

SHRINKING CITIES IDEAS



I. FUTURE INFORMARE / THE INFORMATION

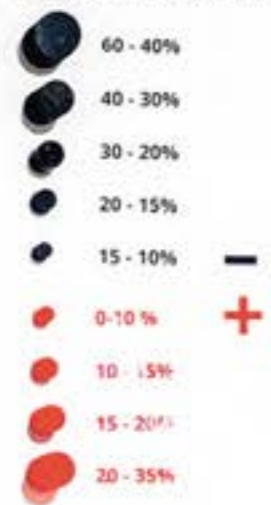
Cities?
What are the Shrinking Cities?

Strategy:

IDEILAGRAM ASSOCIATION
Architects:
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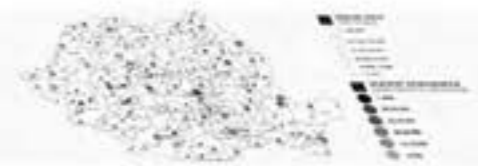


1989 - 2011 | CRESTEREA SI DESCREȘTEREA DEMOGRAFICĂ
 DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH AND DECLINE



SHRINKING CITIES
 1989 - 2012

County	1989	2011
Satu Mare
Maramures
Suceava
Botosani
Iasi
Neamt
Bistrita-Nasaud
Vaslui
Cluj
Mures
Harghita
Bacau
Galati
Arad
Alba
Sibiu
Brasov
Covasna
Vrancea
Timis
Hunedoara
Arges
Ruzau
Braila
Tulcea
Caras-Severin
Gorj
Valcea
Prahova
Dambovitza
Ialomita
Mehedinti
Dolj
Olt
Telusman
Giurgiu
Calarasi
Constanta



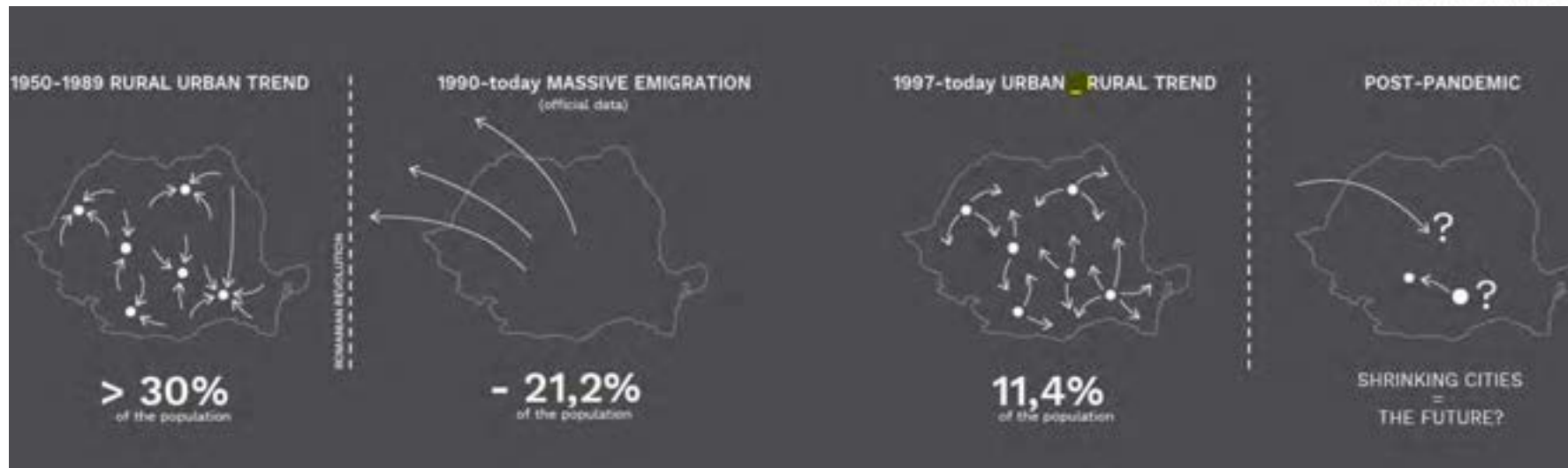
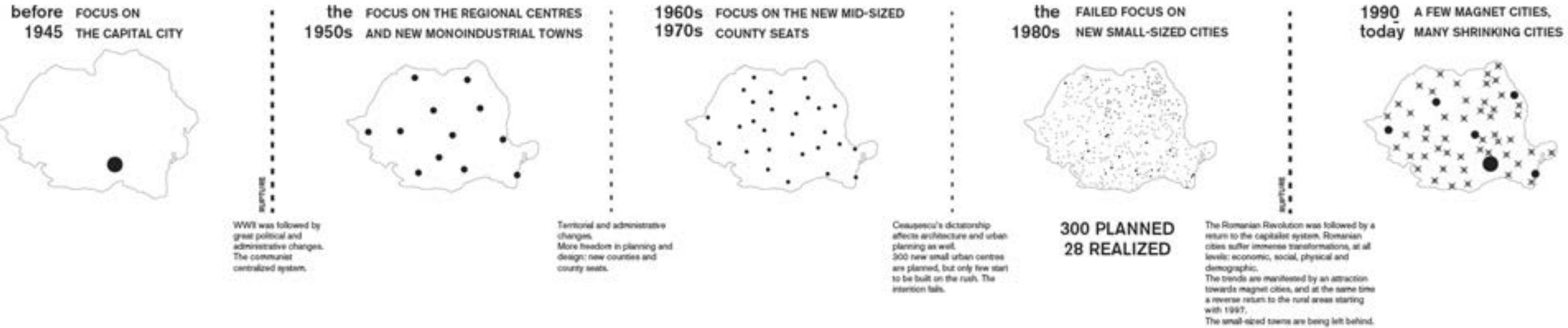
Major phenomena

The (de-)urbanization process in Romania

+

Migration trends

DE-URBANIZATION PROCESS IN ROMANIA



MNAC 2016

SHRINKING CITIES

CREDEȚI CĂ ÎN RAȚI
SE POATE RĂDĂ?
PE DRACU!
- MITTEL
ID 1072 SIGMA





PETRILA 2018

FADING
BORDERS

ROMANIA

FADING BORDERS

VENICE 2021

I. ENGINE / MOTOR

Tudor Constantinescu

Anina Coal Mine,
Shaft I site
Digital, 2013 (50x33cm)

Anina, mina de cărbune,
ansamblul puțului I,
Digital, 2013 (50x33cm)





Tudor Constantinescu

Brăila, Wood Processing
Plant building
Digital, 2015 (50x33cm)

Brăila, corp al
Combinatului de
Prelucrare a Lemnului
Digital, 2015 (50x33cm)



Tudor Constantinescu

Băile Herculane,
covered passageway
Digital, 2012 (33x50cm)

Băile Herculane,
promenadă acoperită
Digital, 2012 (33x50cm)



Tudor Constantinescu

Borsec, reading hall in the
Library Pavilion
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

Borsec, sală de lectură din
Pavilionul Bibliotecii
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)



Tudor Constantinescu

Băile Govora, treatment
hall in the Spa Pavilion
Digital, 2012 (33x50cm)

Băile Govora,
sală de tratament din
Pavilionul de Băi
Digital, 2012 (33x50cm)



Tudor Constantinescu

Băile Govora, lobby of the
Main Spa Pavilion
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

Băile Govora, hol al
Pavilionului Central de Băi
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

II. FACILITIES / DOTĂRI



Tudor Constantinescu

Băilești, House of Culture
Digital, 2013 (50x33cm)

Casa de cultură din
Băilești
Digital, 2013 (50x33cm)

Tudor Constantinescu

Gymnastics hall in Turnu
Măgurele's
House of Culture
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

Turnu Măgurele,
sală de gimnastică din
cadrul Casei de Cultură
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)





Tudor Constantinescu

Isaccea, restaurant and
club in the hotel complex
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

Isaccea, restaurant-club
din complex hotelier
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

