Re-inventing the site
Evolution and extra-urban territories control

Arh. Urb.drd. Cristina Constantinescu

University of Architecture and Urbanism " Ion Mincu", Faculty of Urban Planning and Landscape
Design, Academiei Street, no.18, 010014, Bucharest, Romania
e-mail: constcristina@yahoo.com

Abstract

Necessity to permanent changes of places as an process that response at the permanent changing people's perceptions, needs and relations of cooperation, working together or existing competition relations at background between neighboring or similar areas determine the dynamics resulting in mutual influence.

Keywords: transformation control comfort aesthetics

Introduction

The contemporary issue of urban or territorial public spaces, is directly influenced by the tendency of aesthetic and functional uniformity imposed by the age of globalization.

The immediately noticeable mutation, concerns urban structures, where the public interest centers no longer target urban areas and tend to be embedded in the architectural object or ensembles that are designed with multiple functions. These changes imposed by the economic-investment and socio-cultural spheres have led to the modification of territory-space structure, of the network of spaces for public use and interest. Through the need to reconsider both the territorial and urban public spaces, it becomes obvious the urgency for salvation from non-identity uniformity and the revival of local identity as means of reactivating the public environment.

The fallowing of principles in designing urban and territorial spaces is aimed at establishing a control mechanism, that ensures a predictable controlled evolution, or in exceptional cases, when unexpected changes occur, this mechanism may allow adaptation to new factors and living conditions. The success of these principles, following a consistent, controlled and flexible approach, has a decisive role in establishing relationships and hierarchies for future human behavior.

At urban level intervention is definitory establish possible methods and possible variants of the approach in the design of urban and regional areas of interest and public use, to establish ways of organizing and decision-making in planning, to identify categories of existing relationships between the physical and possible human actions to be included in these areas (with the potential of becoming tourist attractions), relationships of cause – effect. It also aims to establish methods, techniques and tools for

designing double purposed public spaces: both a consumer space for residents (where community and belonging is a priority) and a space that attracts visitors from the outside, with the ability to maintain them appealing. This should lead to the improvement of the local economy.

Human social framework at present exceeds urban limits. Thus structures appear designed with and around a clearly defined field of activity (sports, banking, tourism, manufacturing, transport and transfer). These may be territories focused on tourism (coastal, mountain, network locations with tourist role) or greater territorial entities that traverse the first (European corridors) . Although the latter arose from the need ease mobility throughout the territory as a prerequisite for economic development, they seem to have amplified the phenomenon of (sometimes) uncontrolled population migration, which tends to have negative connotations at present .

As to not have this phenomenon become a threat by producing an excessive mix between different communities (which leads to a gradual loss of historical features and cultural values) it is necessary to establish principles that directly address the existing and future planning of these transit corridors and the regulation of areas of interaction between the territories or cities with their own identity and specificity.

Transformation

The idea of change often met by opposition from residents who are familiar with surrounding areas and tend to accept them even if not an optimal arrangement or image.

Transformations resulting from the initiative of people to change a place held in small intervals of time (months or years) are accepted purely in hopes of tourism economic benefits. Often in urban tourism development should provide economic benefits and advantages besides improving the image, quality of life or improve the functioning of existing activities. Improving the aesthetics that you accept a design for a hotel-type facilities.

In many urban areas in Romania were in the range of twenty years after the revolution, several development proposals and projects were born, but the inhabitants often had controversial opinions. It is like an unrecognized fear of changing.

This fear of the difficult start in a period of twenty years of large infrastructure projects aimed at tourism.

The upside of this attitude is that the community could protect certain areas of historical and cultural value, but on the other hand to extend this state of conservation, and caused a negative effect, is that many of these areas been degraded due to isolation, the lack of interest and inability to maintain the local financial values (either areas or architectural objects, customs, traditions). Cultural tourism is a priority activity by the ability to access and knowledge through direct feeling on the one hand is an economic activity, to whose good manegeriat ramforsarea local economies depend.

The human factor is crucial in achieving this balance and management of tourist areas, because as it is Romanian folk "man sanctifies the place". Such transformation is not found only in the target image and spatial location but at the same time social and economic problems. Any location of people in the territory induces the appearance of activity, but how education and the preservation of local traditions and practices of conservation and how over time, provides quality of touristic areas.

Education means learning a natural and normal behavior to share and provide local goods, to evaluate their real relative to other services or similar places, to establish a quality / price ratio that is accessible to a large tourist profiles.

