |   |
| 8                                  | The School of Music and Fine Arts "Victor Karpis"                         |    | <a href="http://victorkarpis.ro/">http://victorkarpis.ro/</a>   |
| 9                                  | "Childern Palace" Giurgiu   |   | <a href="https://pcgiurgiu.wordpress.com/">https://pcgiurgiu.wordpress.com/</a>   |
| <b>Nongovernment organizations</b> |   |   |   |
| 10                                 | Environment protection NGO  |    | <a href="http://www.protectiamediului.org">www.protectiamediului.org</a>  |
| 11                                 | Traditional Fishing Association „GIURGIU - TRADIȚIA PESCUITULUI DUNĂREAN” |    | <a href="http://flaggiurgiu.freewb.ro/">http://flaggiurgiu.freewb.ro/</a>   |

## 6. DEVELOPMENT VISIONS

### GIURGIU'S DANUBE –CONTEXT IN THE ACTUAL URBAN PLANS

This chapter presents the cultural and touristic potential of the city and Danube waterfront in the regional, cross-border (related to city of Ruse) and local development through former strategies and future proposals.

#### 6.1. CROSS BORDERS STRATEGIES

The Romanian legislative framework<sup>13</sup> is completed with strategies at the European Level, cross border level, regional level as SUERD, INTEREG Romania-Bulgaria, EPSON 2020 that are Integrated approach to territorial development and supports integrated territorial approach by providing provisions covering a wide range of themes and issues relevant to the authorities and decision-making bodies regions, cities and larger territories.

We are mention here some of the important development plans for Giurgiu that are related with the international and national level are Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Giurgiu (SIDU), , Green Twinning - Twinning Project Giurgiu – Ruse, Cross-border strategy for promoting tourism potential in the Giurgiu-Ruse area and good livability.

According to the "Cross-border strategy for promoting tourism potential in the Giurgiu-Ruse area", the main tourism concepts with potential for the Giurgiu-Ruse strategy are represented by:

1. Landscape tourism - focusing on the use of potential natural areas important, by developing attractive natural facilities, while also linking to the concepts of ecotourism and sustainable tourism
2. Rural tourism - the type of tourism with an emphasis on rural destinations
3. Ecotourism - tourism that involves responsible travel to areas natural, with a view to protecting the environment.

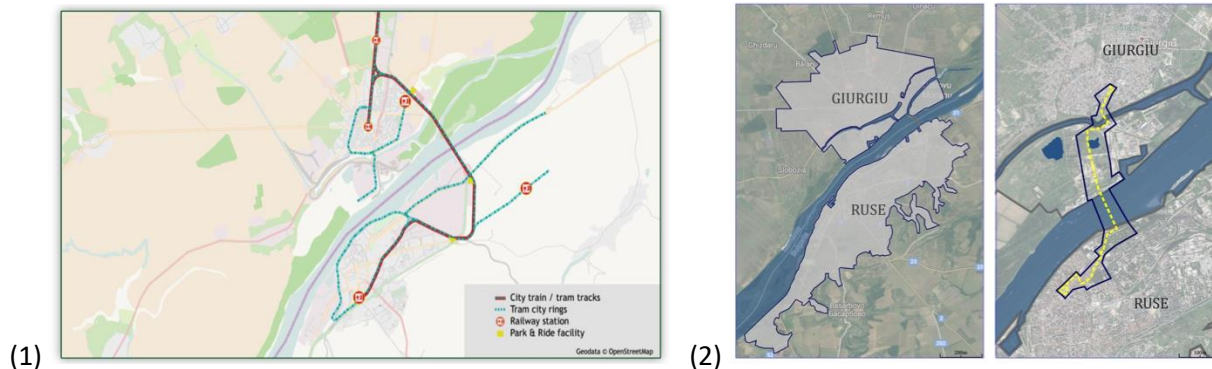
Thus, Giurgiu's development priorities are represented by: Development of fishing tourism; Creation of a recreation area in the South of Giurgiu County, near urban agglomeration Giurgiu; Development of river and recreational tourism on the Danube.

*While on the Romanian side of the Danube is pursued the tourist development with emphasis on natural elements, in Ruse, the emphasis is on cultural objectives tourist attraction built as: The "Saint Dimitrie Basarabovski"; The Medieval Cerven city; Urban tourism in the city of Ruse.*

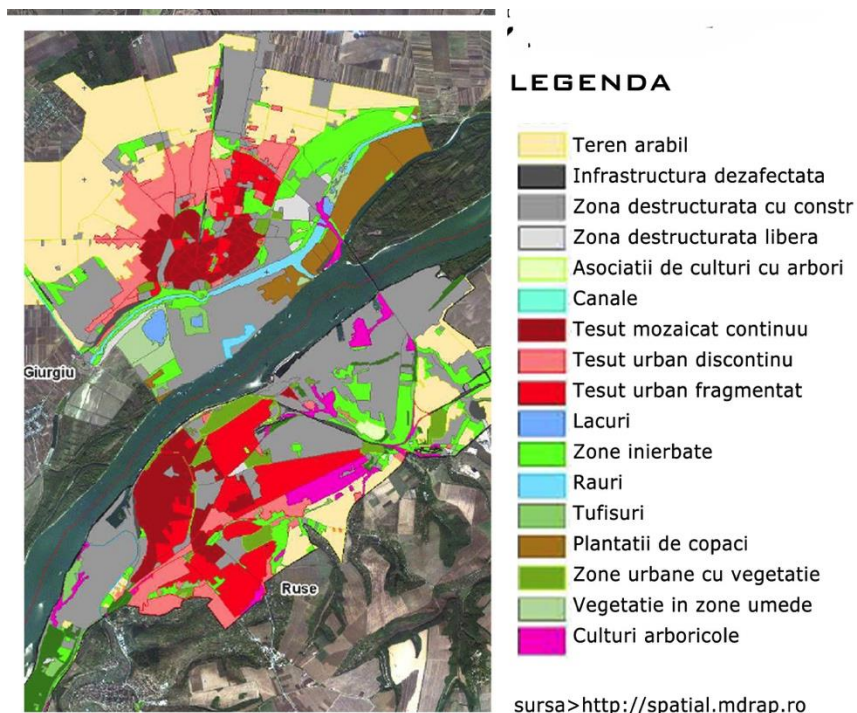
The objectives and common development directions of the Giurgiu-Ruse Euroregion must be respected and fulfilled for a better cohesion, coherence between the two border towns, mitigation of the socio-economic development disparities, better transport infrastructure to ensure the rapid and the creation of public spaces, parks and gardens that use natural resources, and encourages recreation and socialization between the two communities at the border.