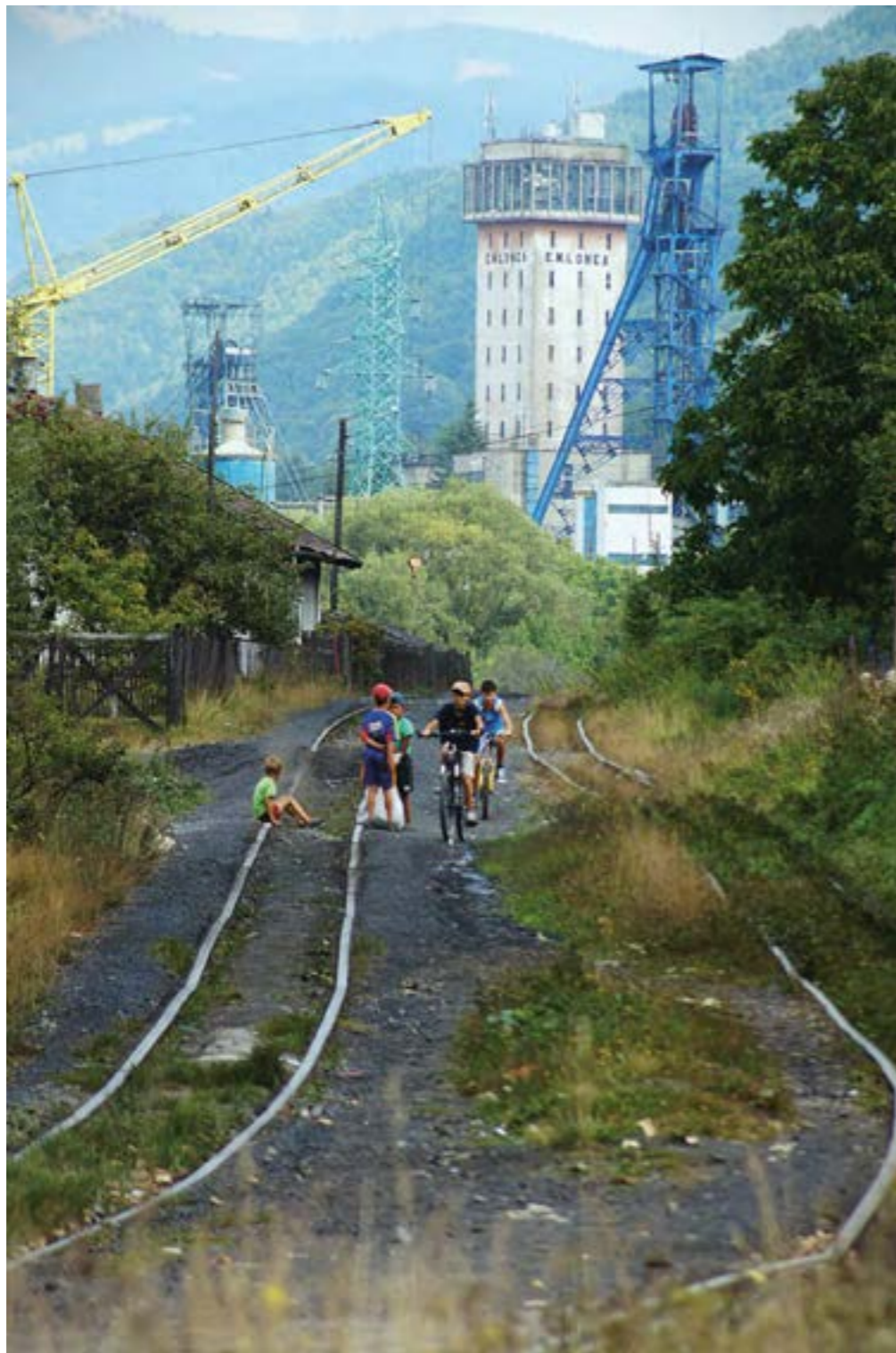
III. PUBLIC SPACE / SPAȚIU PUBLIC

Tudor Constantinescu

Turnu Măgurele, leisure
activities in the pedestrian
promenade next to the
Department Store
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

Turnu Măgurele, activități
în zona pietonală de lângă
Magazinul Universal
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)





Tudor Constantinescu

Lonea, children playing
on the railroad tracks to
Petrița Coal Mine
Digital, 2010 (33x50cm)

Lonea, loc de joacă
pe calea ferată către
Mina Petrița
Digital, 2010 (33x50cm)



Tudor Constantinescu

Sulina, fishermen off-duty
Digital, 2013 (50x33cm)

Sulina, pescari în timpul liber
Digital, 2013 (50x33cm)



Tudor Constantinescu

Oltenița, nightlife
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

Oltenița, viață de noapte
Digital, 2012 (50x33cm)

IV. DWELLING / LOCUIRE



Tudor Constantinescu

Anina, Oraşul Nou district
Digital, 2015 (50x33cm)

Anina, Oraşul Nou
Digital, 2015 (50x33cm)



Tudor Constantinescu

Bălan, workers' dormitory
Digital, 2013 (33x50cm)

Bălan, bloc muncitoresc
Digital, 2013 (33x50cm)



Tudor Constantinescu

Zărnești, workers' dormitory
Digital, 2013 (50x33cm)

Zărnești, bloc muncitoresc
Digital, 2013 (50x33cm)

What are Shrinking Cities?

Shrinkage is the result of a complex interplay of factors. As such, it describes a phenomenon that produces both quantitative and qualitative changes at the city or neighborhood scale. It includes the following aspects:

Social and cultural shrinkage: closures of urban facilities (theaters, cinemas, sports facilities, etc.); weakened communities;

Physical shrinkage: abandonment of buildings and public spaces; dilapidation or demolition works outnumber construction works;

Economic shrinkage: lack of jobs; falling property values; etc.;

Demographic shrinkage: the global indicator that measures population loss over a certain period.

Ce sunt *shrinking cities*?

Contractia urbană este rezultatul unei suprapuneri complexe de factori, descriind un fenomen ce se manifestă cantitativ și calitativ în cadrul unui oraș sau a unor părți ale sale și care cuprinde următoarele aspecte:

Contractie socio-culturală: închiderea dotărilor urbane (teatre, cinematografe, săli de sport etc.); relații slăbite ale comunității;

Contractia fizică: clădiri, spații abandonate; ruinări sau demolări mai frecvente decât construcțiile noi;

Contractie economică: lipsa locurilor de muncă; valori imobiliare în scădere etc.;

Contractie demografică: indicatorul global, ce contorizează scăderile de populație dintr-o anumită perioadă.

Orașele noastre au murit.
Nu? Nu surzotem zi.
(Hu ca CREȘTEREA)

PITESTIUL ESTE MORT.

CĂLĂRAȘI: Anii 90 iz Disepatul anilor 2000 cu reprezentarea
un orașului ocultat cu falimentul Combinatului Sărburgie, mormănt
situația pare să se stabilizeze, cu un declin constant dar mai
sădit, ocultat cu oportunitățile investitorilor străini.

GHIȘINĂU
TU înfloresci și te iubesc

ORAȘUL MEU NATAL (PIATA NEAMT) SE ADAPTEAZĂ
ȘI TRĂIEȘTE ÎN REALITATEA CURBĂ ÎN CARE ROMANIA
AȘI ÎMPREJURĂ ȘOCURILE ORTE AȘI TRĂIEȘTE. DAR TOTI
CEI PREGATI VOR REVENI 'ACASA'... CĂMIONA... PENTRU
REVENIRE... SAU PENTRU TOTDEUNA...

Constanța ar putea fi un oraș genial.
Dar nu este.

Good, no one is afraid to work at different places
But it is not
The situation is not perfect (diversity) is a good thing (more)
The situation is not perfect.

PENTRU ASEMENEA PROIECTE,
IMI PLACE BUCUREȘTIUL!

My home town is shrinking, it makes it difficult to
attract new growth, jobs and people.
People are afraid of new but also afraid to reform
which is a shame.

DRASOVUL E FRUNCEA!

Poate într-o zi o să fim un oraș.
(București)



MNAC, 2016

**con tienti are
publicul iar**



Commissioner

Attila Kim

Curators

POSTER

Ștefan Simion, Irina Meliță,
Radu Tîrcă, Cristian Bădescu,
Ștefania Hîrleață

Participants

IDEILAGRAM

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Tudor Constantinescu,
Iulia Păun, Alexandru Păun, Gabriela
Belcineanu, Laura Popa-Florea

TELELEU

Elena Stancu, Cosmin Bumbuț

**Multimedia & Communication
Design**

RIZI

Alina Rizescu, Bogdan Ștefănescu,
Constantin Barbu

Organized by

Romanian Ministry of Culture
Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Romanian Cultural Institute
Union of Romanian Architects



STORIES

In November 2010, journalist Daria Stancu and photographer Otilia Kurniuc moved into a Carpathian and started 'Hellas' in October 2010. They began a large-scale project on the Romanian diaspora in Europe called 'Hellas' Romania is the 11th country with most citizens living abroad - 14.5% (source: Eurostat 2010) - an estimated 18 to 18 million Romanians have emigrated abroad.

So far, they have documented the Carpathian and Carpathian Romanian diaspora in Germany, the Balkans, and the Iberian Peninsula. The project is funded by the German Federal Government through the German Federal Film Commission. They are still motivated, continuing to work on this project.

'Hellas' is one of the most complex projects they have ever undertaken. It's scope and personal stories overwhelmed them precisely because these stories are part of the Romanian history. For the first time, the exhibition in Germany, 2011, which have been brought home to our country. They have taken a step: they started to track the European diaspora through their own eyes.

Hellas
The European diaspora through their own eyes.

CITIES

Looking at the light, international relationships that affect a large category of cities, revealing profound political, legal and a corresponding level of internal order. Urban knowledge can be used as a bridge. But the end is not by urban planning. It's about the extent it contains in the logic of a system where growth and decline coexist and where the whole changes. 'Hellas' is a volume of an exchange of experience. It's about a history about a beginning, a common - metropolitan - of Romania, which is a history of discovery of cooperation, and a history of urban planning. The 'Hellas' project is a history of urban planning.