Wen the expression „public spaces" were used by the urban planning and architects, derived from existing generic term in the field of social media and politics soon became the purpose of reducing the term 'urban

public spaces. "They represented the urban collectivity life, meaning common usage. Bouth urban pubic spaces and territorial projects used as public places or ways are components of the touristic landscape, which can be accessed, used and re-used, configured and re-configured with one major role: that can be reddy to respond of the curiosity and to human searcing.

Tourisme is a term that follows the ideea „to make a tour", in sens to make an itinerary that end in point of his beginning at rezidential point – at home. For that reason tourism is an act of short action time that provide a trip with a knowing chosen direction and end. There are, generaly, as an end point of trips the places that offer for a limited period same servicies that are diffrent from our familiar arowndings and that because our human condition always look for a variety when it cames moments for spending free times.

At the statut of the touristic area endeavor places that can offer special services for strangers like: accomodation, sensational lanscape or speciffic climate condition, unusual activities, exotic comunities or places, specific traditional behaivior or culture.

Position

Localozarea and reporting to an existing materialized relief as a public space requires a certain relationship with the settlement and adjacent areas, possible areas for public use.

Simple positioning in a geographic framework characterized by features of relief and climatic conditions required to define the behavior and mode of action typical of the area. But mutual relationship can exist when human behavior generates physical compliance rules of the place.

Position in the area plays a decisive role in establishing niche in that time physical activities localozate. Because the work is an action part of its definition of human behavior that has a specific relationship of physical dependence on the site. Specific behavior has - two causes:physical (geographical conditions) or immaterial which is the province of socio-political, cultural and economic area.

Positioning areas of activities or areas built mainly been reported in the physical frame elements were common elements of natural environment (the presence of a river or a road, the presence of protective conditions are difficult to access - forests, mountains).

Site specific conditions are distinguished by position - place in the context of geographical territory, and the adaptation of human existence and desire possession of difficult geographical areas (islands, coastal areas desertizate....). Clearly defined and specific behaviors and actions immaterial sphere of existence which became part of cultural and socio-economic particularities of the area.

Trajectories

"Urban population" was defined [...] "Until recently the static way" but the individual's location relative to the others varied in different time periods reveals that mobility involves regular travel and temporary locations. It is an expression of generalized mobility at actual capacity "social redefinition" of how the company is a flexible structure constant state of change and adaptation to new conditions. This social mobility within a locality structure is counterbalanced by resilience in a territory of a particular social structures and resistance to successive events, self-regulated and managed to resist. This reveals a close connection acetstui social segment of place, traditions and culture and customs of the place. Gained and the ability to maintain identity is directly influenced by social reform capacity in the spirit of a culture and local history.

Trajectories traveling in the regions of interest generated reveals a mobility and needs outside of the settlements. With reference to urban organization, varied trajectories are directed, in network traffic

systems and diversity at the local level of access restriction, crossing the territory and report type dependent fascicular routes (corridors of communication) that generally characterize the territorial organization routes linking towns, restricts the choice of browsing various routes.

Main trajectory in accessing and understanding a condition of economic territory - on the shortest path efficiency, and convenience and safety of the road conditions as well as socio - cultural. This creates routes that dictate specific trajectories shaped by socio-cultural (eg, "Wine Route - Prahova County, Coastal area - tourist resorts, the mountains - the rule of profile winter sports routes between islands or islands with specific areas of interest) .

Defining paths connecting the territory interstate or inter-dependent relationship based primarily on operational and economic cooperation agreements.

Economic factor - on both the production, distribution and marketing of products and services and promote tourism areas is a factor of existence and use of the site. The role of place in the context of ETE activities to be the physical and aesthetic whose form is adaptable to hosted business profile (it has functionality) but also has aesthetic qualities and valences followed by design and program planning with a specific purpose - to achieve a qualitative evolution and aesthetics of the place.

The purpose of human actions on the territory itself is immaterial to the material path accusations are made by actions.

Control

Touristic area is a product that make a part of local economy. It's a product for sale and thats why usualy this kind of places try to offer a developed sistem level of facilities even the condition of human life are not so fendly in some cases.

This product take a better shape and can register an succesfull sarching when after the promoter saled images and promises, in reality the effect after using touristic

package the consumer had a positive oppinion and the cerish to come back sometime soon. For having a positive evaluation of touristic serveces the purity image of natural landscapes, the organised, various and distinct activities and not at least, the confort of acomodation are key components.

But how can these places develop and entertain the intrest for use them without having a negative impact about local usance of daily activities of the residents? That I consider an issues in urban asreas.