Good connection means good accessibility and mobility (see Chapter 2.2), in the field of the transport system, focused on the following key moments: improving transports accessibility at cross-border level, development of effective transport system within the urban areas.<sup>14</sup>



(1) Potential route of the city train/tram system at local /inner-city/ and cross-border level /between the cities Ruse and Giurgiu. Source: Euroregion Ruse-Giurgiu Operations /ERGO/ Masterplan /elaboarted within the project "Euroregion Ruse-Giurgiu Operations - Integrated Opportunity Management through Master- Planning"/ (2) Mezzo scale and local scale situation for Giurgiu - Ruse. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Dumitru Andreea



TOURISTIC POTENTIAL Giurgiu - Ruse. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud.Spiridon Luiza

## 6.2. NATIONAL FRAMEWORK - National Territory Plan (PATN)

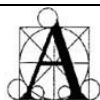
Giurgiu is framing in urban planning documentation and related urban planning regulations as National Territory Plan (PATN)<sup>15</sup>. According to the development directions provided by the PATN, the municipality of Giurgiu, the crossing point of the southern border of Romania is present in all the sections<sup>16</sup> excepts risks and the Town Planning Plan<sup>17</sup> is correlated with it.



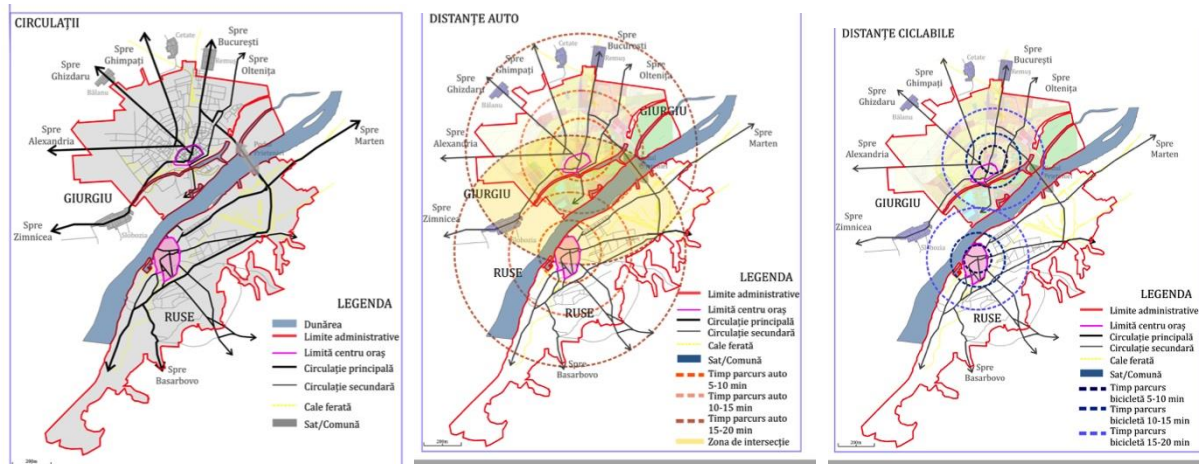
Monuments . Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud.Hoinarescu Irina

## 6.3. CONCLUSION RELATIONSHIP – IN THE PLANS – BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES ACCORDING – PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT VISIONS

One of the important developments is to underline the tourism structure for the places that not very well know – the less know heritage. According to Chapter 4, there are sights of interest in the city of Giurgiu, but with a missing connection structure. Focusing on different development areas for Tourism / Urban development, could be projects, in the sphere of tourism and urban development, concentrated



on the attractiveness of urban centers - visitor centres, green zones, city centers refurbishment /real estate sector/.

