

ISSUES
2012

Under the current administrative and legislative system, municipal governance (districts and PMB) is not correlated, inviting the risk of no means to manage urban vulnerability in the medium and long term.

The urban vulnerability analysis summary pursues identifying 5 issues currently present at the level of Bucharest Municipality's administrative territory. The focal points and the areas of influence are identified:

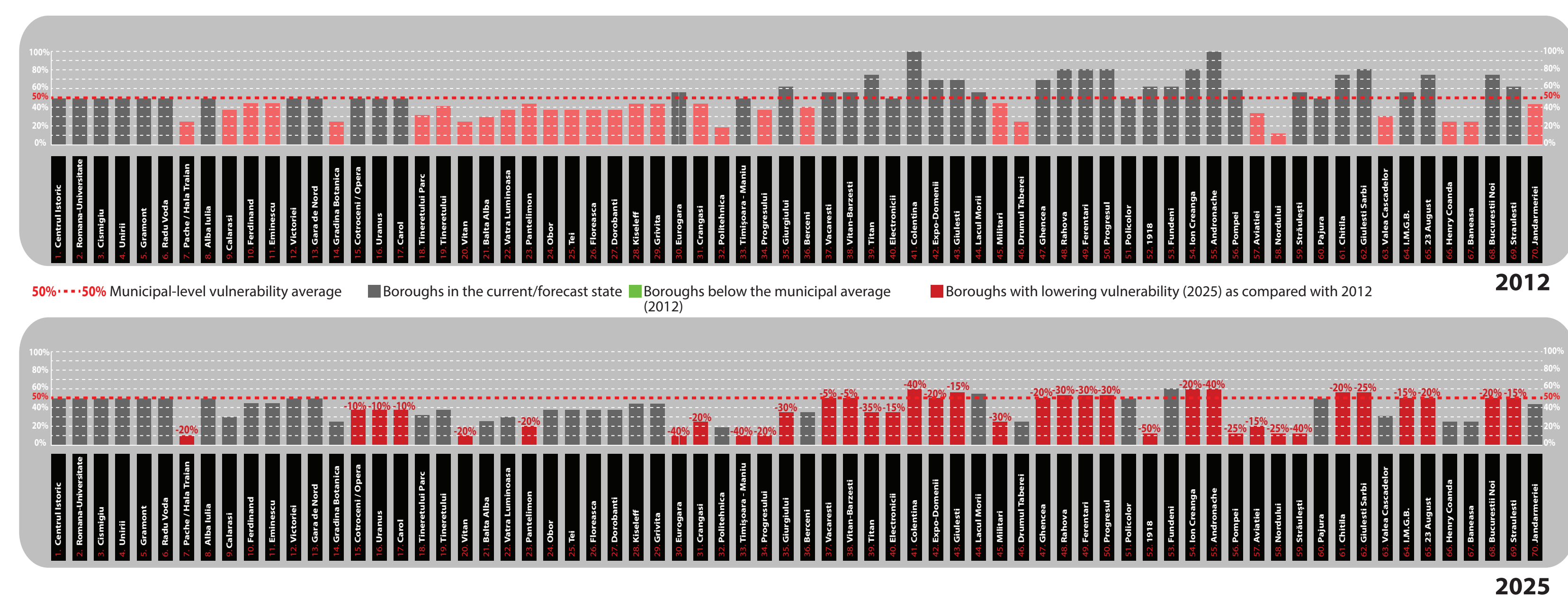
- 1 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC**
Delimitation of areas with high levels of unemployment, lack of access to education, healthcare, public transportation services
- 2 BUILT-UP STOCK AND EARTHQUAKES**
Delimitation of built-up areas with high levels of deteriorated built-up stock included in seismic risk class 1
- 3 FUNCTIONAL BARRIERS**
Delimitation of industrial lands operating as physical and functional borders. These lead to development/connectivity barriers for the neighbouring dwelling areas
- 4 VACANT LOTS**
Delimitation of areas that are highly vulnerable against urban sprawl across vacant lots
- 5 SURROUNDING AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**
Identification of green areas located long the natural axes and displaying an increased vulnerability in terms of occupation and deterioration