The priority of touristic activities make an crake between touristic areas and rezidential proper life spaces. Not rarely the touristic areas are evoid by resident-cittizens. When touristic actions are oversized could generate the feeling of in-security in sharing spaces whith many unknowing people. And when the variety of nationalities with moultiple behaivior are close together the insecurity feeling is easyer to appear. For that reason the accuracy of the planning territory or urban spaces provide an easely reliance, a clear orientation and a natural segregation of the utilisators by diffrent criteria that have a major role to prevent inconvenience condition.

The arhitectural scale or urban touristic areeas are part of good function of thouse.
Keeping constant reference to human dimensions and space capacity to answer a number of tourists expected, the space tourism to be sized according to these two conditions.

Into a predictible rice of peoples aglomerations that are configured in cities like: Tokyo, New York, Bombay, Paris..and outher, that can reach the figure of eighteen, fifteen, twelve million people (Source: L'urbanisation du monde)

Masterplanning provide a controled and visionary developing of an large area. One of major component of this study is the infrastructural network that have double role to support local economy developing, facilitate the connection between different economic market and the outher role is to make an atttractive places that generate intrest.
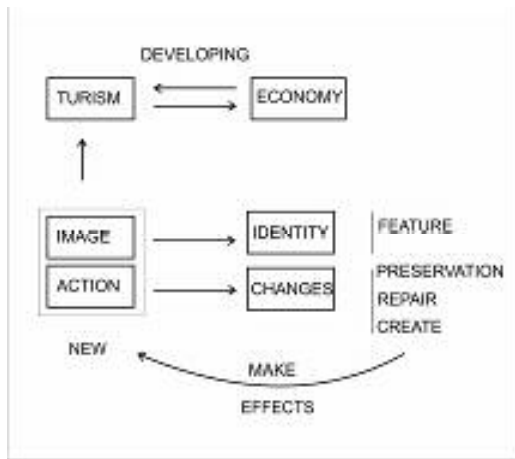
Sistem of components that directely influence the tourism. Source: Author

Two different tipes of turism are made: as an itinerary that acced diverse places or in one isoleted place (all inclusive). First tipe is the initial tipe of touring as an knowledge trip taht offer the posibility to discover new places, cultures and people, to interact or to observe directeli as wacher them life-styles and give you the opportunity to enrich with memorable experiences.

Coexistence cause - effect, and two decision makers in planning, is supported by the statement thaturbanism is "both art theory and technique atrenează leads to full construction of a dynamicenvironment with experiences related behavior." (Francesco Careri – "Walkscapes" – pg 63)
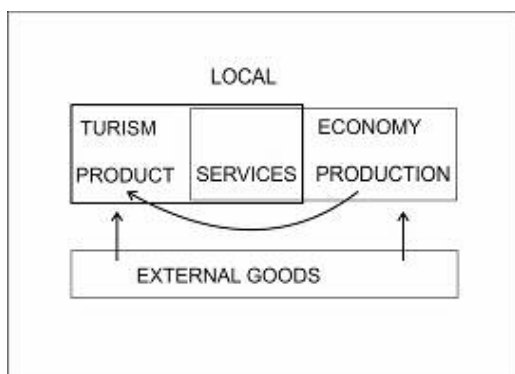
Tourism and economic movement of goods, Source: Author

Comfort

Comfort refers to induce permanent sistemulu ambient creating a safe and familiar (recognition of the breadth of space projects). Tourist areas should include the concept of
creating their next local specificfeatures and elements associated with the use and image compatible with the variety condition ascultural, economic and religious tourists.
Space tourist meets occasionally, various combinations of types of tourists and have as a multi-criteriaplanning to meet this variety of users concurrently.

All of unhindered condition is the need for segregation of space travel routes and
networks separate,created by using space tourist profile. Appear so clearly defined profile tourist routes (mountain resortsports profile, the profile recovery and
treatment, youth coastal resorts, or exclusive, cosmopolitancities profiled on shopping, coastal towns, cities, port cities exotic ...) all have one thing in common: the ability for the public spaces to
attract tourism offered by their ease of use through an easyorientation to solve a natural social communication, to provide a comfortable atmosphere throughlandscaping, infrastructure and offer a variety possible activities.

Conclusion

Tourism remains a puzzle with many parts, whose success depends on decision makers (politicians, administrators, designers) so decide locally, in the context of a broader picture of the
whole puzzle.Overview of local or national interest issues involving the ability to decide without blocking the progressof realization of an entire ensemble, in which each piece (town, place, amsamblu, track, intermodaldistribution hub, the way) has its exact role.

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