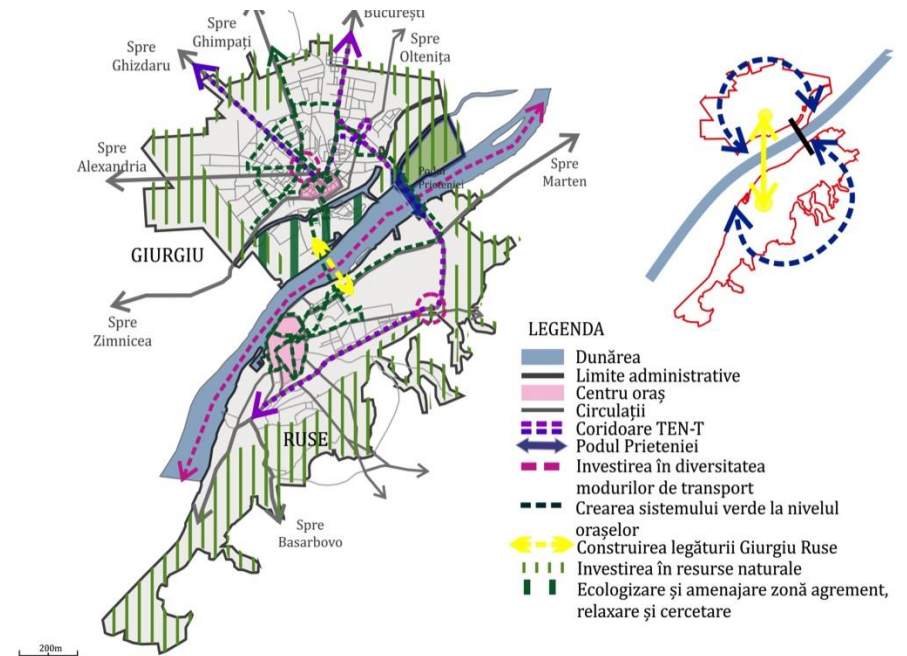
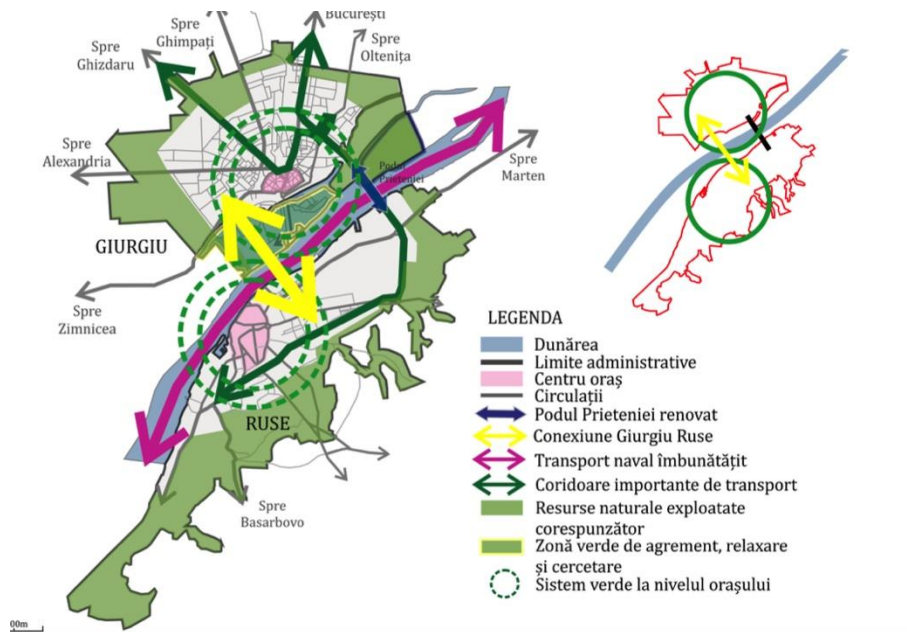


(1) Giurgiu – Ruse , cities center axes and communication ways and timing. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Dumitru Andreea

Tourism is one of the most important branches of the economy, being a supplier of jobs and representing the world's most important industry. It is precisely for this reason that it must be emphasized that due to rapid and irrational developments, world heritage and protected natural areas are in danger. Thus, the development of sustainable tourism, heritage preservation, the creation and management of attractive landmarks and landscapes in certain areas must be considered for Giurgiu and Ruse area.

The existing touristic offer should be extended through the heritage resources and potential that was mentions in the previous chapter. One development perspective of the Giurgiu – Ruse relation is to highlight the issue of cross-border landscape development in the Twin Cities, by blurring administrative barriers and spatial perceptions.

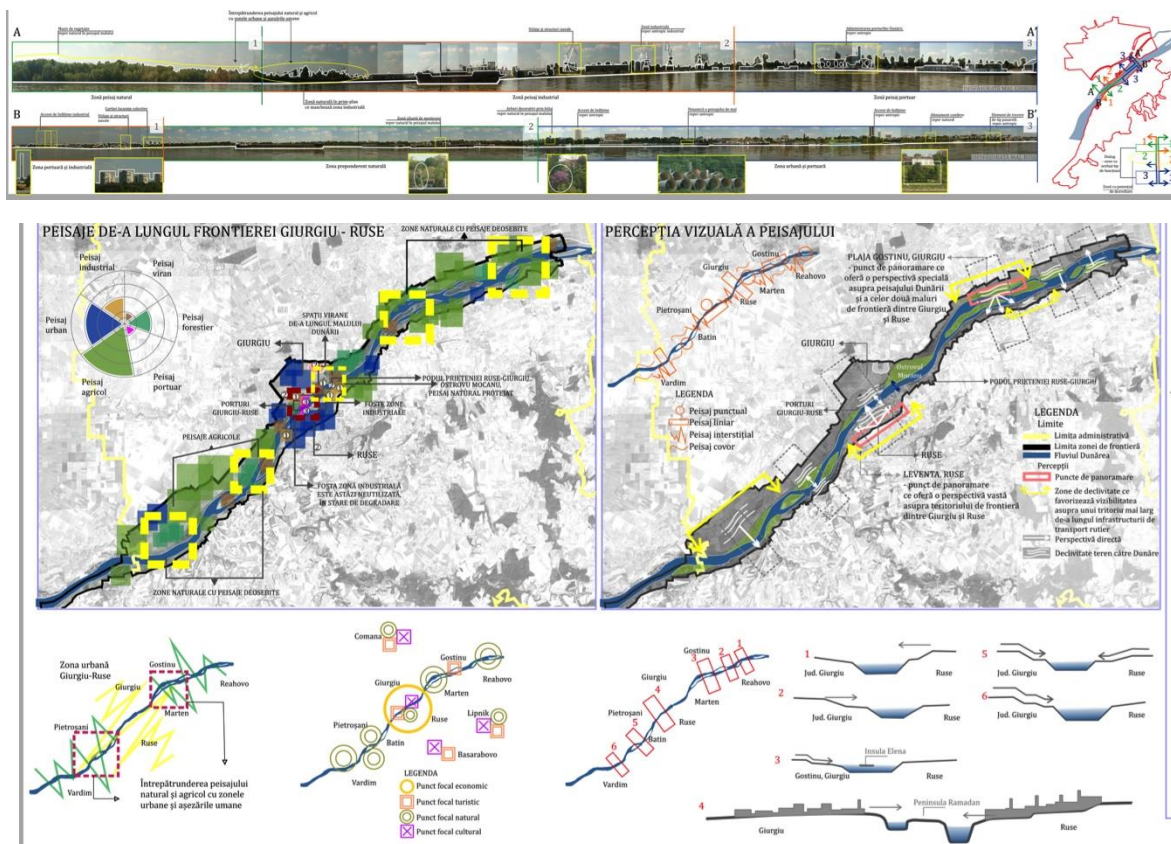
Thus, the development vision of the cross-border landscape integrates several perspectives, including the two cities as a whole, but also the perspective on them from the Danube and the mutual perspective and based on the cross-border collaboration between the two twin cities along the Danube River, for the purpose of territorial development.