SOLUTIONS
2025

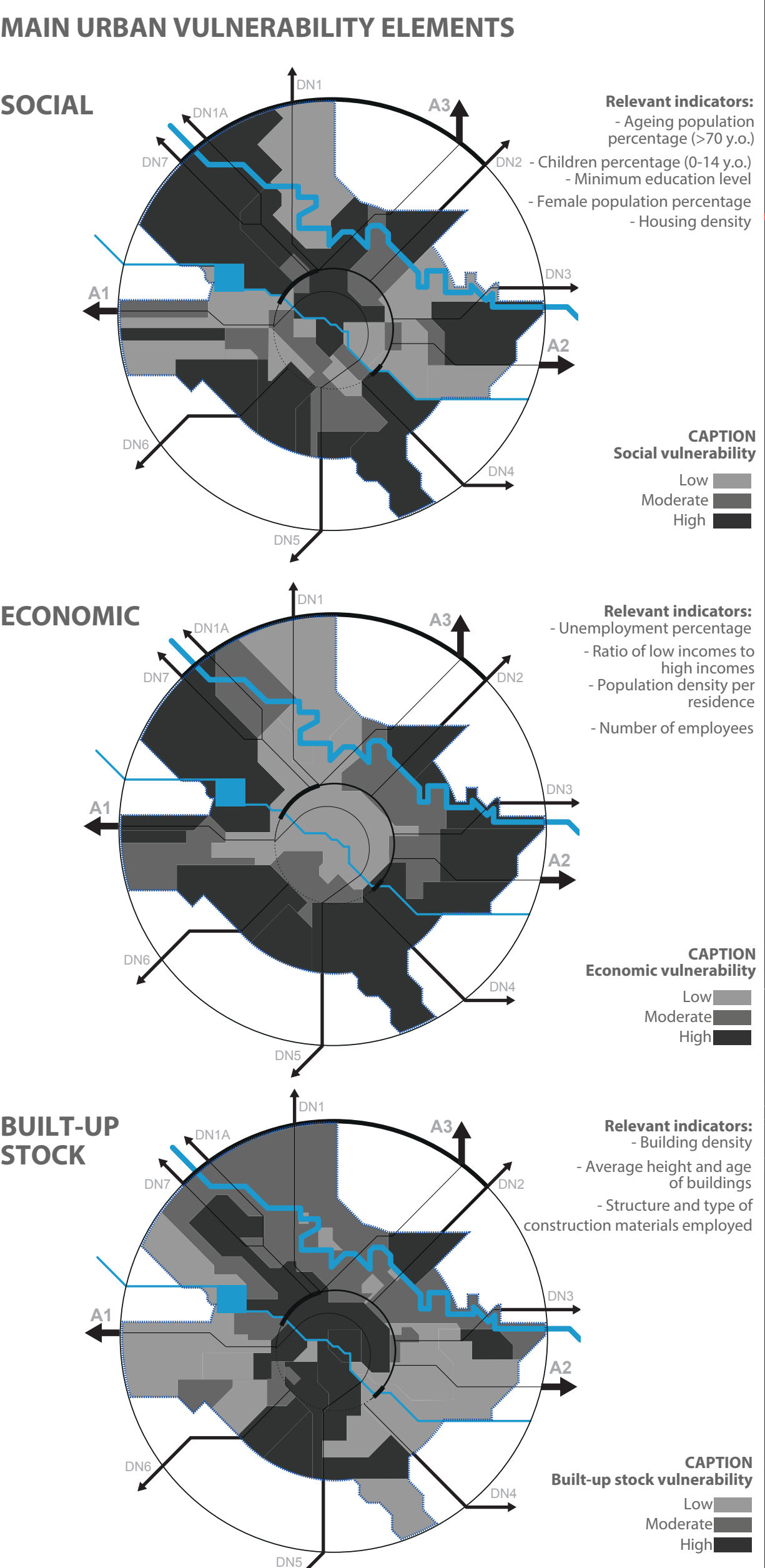
For the 5 issues identified 5 tools (urban planning operations) are identified, aiming to alleviate Bucharest's urban vulnerability. As such, in order to properly manage urban vulnerability, the proposal is to create the prerequisites for optimising the legal and administrative system, so as to manage urban planning operations by way of correlating the various territorial intervention tiers.