AWAY
TELELEU



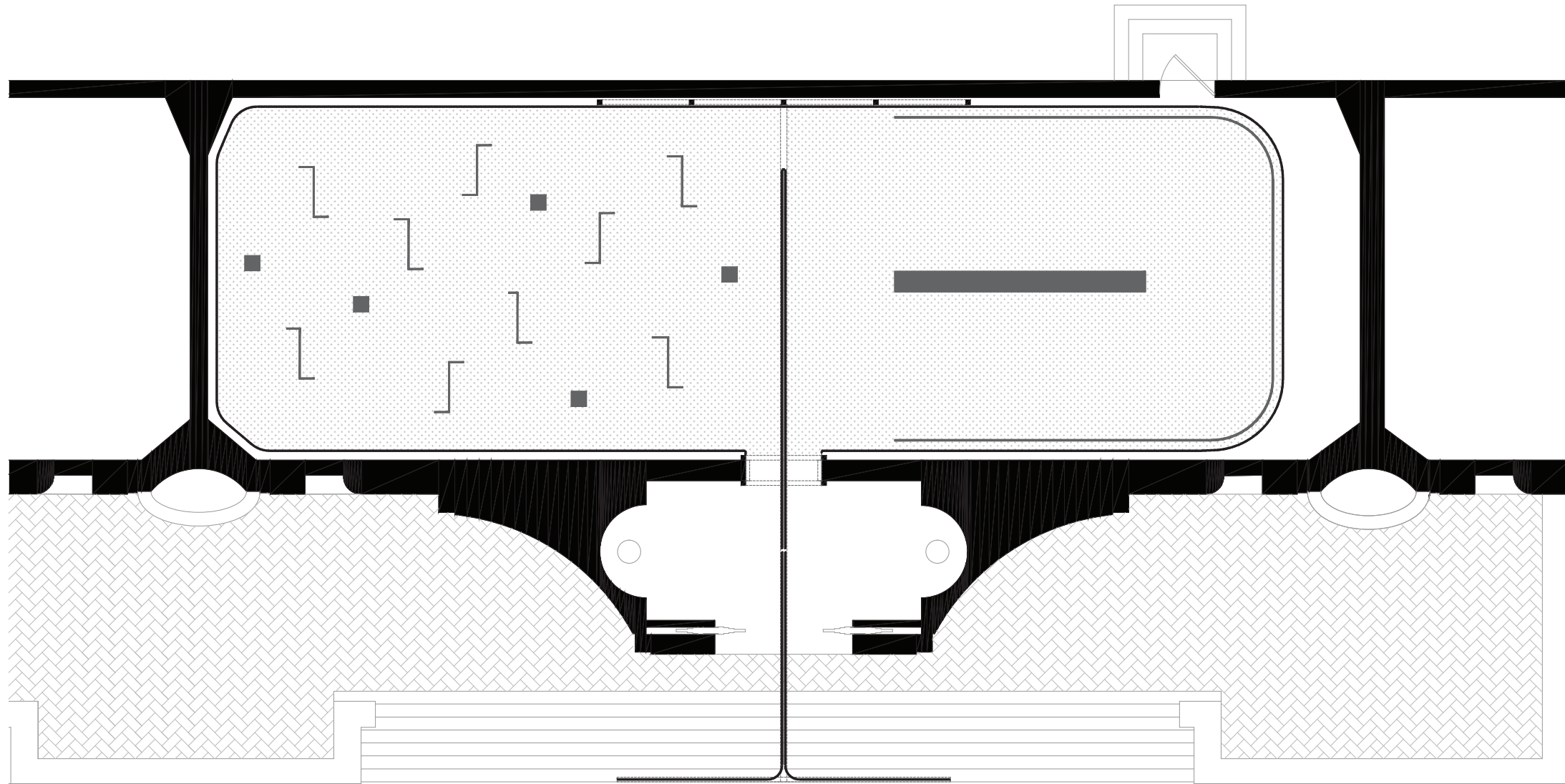
FADING BORDERS

POSTER

IDEILAGRAM
SHRINKING
CITIES

Away

Shrinking cities



2021

Fading Borders



EXIT

ON A CLAY YOU CAN SEE FOREVER





Adi, 34, a Romanian immigrant, helps his son Andrei, 6, with homework in Palos de la Frontera, Spain. Adi is a field supervisor (*encargado*) in a strawberry farm there and lives with his Romanian wife and their son in a field on the edge of town, in the lodgings provided by the Spanish farm owner.

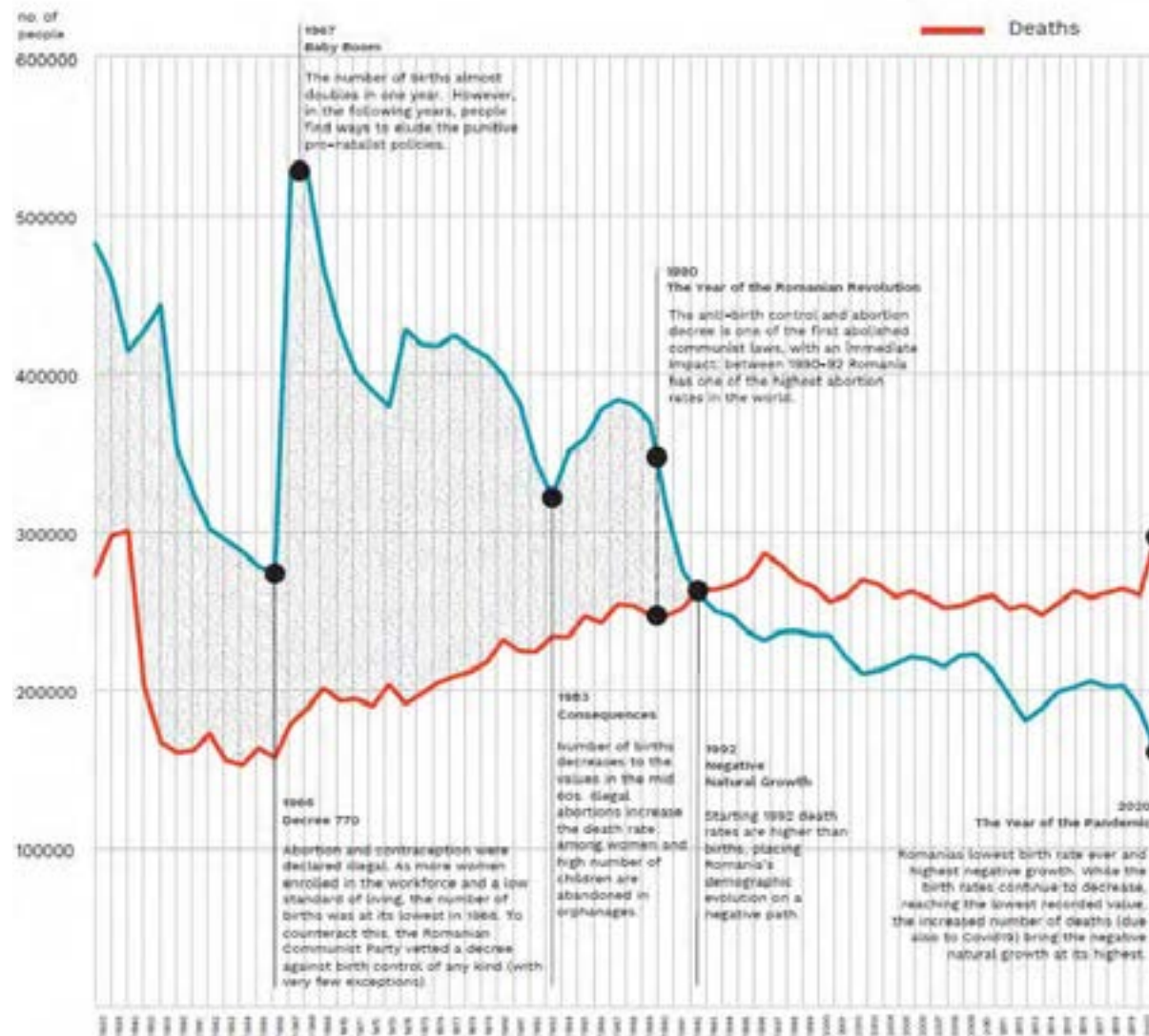


Mariana, 44, a Romanian immigrant, picks strawberries in Palos de la Frontera, Spain. The working position gives her unbearable back aches after a few hours, so Mariana has to take ibuprofen to get through the day.

VENICE BIENNALE

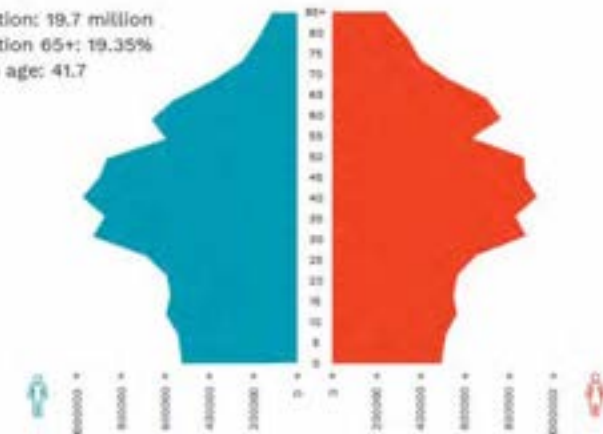
**Why is this
subject of
interest for
architects?**

Credits: Shrinking Cities in Romania Project
 Source (primary data): National Institute of Statistics



