

THE ROMANIAN RURAL/BETWEEN THE REALITY OF AGRARIAN MORPHOLOGY AND THE TYPOLOGY OF THE HEARTHES

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Abstract

Most often, the definition of the concept of traditional *rural space* is generated by a correlation between economic typology elements with typology of the functionality of hearths landscape, as core villages landscape.

But in the Romanian rural perspective that will mean reshaping, reconfigurations of morphostructural built area, that rural outlook will not now match those of the typological and topological analysis, the differences of the hearths on the criteria. So, getting a territorially coherent planning for what is representing the complex space of rural will not be based solely on the reconfiguration of hearths, but especially on landscape generating by interacting of the cultural landscape elements, corresponding to every in other estate of village and its domain. The village's PUG will need to introduce items of correlation between agricultural and administrative morphology, namely the built-in and out of built area evolutionary analysis, to really provide a viable document, and specifically applicable to a particular territorial unit defined as rural.

On the other hand, the rural Romanian is no longer the exclusive of one economic functionality, namely agriculture, so he should be seen as an area not so anchored genetic - evolution of a territory and, especially, economic sustainability of current functionality and future ones. This way we consider that the allocation of a place in a network, to a given locality may be an element in a much more viable than simply identifying typological hierarchy from morphostructural and textural relationships.

Key words: rural, concept, typology, economic functionality

Categories morphostructural rural areas, traditionally associated with dispersed villages, separated or aggregate/compact is the part of the Romanian village today. Transition period, marked in rural areas, radial esthetic, functional and, in general, economic, and relationships that are established in a new urban network, make the villages have some elements of morphology, characterized as transient.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

All recent scientific efforts undertaken to identify the most Romanian coherent rural functional typologies (as Muntele, Groza, 2002; Țurcănașu, Ungureanu, 2002, etc.) are often very complicated (for Romanian rural, but only in Moldova, it is extremely heterogeneous) and seeking to join the statistics from the administrative unit (village) with the reality of rural villages morphologies (Ianoș, Groza, Rey, 2007; Mount, Groza, 2002).

But such units, defined as *populations units* are creations subjectively identified as a functional component homogeneous. The difficulty comes from a coherent approach a typological one, practical economic influence of the perimeter area of the village-village-estate as part of territorial

coherence, and embedded whole in rural areas, the economic equivalent statistic.

There were other proposals, more or less constructive for comprehensive rural typologies. Most are considering fireplaces, built villages and neglected agricultural morphology actual designing the basic economic function in rural areas.

Propose a new typological perspective analyzes the form of correspondence territorial cultural landscapes.

Thus, the elements related to site support for the concrete conditions of the emergence of villages and their evolution will not be seen from the perspective of trends that we have over developing the villages, which have the same time and economic opportunity associated with these reporting units villages (domain, forest, pond, lake and road as economic element).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Proposed approach is not necessarily easy, but it may have a broader vision of territorial evolving, larger territories, by binding to a specific type of village core/hearth or from the classical scheme to that proposed by Groza, Muntele, 2002, the landscape and the result is composition of various categories of land morphology to some

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facilities (eg forestry), with correspondence, territorial, cultural landscape.

Cultural landscape is part of the geographical landscape. It does not overlap completely. Corresponds only to that part of the geographical landscape in which anthropogenic activity has resulted in different ways at different stages of economic development, social relations system - productive.

The states most often (Claval, 2007) that cultural landscape reveals a specific function to a specific geographic territorial, that is part of a set of elements is interposed between the perception of space and its own reality. It is basically the quintessential man's role in restoring vision redial and we anthropogenic nature.

Visible and lasting variables of the rural cultural landscape redial

If we consider the above, the question of identifying the most representative aspects are, besides the variables that possibly quantifiable dimensional, especially the quality that really make sense to apply to large areas such as regional development, Carpathian region, historic province etc. in which these variables have territorial continuity and evolution.

There is hardly a simple approach.



Figure 1 A territorial sequence from Poiana Negri, Suceava County. Typical from scattered village with evolution tendency to dissociated status, line one

Its complexity derives from the award of a territory just those geographical features and statistic-demographic or economic that were grafted, dominant, a type of territorial development linear, syncope or descending / ascending, in a historical period identified as such. All these comes to confirm, finally that the Romanian village and estate form a whole and anyway we judge things territorial-level statistics (for the trial comes from data), we have a complete picture, another type of image of the village, if we do not address the type of cultural landscape. This is

because cultural landscape is clearly the result of an evolutionary approach type of community, circumscribed primary sector, but here today in search of another linearity functional complex. Patterns that are part of the villages are connected, thus the spatial organization of complex relations of succession and motivations that have made land use types.

The main variables we propose to be taken into account to identify rural cultural landscapes, are:

- type of basic structure of the village;
- basic textural type, according to genetic-evolutionary important nuclei in the village;
- type of site and the distances between the estate and fireplace;
- shape and morphology type agricultural parcels;
- type of evolution of the population, generating population structure, streamlined structures aged or young;
- the share of agricultural land use to total cultivated (simplified: the share of total agricultural land cultivated);
- average distance to the major axis of transport (road, rail);
- degree of access to services at the village level.