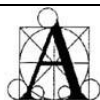
Giurgiu – Ruse , cities strategic planning level. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Dumitru Andreea

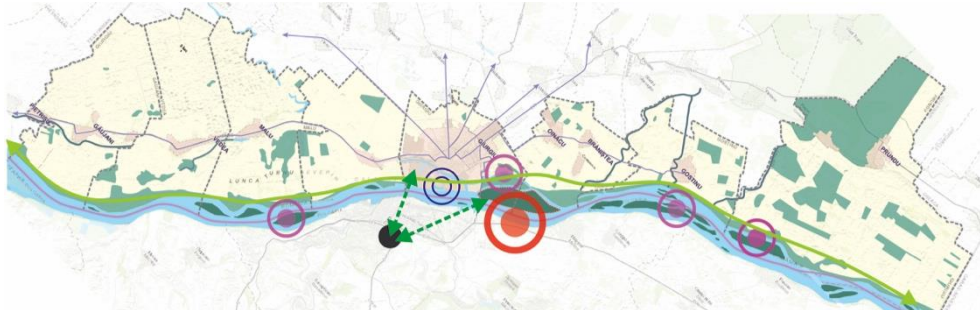
To link sequences that make up the entire route linking the centers of the two cities the Giurgiu and Rousse frontiers are mainly completed with the passage on the Danube, which reinforces the connection between the two cities with water and its connection function of the two banks, can be considered a symbol of the idea of Twin Cities along with the potential route (pedestrian and cycle route). The vision of the route, along with its adjacent functions, aims to improve the quality of living, the social relationships between the two communities, and to attract tourists and investors to sustain and increase the economy of the two cities, thus enhancing their harmonious development.

On the other hand, the administrative boundary/ border area is defined as a limit, whether natural or conventional, which divides the territories of the both countries. The idea of limitation in the definition of the border comes from the necessity of framing the territory that the country possesses, establishing boundaries (boundaries) to the zones of meeting with the territories of the neighboring countries, thus shaping their space and their own identity so a good vision on the waterfront area is important.

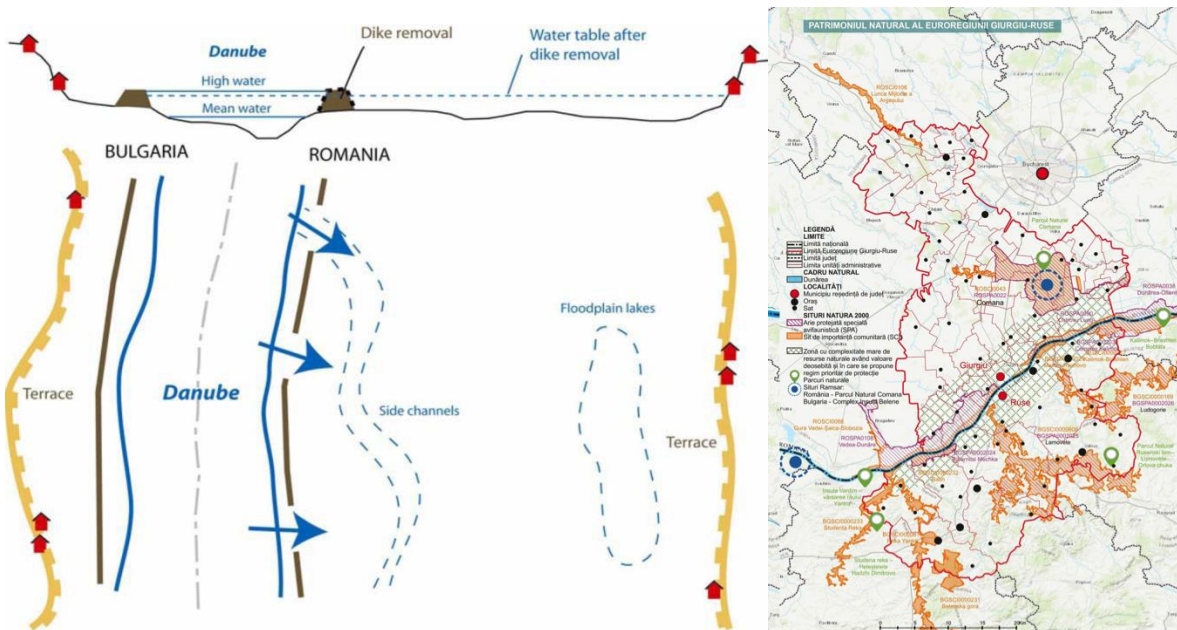


Giurgiu – Ruse , cities gorder lanadscape. Source> study map of FU- UAUM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Dumitru Andreea