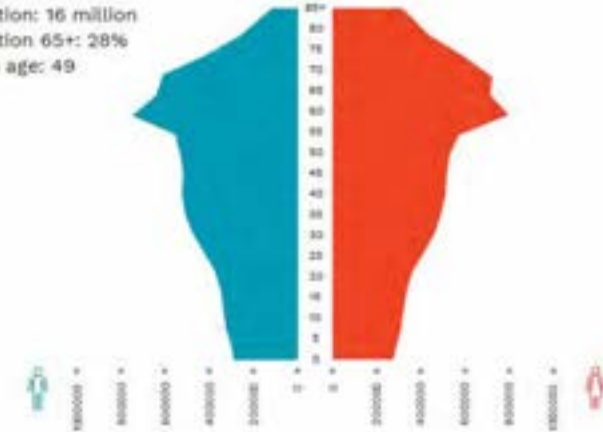
2020

Population: 19.7 million
 Population 65+: 19.35%
 Median age: 41.7



2050 / Projections

Population: 16 million
 Population 65+: 28%
 Median age: 49

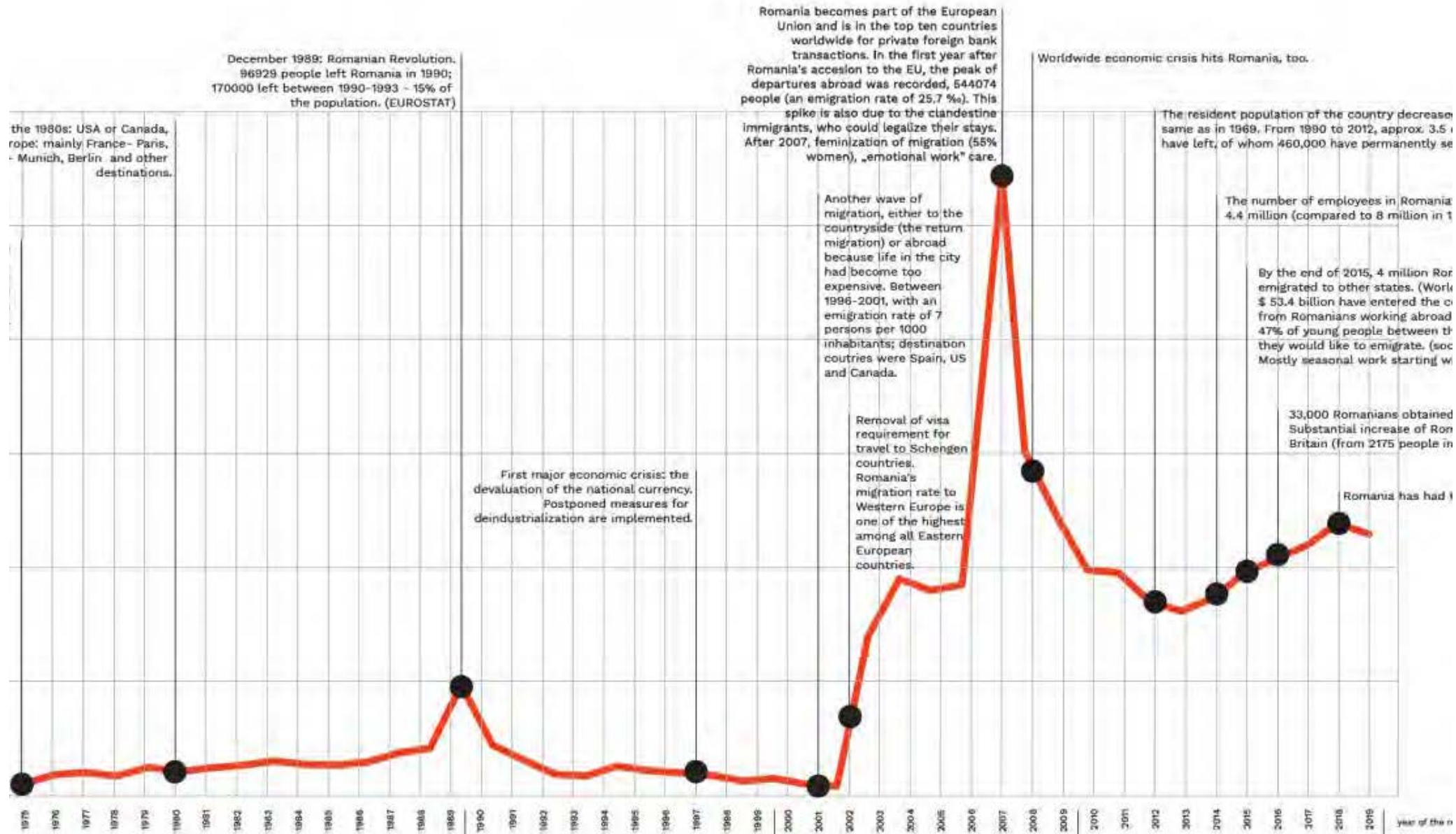


30 years later

-3.7 million less people
 4.48 million people 65+
 +7.3 years for median age

Credits: Shrinking Cities in Romania Project
 Source (primary data): National Institute of Statistics

External migration



December 1989: Romanian Revolution. 96929 people left Romania in 1990; 170000 left between 1990-1993 - 15% of the population. (EUROSTAT)

the 1980s: USA or Canada, rope: mainly France - Paris, - Munich, Berlin and other destinations.

Romania becomes part of the European Union and is in the top ten countries worldwide for private foreign bank transactions. In the first year after Romania's accession to the EU, the peak of departures abroad was recorded, 544074 people (an emigration rate of 25.7 ‰). This spike is also due to the clandestine immigrants, who could legalize their stays. After 2007, feminization of migration (55% women), „emotional work” care.

Worldwide economic crisis hits Romania, too.

The resident population of the country decrease same as in 1969. From 1990 to 2012, approx. 3.5 million have left, of whom 460,000 have permanently se

Another wave of migration, either to the countryside (the return migration) or abroad because life in the city had become too expensive. Between 1996-2001, with an emigration rate of 7 persons per 1000 inhabitants; destination countries were Spain, US and Canada.

The number of employees in Romania 4.4 million (compared to 8 million in 1

By the end of 2015, 4 million Rom emigrated to other states. (Work \$ 53.4 billion have entered the c from Romanians working abroad 47% of young people between th they would like to emigrate. (soc Mostly seasonal work starting w

First major economic crisis: the devaluation of the national currency. Postponed measures for deindustrialization are implemented.

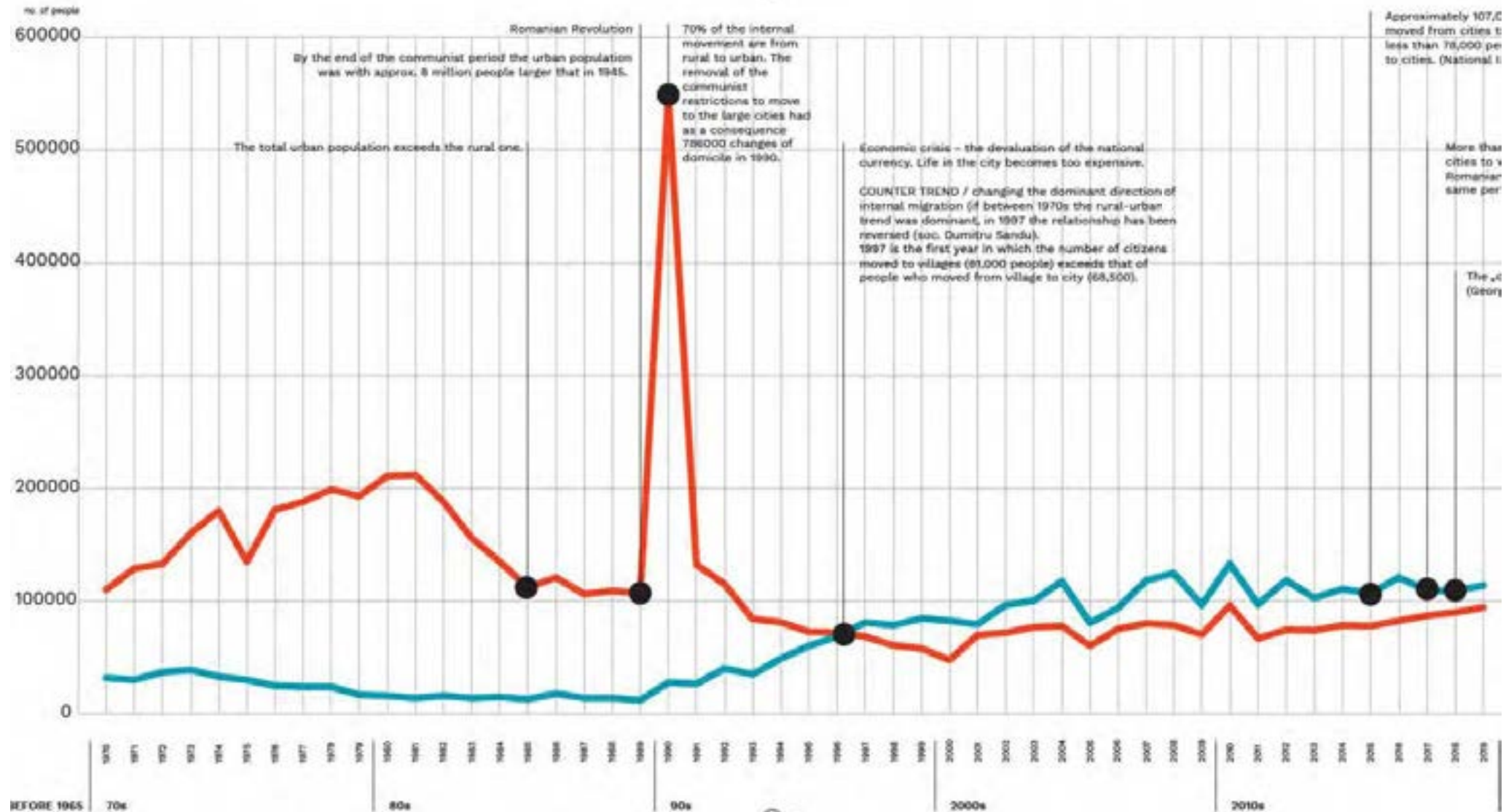
Removal of visa requirement for travel to Schengen countries. Romania's migration rate to Western Europe is one of the highest among all Eastern European countries.

33,000 Romanians obtained Substantial increase of Rom Britain (from 2175 people in