From combinations of these variables will play off three major categories:

1. *basic structures*, textures according to region, mainly agricultural economic features;
2. *derived structures* and functions of complex economic, cultural landscapes associated with *rurban type*;
3. *structures and textures strong rural evolved* initially in the primary economic function is changed to a strong local tertiary or to other activities.

For each of the three major types can be found in both villages assembled type, scattered or dispersed agricultural morphology correlation in different degrees of development of type axis type halo-type territorial core focus.

Also, each of these types corresponds to different degrees of conservation, the stability of certain types of agricultural morphologies old, as in the mountain area of the Dornas Depression or fruit wine-regions (with small farms or very small) villages separated the Carpathian area. Moreover, for each of these types are two to three proposed subtypes Association functional, morphological, territorial communication along the axis forming a special type, the village street or derivatives thereof.

CONCLUSIONS

Countryside can not be interpreted strictly in terms of statistical and demographic and economic profitability of agrarian space. Cultural landscape is the territorial matrix in which a community has integrated architecture, agriculture, accessibility and facilities, generating functional and territorial models today have some type of evolutionary potential. The simplest example is the village where tourism has developed on a model related to the preservation of cultural landscape qualities of agricultural, forestry or mixed. Developments are the best by a functional that combines the functionality of traditional country with current economic development model has proved viable relationship between the estate and hearth territory.

The rural development should not be accessed as a development of the secondary sector, the industry itself. Sustainable rural development must start from an optimal organization of space, the evolutionary trends are found in cultural landscapes.

The model evolutionary stable, linear evolution can be expected about preserving the territorial organization of a cultural heritage landscape and functionality to the agricultural future of tourism resource exploitable specific developments such as rural cultural landscapes associated with local systems of rule mountain or plain (extreme deviation of the hypsometric development), are marked not so limited as evolutionary trends upwards or downwards.

Our conclusion is that spatial organization for sustainable development must focus on regional strategies and policies, the planning elements that prove both economically viable, especially architectural and social morphology even agriculture and forestry.

The display of the rural habitat areas, on different hypsometric levels determines the great concentration of effort to identify trends orientation of lots and parcels – with extremely heterogeneous morphology of the types of culture, given that they were affected by the trend of fragmentation of properties by increasing the number of owners of agricultural land for subsistence agriculture of development.

General urban plans are developed based on locality development strategies at various levels: district, regional, national. Pillars of these development strategies are most often related to a particular economic vision legislative pattern which includes articulating the links between the general European legislation and the Romanian legislation, vis - vis the resources, communication, networks and communities. Is that there is a

discrepancy between the growing needs of citizens and local governments opportunities to follow their more or less expected political-strategic way.



Figure 2 Sadova village, Suceava county - rural structures dissociated, the straps hill-valley heads with evolutionary trends towards the slopes



Figure 3 Matca Vilalge image, dissociated village with a tendency of evolution to compact village by extinction of the greenhouses

At the third level of discussion and contribution lies in addressing the needs experts opinion expected in making face of the PUG - or PUD documents - sites. Articulation of these basic pillars: administration, citizen/communities, professional specialist, planners, foresee the need to follow a stronger link to territorial planning of the types of rural development communities with the types of options.

From all this scientific excursion on rural areas, should result in finding and identifying obvious, based on the typology that we propose a functional model and feasible in rural areas to be included not only economic and social components of the cadastral so visible in PUG - links and patterns that best matches the current relationship between structures and the valid from the historical development of that area.

This would avoid situations where we find numerous trains evolving cultural landscape and non-atypical, such as those in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, the metropolitan areas, the cities expansion and broaden its influence not valid due to the conservation of agricultural landscapes and lasting about a clean but organic farming means extensions residential areas, urban relocations at the expense of agriculture or forestry, industrialrelocations of warehouses,

showrooms and warehouses due to the same field of agriculture, most often high productivity.



Figure 4 House from dispersed domaine/village din Dârmoxa, Suceava County; belonging to mixed rural structure of the habitat scattered domain from Bistritei Mountains with a specific stagnate evolution

Also, we are witnessing a trend of gathering residential area that the rural out-hearths areas almost unmanageable by PUG's of today's settlements, as an evolutionary trend generating

rural landscapes, the questionable quality amalgam of architectural structures. There is a tendency to optimum functional truncation agro- sylvicultural by uncontrolled expansion, again without planning, holiday villages. Most often they introduce elements of territorial disruption by the impact they have on the rural environment as a result of creating a quasi-urbanized early, relatively ephemeral. Here are some possible directions in which to integrate the rural cultural landscape, highly evolved.

What is worse is that today's PUG allocates no space and develops their skill in representing the whole rural territory of both fireplaces and especially the out-hearths areas.

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