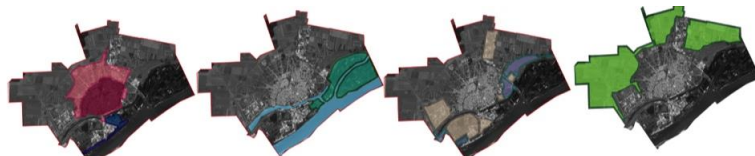


Giurgiu island valorisation strategy that include also natural and archeological heritage. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Grigore Elena



Giurgiu – Ruse , cities gorder lanandscapeand natural heritage. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Bucur Alexandra

But, still, are also unvalued heritage and architecture structures, former industrial landscape, productive landscape and wetlands and abandoned open/public spaces (socio- cultural – playscapes)



Different landscape typologies to be revitalized. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Gheorghe Ramona



#### 6.4. LOCAL INITIATIVES AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS



Several activities emerged from the local needs and small ideas, coupled with the very strong relationship between the Urban Planning Department of Giurgiu Municipality, led by the Chief Architect- Catalina Varzaru- and "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism, get to a coherent framework which combine the top-down purposes and the bottom -up approach of spatial planning in Giurgiu.

One of this is the student workshop dedicated to the reactivation of the former Sugar Factory Park, activities which will include a minimal introduction of Cradle2Cradle philosophy, circular economy, self-sustaining habitat, parametric optimization, adjacent software and also integrating landscape re-designing (planting of indigenous vegetal species, realization of urban installations, urban design solutions), personalized to the spaces studied and (very important aspect!) executed with the local community. [https://www.facebook.com/parculfabriciidezahar/?modal=admin\\_todo\\_tour](https://www.facebook.com/parculfabriciidezahar/?modal=admin_todo_tour).



The workshop is a joined initiative of AICI (Bucharest) and Basics (Madrid) architecture studios with Giurgiu City Hall and "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urban Planning, for the implementation of the cultural project "Sugar Factory Park - Community participatory recovery through parametric modeling", co-financed by AFCN (Administration of the National Cultural Fund).



Another interesting local initiative emerged from architecture students born in Giurgiu, is linked with the SOLAR Decathlon competition and to the OVER 4 PROJECT. The main goal of this project is to improve the way in which the housing blocks, built in the communist period in Romania, are currently being renovated. It is about a holistic approach to the current rehabilitation projects and focus on reducing the energy consumption and the environmental impact in order to reach the nZEB standard. By involving the educational, public and private sectors, the OVER 4 PROJECT's aim is to define an example of good practice that will underpin the future renovation strategies. Giurgiu was chosen as case study and place where to apply and test the concepts and ideas developed through project. <https://www.over4.org/>

## 6.5. CONCLUSION– PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT VISIONS

Given the context in which the city of Giurgiu is situated (the presence of the Danube as a European axis, the proximity to Bucharest, the border area between Romania and Bulgaria, the presence of vast industrial areas dismantled on the Danube), such a urban restoration project represents one of the best ways to attract this city from an economic, cultural and tourist point of view and to connect it with the most impressive landscape element here - DANUBE.

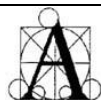
Tourist valuation of historical monuments located along the Danube - Enhancement by landscaping and preservation / restoration of the "Giurgiu Fortress" archaeological site:



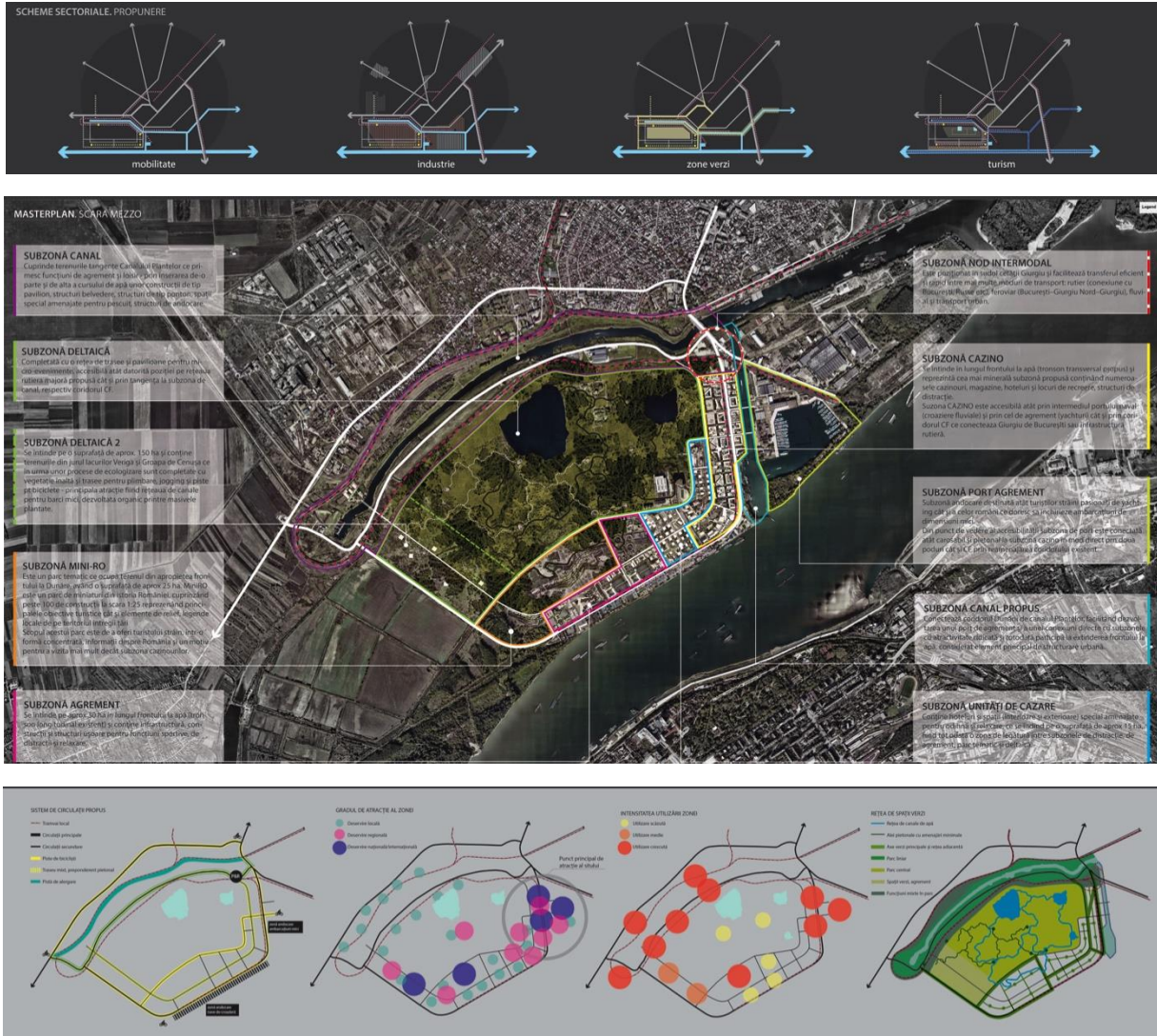
Giurgiu fortress valorization. Source> study map of FU- UAUM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Hoinarescu Irina