Romania has had 1

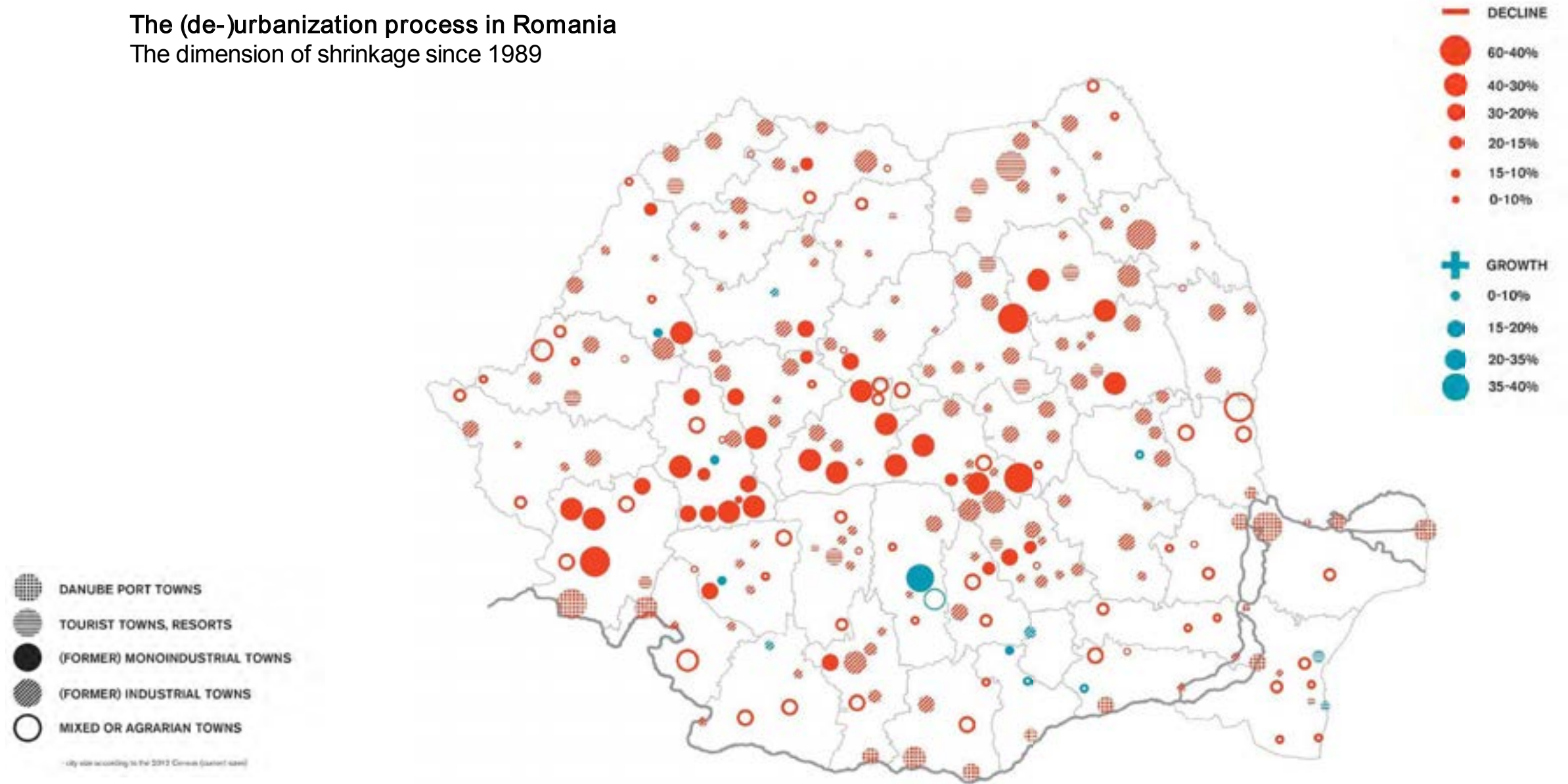
Year of the n

Internal migration



The (de-)urbanization process in Romania

The dimension of shrinkage since 1989



The dimension of shrinkage since 1989

The small tourist towns

Attitudes / Policy Responses

#1. Ignoring Shrinkage

Not admitting that the city has a problem blocks any possible reforms.

#2. Countering Shrinkage

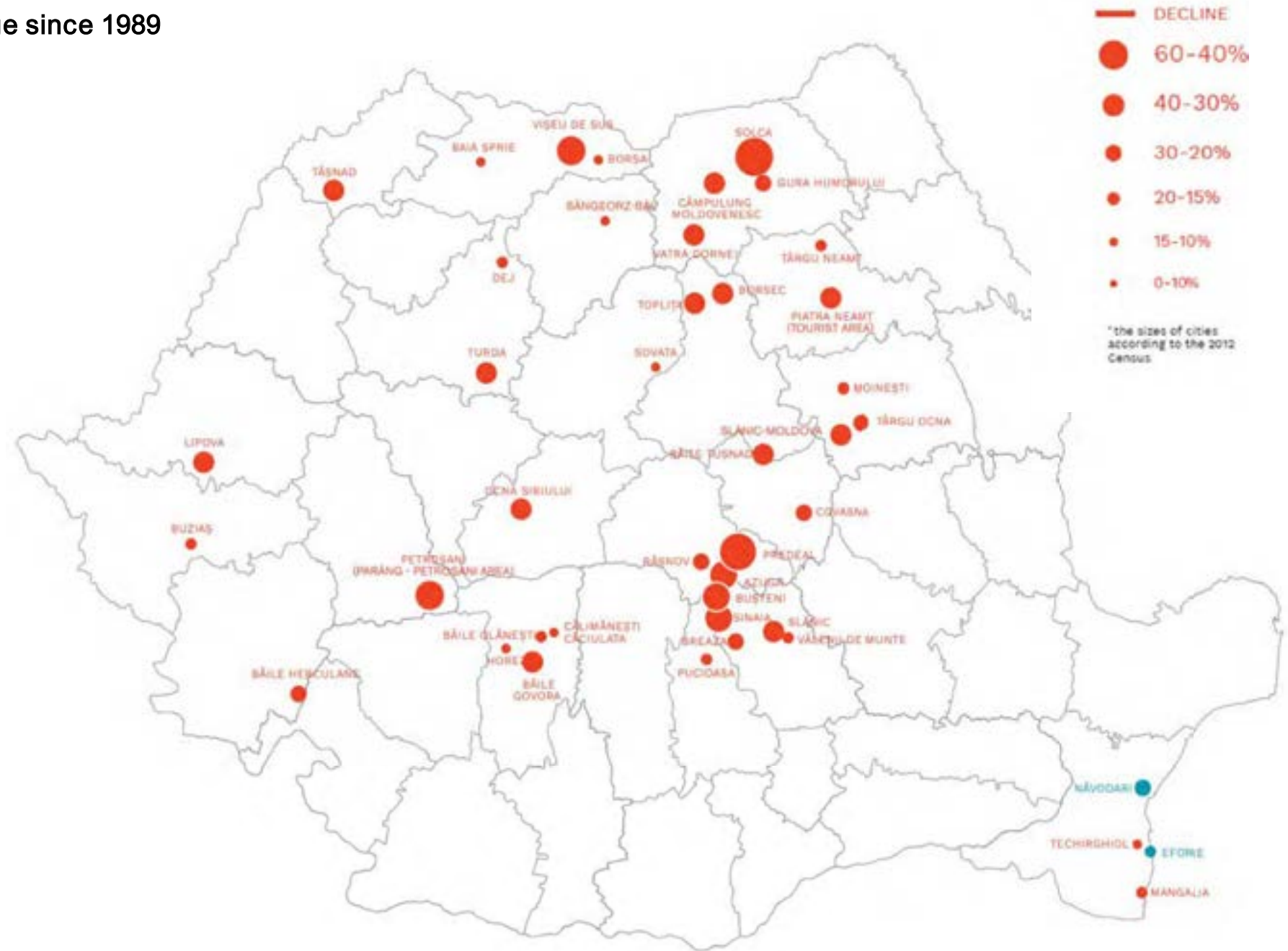
This policy is based on the idea that the city has to regrow and shrinkage is just temporary.

#3. Accepting Shrinkage

This policy focuses on how to retain, rather than on how to attract.

#4. Making Use of Shrinkage

The formerly state-owned and chaotically privatized facilities of the tourist towns—some of them with rich architectural heritage—are temporarily or permanently abandoned (e.g., Băile Herculane, Borsec, Solca, Băile Govora, Techirghiol, and Căciulata). Given that these towns have preserved a positive image, revitalization appears to be the obvious solution here, but it depends on administrative and economic decisions that, more often than not, are hindered by disputes over ownership. So, in spite of an obvious potential for regeneration, the towns in this category remain vulnerable.

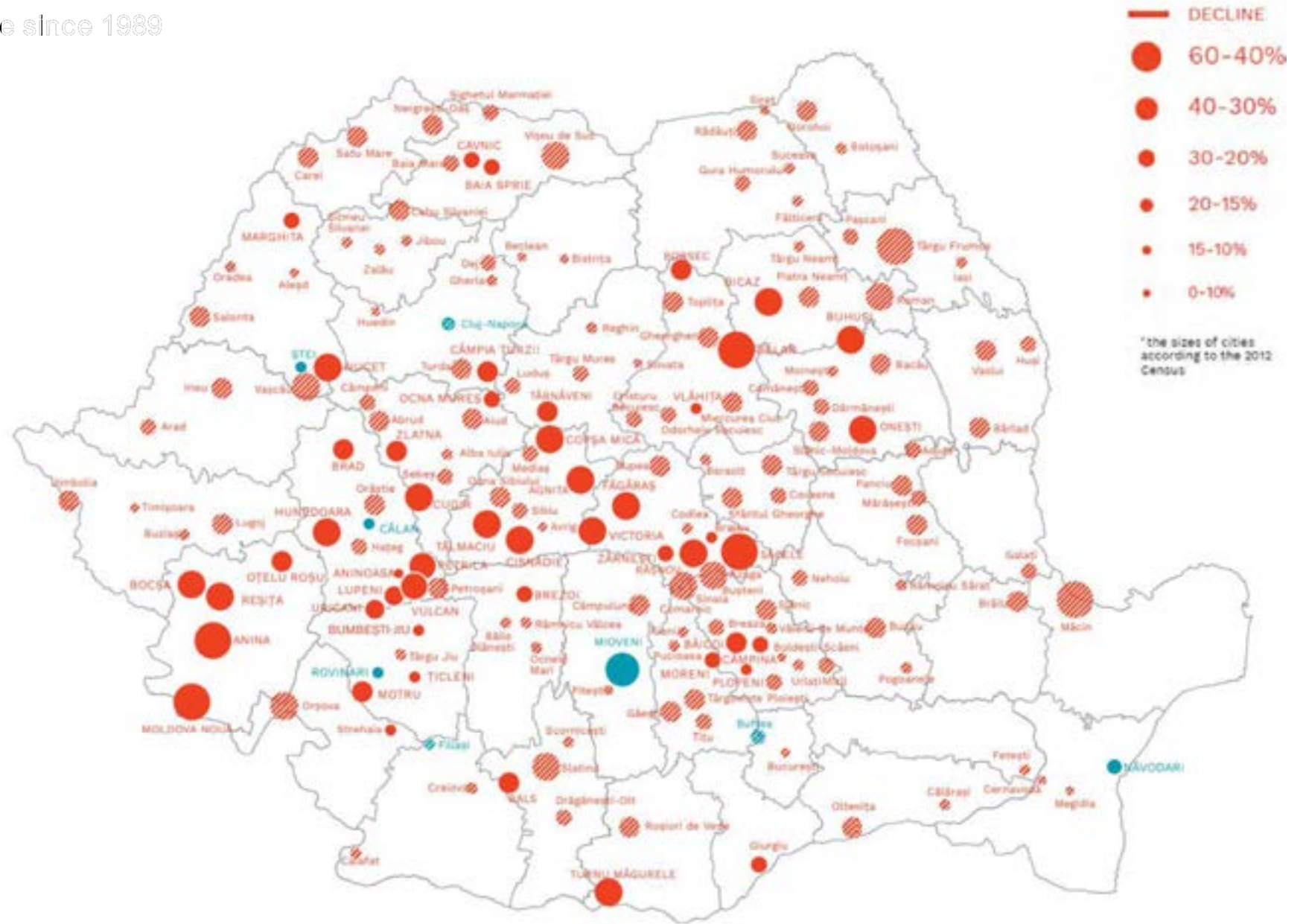


The dimension of shrinkage since 1989

The (mono)industrial towns

- (Former) industrial towns
- (Former) monoindustrial towns

As a result of regional policies and the absence of genuine strategies of diversification, the areas that relied on a single industry were deeply affected by economic restructuring and the massive unemployment and poverty that ensued. But industrial towns that are very different in terms of profile (metallurgy, coal mining, chemical), size (small, >20,000 residents, medium-small, medium-large), history (established in the Middle Ages, early twentieth century, during the Soviet-style socialist era or during the period of centralized economy) face similar problems and opportunities. Declining or abandoned areas quickly appeared here, a process often enhanced by poor, uneven infrastructure, leading to high contrasts between regions. Most of the industrial sites were abandoned shortly after the Revolution, with no intention to repurpose or rehabilitate them. Reluctant to invest in cleaning up and converting old industrial brownfields, developers preferred to build on new greenfields already connected to the transport network. These actions had a huge impact, not only on the economy, but also on urban life. In addition to the lack of job opportunities and widespread poverty, the sterile urban life is one of the main causes of migration and urban shrinkage.



The dimension of shrinkage since 1989

The Danube port towns

Attitudes / Policy Responses

#1. Ignoring Shrinkage

Not admitting that the city has a problem blocks any possible reforms.

#2. Countering Shrinkage

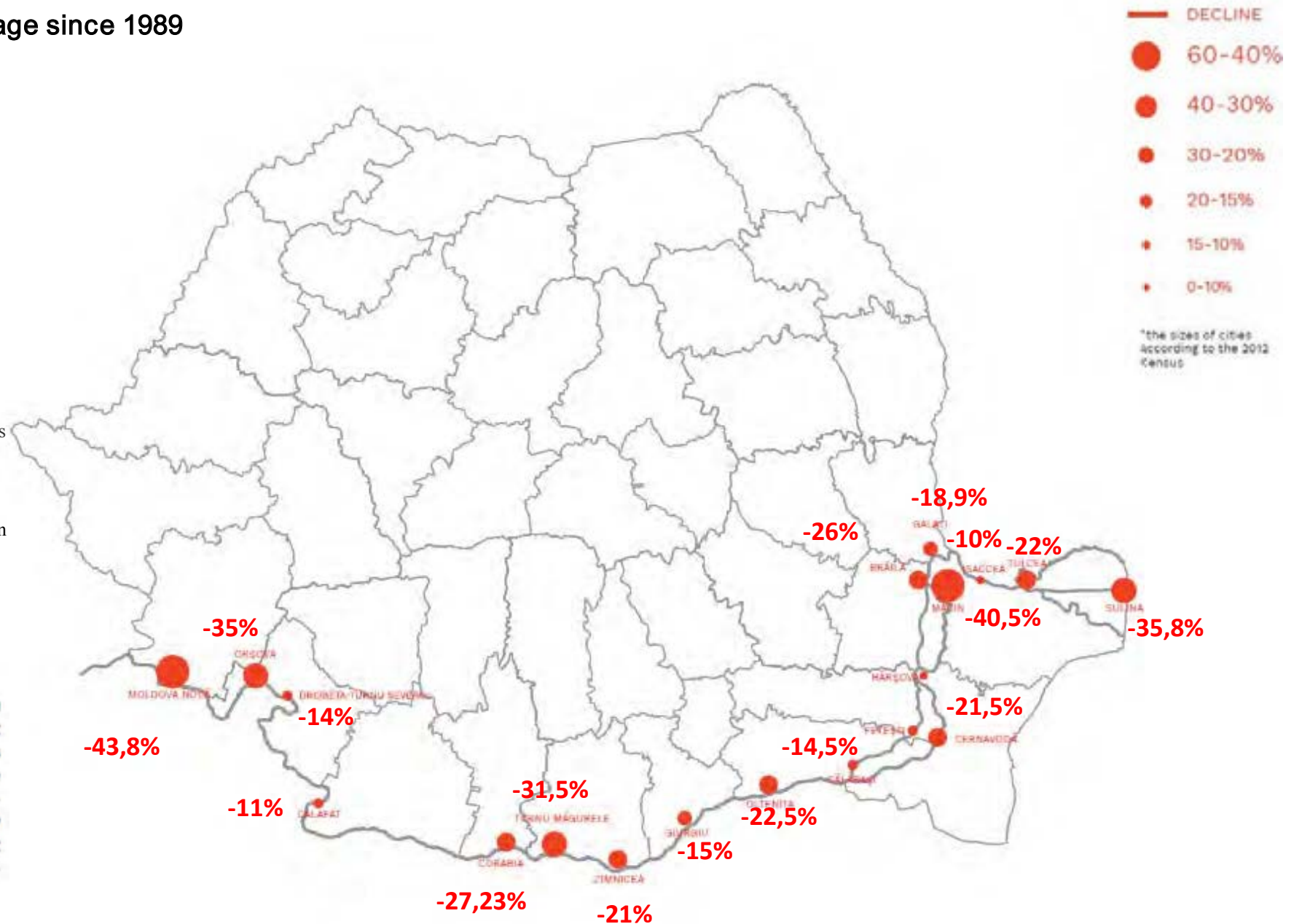
This policy is based on the idea that the city has to regrow and shrinkage is just temporary.

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This policy focuses on how to retain, rather than on how to attract.

#4. Making Use of Shrinkage

Danube ports such as Sulina, Corabia, Turnu Măgurele, Zimnicea, are indeed some of the most interesting small or medium-small Romanian towns due to their unique urban layouts designed in the nineteenth century, their position within the country, both peripheral and open, and the similar deeply rural surrounding areas. Unfortunately, the strongest potential driver of growth, the Danube, does not currently play a significant role in their urban life.



Make use of shrinkage

Possible Positive Effects on Shrinkage

NEGATIVELY PERCEIVED ASPECTS:

decreasing population

aging of population

higher rate of vacancies, empty building
infrastructure

heterogeneous texture/ voids

economic problems, lack of jobs

POSSIBLE POSITIVE EFFECTS

Sustainability

Active ageing

New form of density

Heritage. Valuing unused or forgotten
existing resources

Innovation and creativity

Make use of shrinkage

Possible Positive Effects on Shrinkage

#1.
Scale down and slowdown
Urbanium Turnu Măgurele



#2.
Built density replaced by social density
Brăila Laboratory (BLAB)