The impact of urban redevelopment on the use of land and the distribution of functional areas generate complex issues at the spatial level. More specifically, the morpho-functional configuration of a city implies a method of diagnosis and prognosis on land considered "underprivileged", consisting of punctual phenomena of concentration of dysfunctions. In this context, the development vision is the revitalization / regeneration - as a method and process of identifying and resolving the dysfunctions, in the first chapter of the paper, focusing on the definition of the problems in relation to the global, macro or city level. Starting from these assumptions, the reintegration and revaluation methodology aims to achieve an urban development strategy based on the regeneration of the urban industrial landscape.

As a less know heritage with potential area, the development strategy is concretized by detailing a plan for the revitalization of the railway industrial area adjacent to the Plant Channel, in the city of Giurgiu. Therefore, Giurgiu has multilayered culture of the Danube LANDSCAPE and multiple development visions.

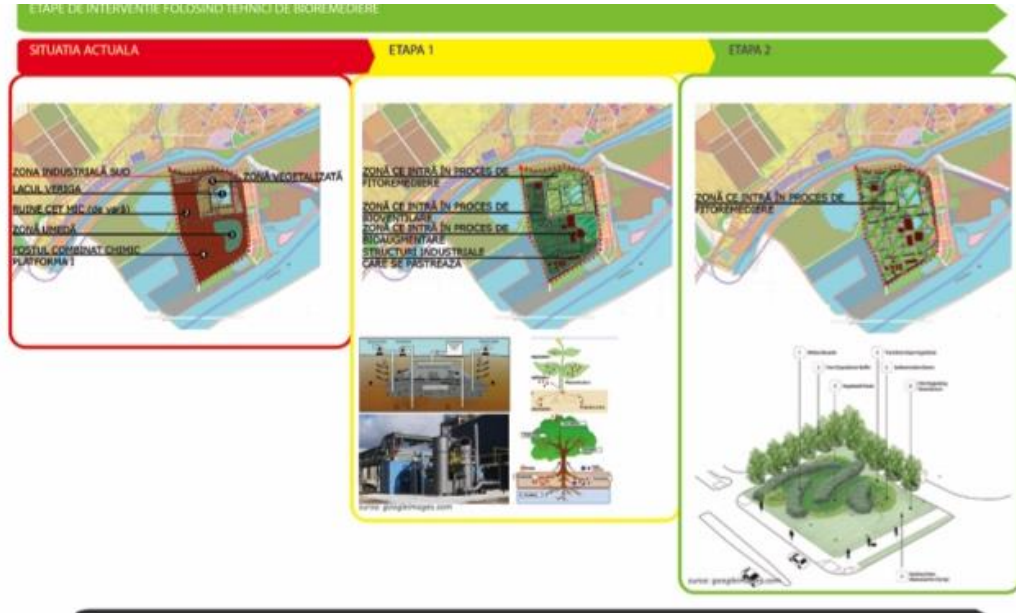


"Danube Urban Brand: a regional network building through tourism and education to strengthen the Danube cultural identity and solidarity"



Revitalization of the railway industrial area adjacent to the Plant Channel. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Vlad Vacaru

"Danube Urban Brand: a regional network building through tourism and education to strengthen the Danube cultural identity and solidarity"



Possibilities and methods of regeneration and peasagistic reintegration of the Chimic Giurgiu - Platform 1. Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Luciana Zeca