#3.
Landscape as a planning tool
Studio Govora



#4.
Heritage. Valuing unused or forgotten existing resources
Herculane Project



#5.
Innovation and creativity
Planeta Petrila

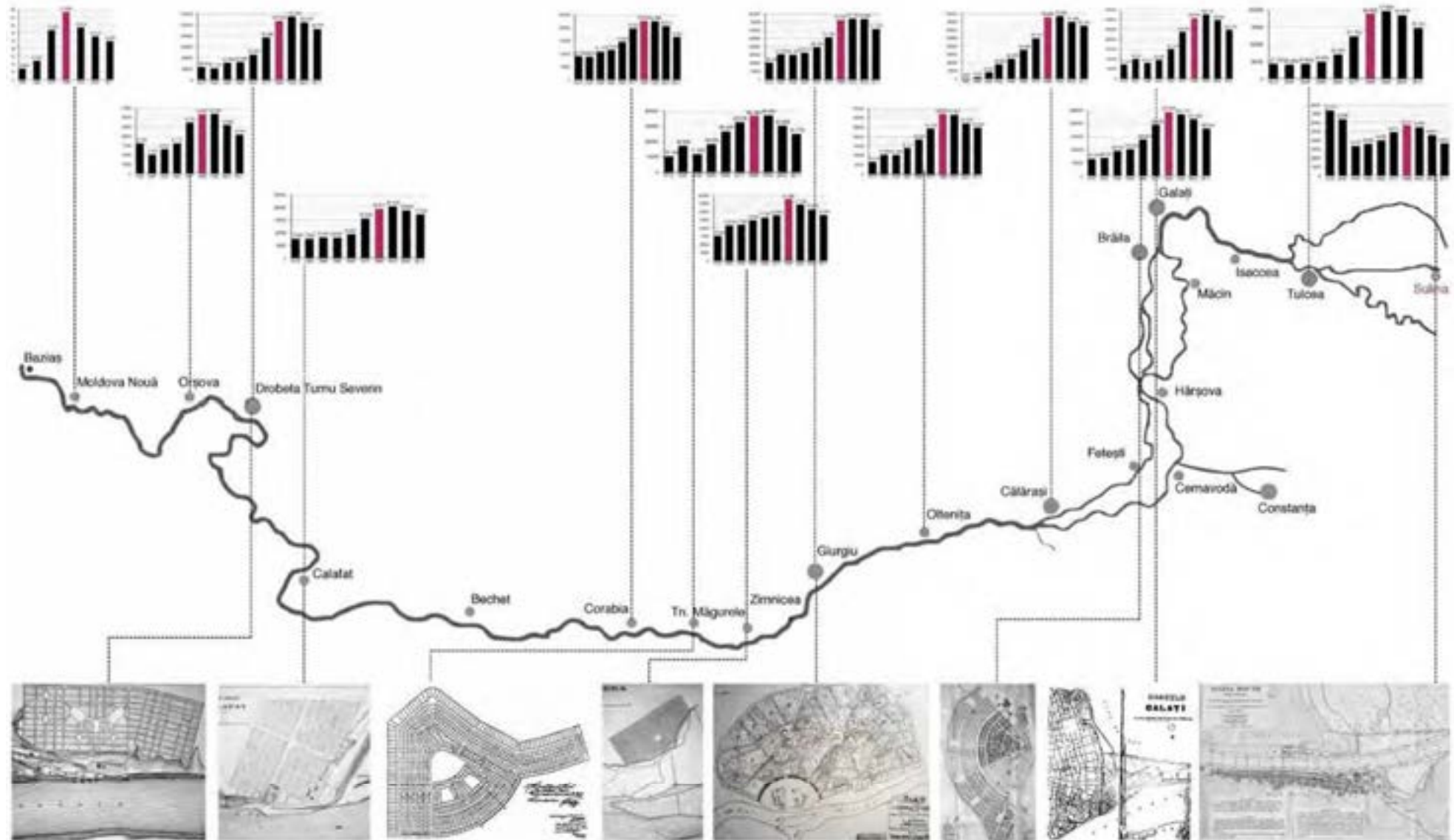


Make use of shrinkage

Possible Positive Effects on Shrinkage

UNDERUSED ASSETS

- Relation with the Danube
- Architectural and urban planning heritage
- Human, social potential
- Agricultural and rural character

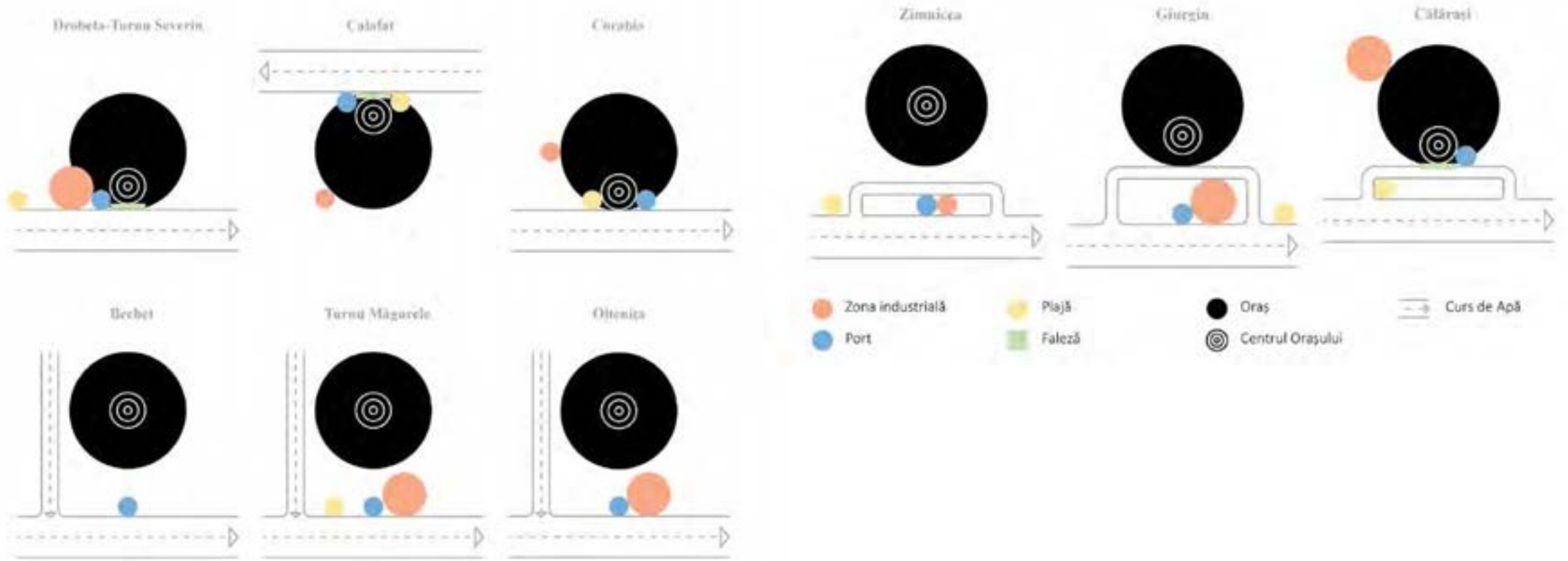


Make use of shrinkage

Possible Positive Effects on Shrinkage

Relation with the Danube

city center, industrial area, port, waterfront, beach



Turnu Măgurele

Scale Down and Slow Down

On the border with Bulgaria. The small beach at the Danube next to the port of Turnu. Photo: Tudor Constantinescu, 2015



Make use of shrinkage

Turnu Măgurele Scale Down and Slow Down



A vision for Turnu Măgurele: the port and Donauchem Chemical Plant.
Credit: arch. Răzvan Delcea, 2016

These marginal urban areas, so-called *terrains vagues*, are mobilizing architects, urban planners, and landscapers from around the world to find new solutions to the new demands of cities—but especially in Europe, where high urban density is beginning to cause problems. They also spark debates regarding the role of architects and designers in understanding and reshaping these non-places.

Site Under Construction, architects



One World Romania film screening in the backyard of Emil Zorilă, co-founder of Urbanium, followed by a discussion on agriculture as one of Turnu's assets.

Photo: Urbanium, 2017



Make use of shrinkage

Brăila

Built density Replaced by Social Density



Pyramid Park. Testing out the new football field
Photo: Irina Paşa

Mural of sketches of the old park, made by local residents from memory. Photo: Irina Paşa



Make use of shrinkage

Brăila

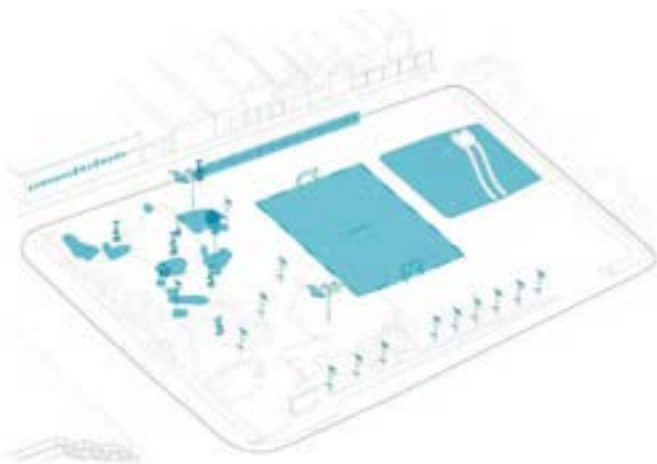
Built density Replaced by Social Density

Beyond the short-lived changes and notoriety of the cause, the true measure of success in rehabilitating community space is the community's own reproductive ability, with the support of public authorities with a long-term vision not imposed from the outside. All of this could help create a new vision for the town, one not focused exclusively on attracting tourists, but also on managing the breakup of the local community, massive youth outmigration, and the degradation of the cultural landscape.

Studio Basar, architects



The garage on the Danube promenade, a symbolic cultural intervention inserted into the urban setting. The garage becomes a collective space that can be adapted to several uses. Photo: Andrea Spreafico



Pyramid Park is the result of a 2-year participatory process to revive a neighborhood park that had become an abandoned wasteland after decades of neglect. Years of economic and population decline within a post-industrial and post-communist context had created a scarcity of resources and subsequently a reduced capacity to engage in notions of care toward public space and the common good.

Brăila Box. A board game on how to put the communist architecture of Brăila inside a box in order to generate an outside-the-box discussion on the city's built heritage. The goal of such a discussion is to reach a higher degree of awareness regarding the post-war modernist architecture of Brăila. Eleven representative buildings have been chosen for this project. Authors: Karl-Emil Sedegren and Sebastian Uthaug. Photo: B-LAB, 2015



Public outdoor exhibition and screening in the Garage Pavillon. Photo: Irina Pața



Garage Pavilion

Project Team

Guillaume Eckly
Anton Huhn
Goda Lukšaitė
Cătălina Ioniță
Andrea Spreafico
Cristian Ștefănescu
Tiina Teräs
Patricia Tsunouchi
Frede Vik

Make use of shrinkage

This town is dying! Someone who dies, dies sinfully, because they too many shady things. However, the one who falls asleep has a pure soul. This town has no future towards falling asleep, but towards death.