**EVALUAREA SI CLASIFICAREA PEISAJELOR IN FUNCTIE DE POTENTIALUL LOR LUDIC**

**CRITERII DE IDENTIFICARE A PEISAJELOR CU VOCATIE LUDICA - ELEMENTE DE CONFIGURARE SPATIALA**

| SCARA DE ANALIZA    | UTILIZARE      | MORFOLOGIE    | DINAMICA SI |          | DIVERSITATE                 |            |            | ELEMENTE DE |               | CLIMA    | ECODIVER |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|
|                     |                |               | MOBILITATE  | KINETICA | CULORI/TEXTURI/LIMITE/FORME | UNITATI    | SDI        | APPE        | SDARE/VANT PP |          |          |
| Macropeisaj         |                |               |             |          |                             |            |            |             |               |          |          |
| Mezopeisaj          |                |               |             |          |                             |            |            |             |               |          |          |
| Micropeisaj         |                |               |             |          |                             |            |            |             |               |          |          |
| MDO DE IMPLEMENTARE |                |               |             |          |                             |            |            |             |               |          |          |
| Preztabilitate      | castile        | ambianse      |             |          | vant                        | puternice  | clare      | repetitive  | continuu      | plutante | porturi  |
| Spontan             | interventii de | ruine cladiri |             |          | valuri                      | indiferent | izolare    | organice    | accidentat    | nisp     | atracre  |
| cu participare      | abandonate     |               |             |          | nisp                        |            | delimitate | ocurri      | segmentat     | colone   | umbr     |

**ANALIZA DE MACROPEISAJ - MATRICE DE COMPATIBILITATE A PEISAJELOR CU DIVERSE ACTIVITATI LUDICE**

| NUCLEE EXISTENTE | NUCLEE EXISTENTE CU POTENTIAL DE ACTIVITATI LUDICE SAU CU VOCATIE LUDICA | TIPOLOGIA DE PEISAJ DEFINTIORE | ACTIVITATI DESFASURATE IN PREZENT | ACTIVITATI POSIBILE RECOMANDATE          | DESTINATIE PROPUSA/ CONCLUZII |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1                | 1  | 1                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 1                             |
| 2                | 2  | 2                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 2                             |
| 3                | 3  | 3                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 3                             |
| 4                | 4  | 4                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 4                             |
| 5                | 5  | 5                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 5                             |
| 6                | 6  | 6                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 6                             |
| 7                | 7  | 7                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 7                             |
| 8                | 8  | 8                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 8                             |
| 9                | 9  | 9                              | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 9                             |
| 10               | 10   | 10                             | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 10                            |
| 11               | 11   | 11                             | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 11                            |
| 12               | 12   | 12                             | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 12                            |
| 13               | 13   | 13                             | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 13                            |
| 14               | 14   | 14                             | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 14                            |
| 15               | 15   | 15                             | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 15                            |
| 16               | 16   | 16                             | trasee scenografice, instalatii   | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | 16                            |

**ANALIZA DE MEZDPEISAJ - MATRICE DE COMPATIBILITATE A PEISAJELOR CU DIVERSE ACTIVITATI LUDICE**

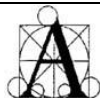
| NUCLEE EXISTENTE | NUCLEE EXISTENTE CU POTENTIAL DE ACTIVITATI LUDICE SAU CU VOCATIE LUDICA | TIPOLOGIA DE PEISAJ DEFINTIORE | ACTIVITATI CU CARACTER TEMPORAR          | ACTIVITATI CU CARACTER DEFINITIV | DESTINATIE PROPUSA/ CONCLUZII |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                | 1  | 1                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 1                             |
| 2                | 2  | 2                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 2                             |
| 3                | 3  | 3                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 3                             |
| 4                | 4  | 4                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 4                             |
| 5                | 5  | 5                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 5                             |
| 6                | 6  | 6                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 6                             |
| 7                | 7  | 7                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 7                             |
| 8                | 8  | 8                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 8                             |
| 9                | 9  | 9                              | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 9                             |
| 10               | 10   | 10                             | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 10                            |
| 11               | 11   | 11                             | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 11                            |
| 12               | 12   | 12                             | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 12                            |
| 13               | 13   | 13                             | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 13                            |
| 14               | 14   | 14                             | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 14                            |
| 15               | 15   | 15                             | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 15                            |
| 16               | 16   | 16                             | jocuri, recreere, relaxare, divertisment | spori, cultura, educatie, turism | 16                            |

**SCARA DE NOTARE SI CODUL DE CULDARE**

3 BUNE COMPATIBILITATE, 2 FOARTE BUNE COMPATIBILITATE, 1 NU TOCUNA COMPATIBILITATE, 0 INDIFFERENT, -1 UZOR COMPATIBILITATE, 2 DESTUL DE COMPATIBILITATE, -2 DESTUL DE INCOMPATIBILITATE



Landscape Evaluation and classification accordic to the playful potential Giurgiu Source> study map of FU- UAUIM\_ master level project, sem.II/ 2018, stud. Spiridon Luiza



## Notes and references

<sup>1</sup> Excerpt from The Hystorical Study of Giurgiu Evolution, as part of General Development Plan of Giurgiu, 2013, authors: Arh. Aurel Ioan BOTEZ - expert MCC, arh. Anne Marie GACICHEVICI, ist. Dana Gabriela DUMITRESCU, p. 17-19.

<sup>2</sup>ibidem, p. 22.. "Being situated on the southern border of Wallachia, developing around a fortress on the Danube River, Giurgiu had a strong military role starting with Mircea the Elder, Vlad Tepes, Mihai Viteazul, and the Danube line by the Russian armies in the middle of the of the second half of the eighteenth century manages to draw attention to the situation of this city of Giurgiu, whose fortifications must now be rebuilt and modernized by the Ottomans".