Sulina, inhabitant/ fisherman



Sulina, fishermen off-duty
Photo: Tudor Constantinescu



Turnu Măgurele, grandparents and grandchildren in Tudorică Dorobanțul Park
Photo: Tudor Constantinescu



Future goals / intentions

Activating underused public urban spaces through small scale architectural projects developed with the local community

Băile Govora

Landscape as a planning tool



Spaces and buildings permanently or temporary activated by cultural and social activities

1. Guided tours in the Thermal Park
2. Movie nights in the Park
3. Exhibition about the spa architecture of Govora
4. Round table "Heritage as a resource"
5. Amural video mapping at Palace Hotel
6. Amural video mapping at the Electric Plant
7. Restoration of the Interwar Gazebo
8. Emergency intervention for the safety of Villa Ivanovici

Potential urban and social catalysts, latent spaces and buildings

- A. The Baths Ensemble (Studiogovora project)
- B. Villa Sylva (Studiogovora project)
- C. Ferdinand Spring (Studiogovora project)
- D. Public restrooms in the Thermal Park (Studiogovora project)
- E. Villa Țăranu (Studiogovora project)
- F. Ștefănescu Hotel
- G. The old school
- H. Interwar villas ensemble
- I. Commercial building
- J. Villa Constanța-Marieta
- K. Former Villa Paulinescu
- L. The old kindergarden
- M. Villa Topîrceanu
- N. Former State Hotel no.
- O. Villa General dr. Iliescu
- P. Villa Diaconu Marin
- Q. Villa Zinica
- R. Villa Georgescu
- S. The Electric Plant
- T. Villa Paulina
- U. CC ensemble
- V. The river promenade



Villa Ivanovici, site under construction
Photo: Marius Vasile, 2020



Guided tours, Thermal Park and Baths Ensemble
Photo: Studiogovora, 2020



Băile Herculane

Heritage. Valuing unused or forgotten existing resources



Spaces and buildings permanently or temporary activated by cultural and social activities

1. Mural / Herculane Baths Cultural Working Site 2019, Location: „Roman” Hotel
2. Enhancing Architecture through photography – lecture by Flavius Neamciuc / Architecture Baths competition 2018, Location: Apollo Complex, Hercules Square
3. Short film release, Gopo nominated „Youth Trophy”(Trofeul Tinereții), directed by Răzvan Oprescu & Chamber Concert by students Ana Maria Joldea and Filip Samuel Sebejan, together with teachers Emanuel Caragea and Raluca Crăciun / Architecture Baths competition 2018, Location: Pavilion 6, Hercules Square
4. Architectural guided tours having as a topic the future of architectural heritage / Project: Herculana 2018 – 2019, Location: Historical city center
5. Nalada - Reversible pavilion, made in the only place from the historical city center that was reclaimed by the local community: the bathing base by the hot springs / Completed project: Architecture Baths competition 2019, Location: Cerna river bank, Historical city center
6. Working space for students and artists / Architecture Baths competition 2019 and Herculane Baths Cultural Working Site 2019, Location: Elisabeth Villa, courtyard and annexes
7. Technical project for securing Neptune Baths historical building / Location: Neptune Baths
8. Technical project for securing the facades of Neptune Baths and protecting the pedestrians / Architecture Baths competition 2020, Location: Neptune Baths
9. Sculptural objects inspired by symbols of the area / Project: Herculane Baths Cultural Working Site 2019, Location: Central Park
10. Film screening, educational activities for children, painting exhibition / Project: Herculane Baths Cultural Working Site 2019, Location: Casino Park
11. First meeting with the city officials, stakeholders and the local community 2017 & Eufonia Chamber Orchestra - charitable concert 2019, in collaboration with Artistic Tribe Association and Timișoara 2021 - string assembly / Location: Casino
12. Lecture on enhancing architecture through photography - by Flavius Neamciuc & Lecture on restoration methods - by prof. Sebastian Susaru /Architecture Baths 2018, Location: Diana Hotel
13. Designing and building the reversible pavilion "Nest", made from natural materials / Architecture Baths competition 2018, in collaboration with the Cultural Association for Artistic Intervention, Location: collective housing area
14. Promenade area Mural / Project: Herculane Baths Cultural Working Site 2019

Potential urban and social catalysts, latent spaces and buildings

- A. The Outlaws's Cave Restaurant: closed approximately 5 years ago, the restaurant has a unique location by the river bank: easily accessible, showing potential due to its architecture and its functionality - the only restaurant on the river bank and the only in the area not linked to a hotel.
- B. The cinema and its park: being positioned right next to the historical city center, the two are not used or maintained. Their potential is given by the community which has expressed its wish for functions similar.
- C. Traian Hotel Park: green area with low vegetation, surrounded by trees, the park is lightly designed with benches and walkways. Currently it is an unused and unmaintained space, but with huge potential due to its private character, as well as the nearby facilities.
- D. The Countess' Promenade: historical promenade that connects the old city center with the new one, following the natural topography. Therefore, it allows spending time in nature, but with limited physical effort. Increasing the accessibility of the trail. Currently it is not used due to the lack of maintenance.

Naiada - Reversible pavilion
photo: Herculane Project, 2019



Neptune Baths - construction site for securing the building
Photo: Herculane Project, 2019

Petrila

Innovation and creativity

Spaces and buildings permanently or temporarily activated by cultural and social activities

1. Mural by artist Ion Barbu
2. Artist Ion Barbu's House (former colony house)
3. I.D. Sirbu Memorial House
4. Mother's Museum by Ion Barbu
5. The piano crossing, dedicated to Ludovic Bacs
6. The "Ladislau Schmidt" House of Culture (theatre festivals)
7. Architecture tour through the mining colonies
- 7a. Puskin mining colony (1920)
- 7b. Brătianu mining colony (1860)

- 7c. Lonea soviet quarter (1950)
- 7d. 8 Martie neighborhood (soviet quarter - 1954, urbanism liber - 1965)
- 7e. 22 Decembrie soviet quarter (1952)
8. Events on the bridge linking the mine and the town, regarding the mining heritage
9. "Pompadou" community centre
10. The Rescuer's museum
11. Administrative Building of the mine (Shrinking Cities exhibition)
12. Exhibitions at the Mining School
13. The old Coal Preparation building - Petrila Cultural Preparation
14. "Minei" (mine) Street
15. Mural: Petrila mental map

Potential urban and social catalysts, latent spaces and buildings

- A. Petrila Mine
- B. Lonea Mine
- C. Railway path linking Petrila and Lonea Mines





The Youth Brass band orchestra in front of Petrița Mine,
Photo: Andrei Dăscălescu, 2013

Dining on the bridge. Days of Industrial
Heritage. Photo: Anda Pușcaș, 2015





Participants at the StartUP Petrila workshop working on the POMPADOU Center.
Photo: Rolland Szedlacsek, 2014



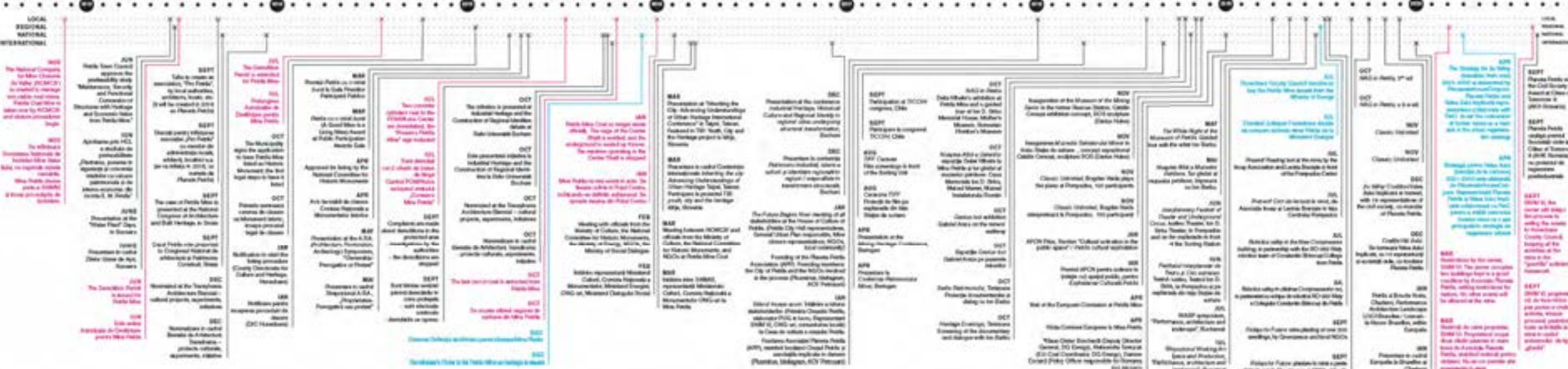
The National Festival of Underground Theatre Petrila, organized at the POMPADOU Center. Photo: Andrei Dăscălescu, 2015

Putting up the Historic Monument sign. Days of Industrial Heritage.
Photo: Camelia Toma, 2015



The Nightlosers concert inaugurated the first scaffold-bridge-stage in Romania. Hereby, the public space in front of the administrative buildings was activated, right on the factory railway, over which only one locomotive passes, once a week.
Photo: Ștefania Dumulesc, 2018





2010 The National Workshop for Petra Culture... was held in Amman, Jordan, from April 20-22, 2010. It was organized by the National Center for Petra Studies and the Jordanian Ministry of Culture. The workshop focused on the development of a national strategy for the conservation and management of Petra. Participants included experts from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, and other countries. The workshop resulted in a series of recommendations and a draft national strategy for Petra.

2011 The Building Survey Workshop... was held in Amman, Jordan, from May 15-17, 2011. It was organized by the National Center for Petra Studies and the Jordanian Ministry of Culture. The workshop focused on the development of a national strategy for the conservation and management of Petra. Participants included experts from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, and other countries. The workshop resulted in a series of recommendations and a draft national strategy for Petra.

2012 The Atlas Believed... was a book published in Amman, Jordan, in 2012. It was written by the National Center for Petra Studies and the Jordanian Ministry of Culture. The book focused on the development of a national strategy for the conservation and management of Petra. It included a series of recommendations and a draft national strategy for Petra.

2013 The International Workshop for Petra Culture... was held in Amman, Jordan, from June 10-12, 2013. It was organized by the National Center for Petra Studies and the Jordanian Ministry of Culture. The workshop focused on the development of a national strategy for the conservation and management of Petra. Participants included experts from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, and other countries. The workshop resulted in a series of recommendations and a draft national strategy for Petra.

2014 The Atlas Believed... was a book published in Amman, Jordan, in 2014. It was written by the National Center for Petra Studies and the Jordanian Ministry of Culture. The book focused on the development of a national strategy for the conservation and management of Petra. It included a series of recommendations and a draft national strategy for Petra.

2015 The Atlas Believed... was a book published in Amman, Jordan, in 2015. It was written by the National Center for Petra Studies and the Jordanian Ministry of Culture. The book focused on the development of a national strategy for the conservation and management of Petra. It included a series of recommendations and a draft national strategy for Petra.