<sup>3</sup>Ibidem, p.25

<sup>4</sup> Ibidem.p.38

<sup>5</sup> "This is the longest bridge over the Danube. It is built on two levels, rail and road (with two lanes and pedestrian pavement). It is the only mobile bridge, having the opportunity to get in where, underneath, it is necessary to pass a craft taller. It is built of steel, and the project was made by Andreev. The construction has a length of 2.8 km and lasted 2 years, the inauguration being held on June 20, 1954."- from the Development Strategy of Giurgiu, 2014-2020, p.10

<sup>6</sup>Negulescu M.H. (2011b), *URBAN PRACTICE FOR SUSTAINABLE (RE)SHAPING MOBILITY*, "Ion Mincu" Academic Publishing House, Bucharest

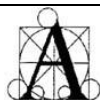
<sup>7</sup> Katarina Kristianova, Margarita Kaisheva, Maria Bostenaru Dan- *NATURAL LANDSCAPES ALONG THE DANUBE*- contribtution articole to the DANUrB Book

<sup>8</sup> The Hystorical Study of Giurgiu Evolution, as part of General Development Plan of Giurgiu, 2013, authors: Arh. Aurel Ioan BOTEZ - expert MCC, arh. Anne Marie GACICHEVICI, ist. Dana Gabriela DUMITRESCU, p. 44

<sup>9</sup>Ibidem, p.45

<sup>10</sup><https://ich.unesco.org/en/what-is-intangible-heritage-00003>

<sup>11</sup>*The work was commissioned by the "Cultul Eroilor" Society, the branch of the former county of Vlasca, and was made by public contribution. The author of the project is State Balosin plastic artist. The foundation stone was laid on August 15, 1926, the works being completed in 1939, when the mausoleum was officially inaugurated. Within the mausoleum, in the semi-basement, there are deposited, in three crypts, the bones of 350 identified Romanian heroes, fallen in the battles in the county in the autumn of 1916 and 69 German soldiers dead in the hospital in Giurgiu during 1916-1918, Whose name is inscribed on the seven white marble plates. Along with these, in an ossuary, the bones of 4,000 unidentified Romanian soldiers are preserved, adding to those of a Bulgarian officer deceased in 1913 and the bones of three French soldiers belonging to the colonial troops dying in 1918. The conservation status is very*



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good, the monument being restored and restored on 07.12.2007, with the contribution of the National Office for the Eroul Cult- from <http://danubeoldrichhistory.ro/en/giurgiu-heroes-mausoleum/> accessed on 9.07.2018

<sup>12</sup>Euroregion project - Euroregion Ruse-Giurgiu Operations - ERGO Master-Plan, Romania-Bulgaria Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 co-financed by the European Union through the European Regional Development Fund, [www.cbcrromaniabulgaria.eu](http://www.cbcrromaniabulgaria.eu)

<sup>13</sup> Hotararea nr. 92 19/09/2017 cu privire la interoperabilitate sistemelor de taxare rutieră electronică și facilitarea schimbului transfrontalier de informații cu privire la neplata taxelor rutiere în cadrul Uniunii. Legea nr. 5 08/01/2014 - informații referitoare la încălcarea normelor de circulație care afectează siguranța rutieră.

Hotararea Nr 53 04/04/2016 - transferurile de deșeuri; generarea tratării și transferul transfrontalier de deșeuri periculoase și de alte deșeuri în statele membre ale UE în perioada 2010-2012. Ordinul Ministerului Dezvoltării Regionale și administrației publice (Ordin 2284 05/07/2013) privind aprobarea categoriilor de cheltuieli eligibile efectuate în cadrul axei prioritare „Accesibilitate”, domeniul major de intervenție „îmbunătățirea facilităților de transport transfrontalier terestru și fluvial”, pentru proiecte finanțate în cadrul celui de-al doilea apel de proiecte pentru Programul de cooperare transfrontalieră România - Bulgaria 2007-2013 (Monitorul Oficial 519/19 aug 2013)

<sup>14</sup> Euroregion Ruse-Giurgiu Operations /ERGO/ Masterplan /elaborated within the project “Euroregion Ruse-Giurgiu Operations - Integrated Opportunity Management through Master- Planning”/ [http://institute.cescinet.eu/tiny\\_mce/uploaded/EUSDR\\_Part\\_Two\\_04\\_Ruse-Giurgiu.pdf](http://institute.cescinet.eu/tiny_mce/uploaded/EUSDR_Part_Two_04_Ruse-Giurgiu.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Lege 363/21.09.2006 privind Planului de Amenajare a Teritoriului Național în MO al României, partea I, nr. 806/26.09.2006, Lege 171/24.11.1997 privind Planului de Amenajare a Teritoriului Național, secțiunea II, Apa, în MO al României, partea I, nr. 325/24.11.1997, Legea 5/06.03.2000, privind Planului de Amenajare a Teritoriului Național, secțiunea III, Zone Protejate, în MO al României, partea I, nr. 152/12.04.2000, Legea 351/06.07.2001, privind Planului de Amenajare a Teritoriului Național, secțiunea IV, Rețeaua de localități, în MO al României, partea I, nr. 408/24.07.2001, Legea 575/22.10.2001, privind Planului de Amenajare a Teritoriului Național, secțiunea V, Zone de risc natural, în MO al României, partea I, nr. 726/14.11.2001, Legea 190/26.05.2009, privind Planului de Amenajare a Teritoriului Național, secțiunea V, Zone de risc natural, în MO al României, partea I, nr. 387/09.06.2009.

<sup>16</sup> Section I Infrastructure, Section II - Water, Section III Protected Areas, Section IV Settlements network, Section V - Natural risk areas, Section VI - Tourist Areas.

<sup>17</sup> Plan de Amenajare a Teritoriului Județean. Județul Giurgiu, URBANPROIECT, aprobat cu HCL nr. 95/16.12.2002.