- 1 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REGENERATION**
Operations set to insert public utility objectives and new activities in order to create jobs
- 2 BUILT-UP STOCK REHABILITATION**
Operations set to rehabilitate and highlight the economic value of the valuable stock. Operations set to renovate the built-up stock in order to lower seismic risk
- 3 FUNCTIONAL RECONVERSIONS**
Operations set to integrate industrial lands into the urban fabric: at a physical and a functional level
- 4 URBAN RESTRUCTURING**
Operations aiming for the urban restructuring of vacant lots and industrial regeneration across productive and logistics activities.
- 5 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT RENATURALISATION**
Operations set to rehabilitate and integrate green areas along the two natural axes

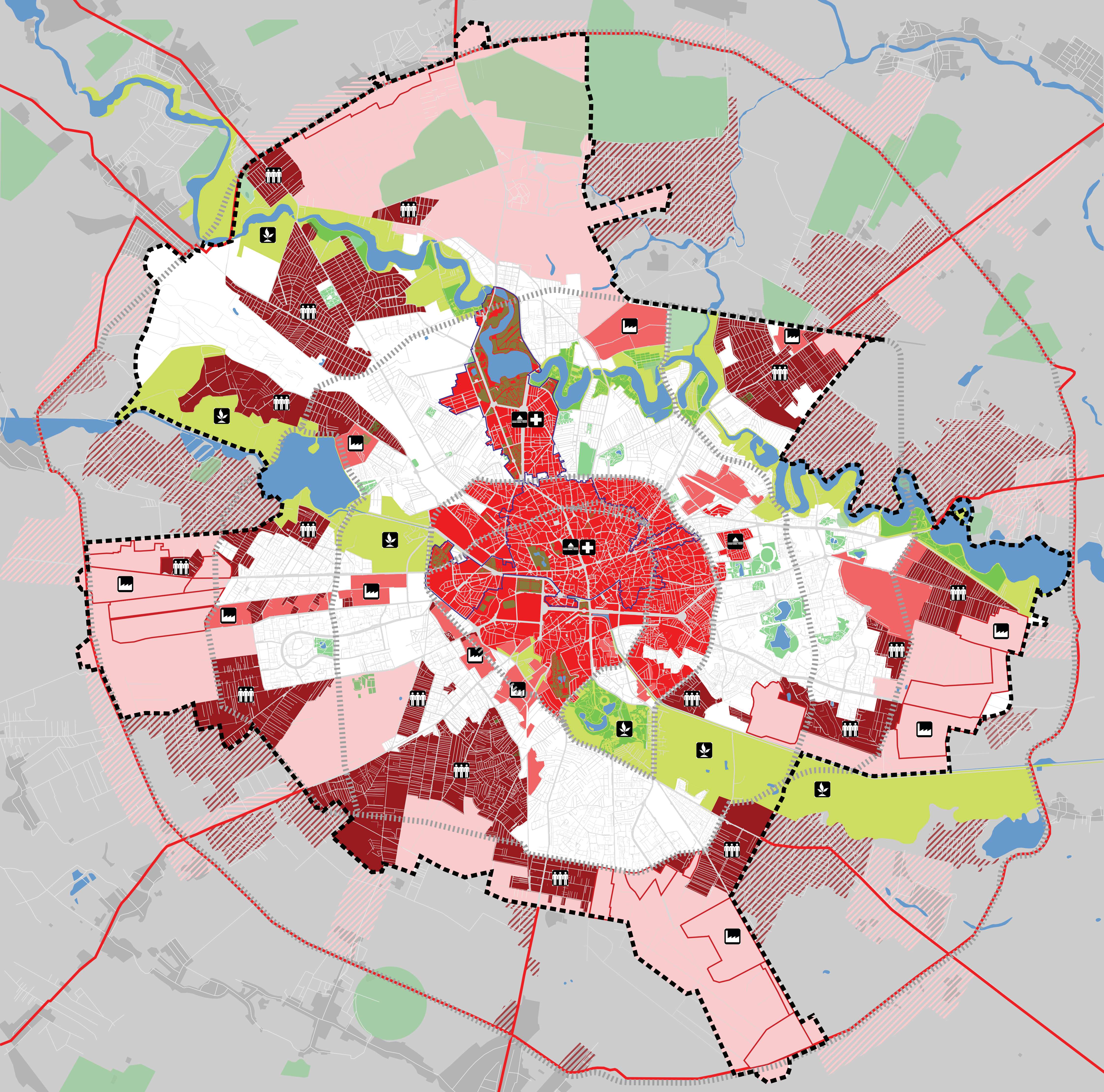
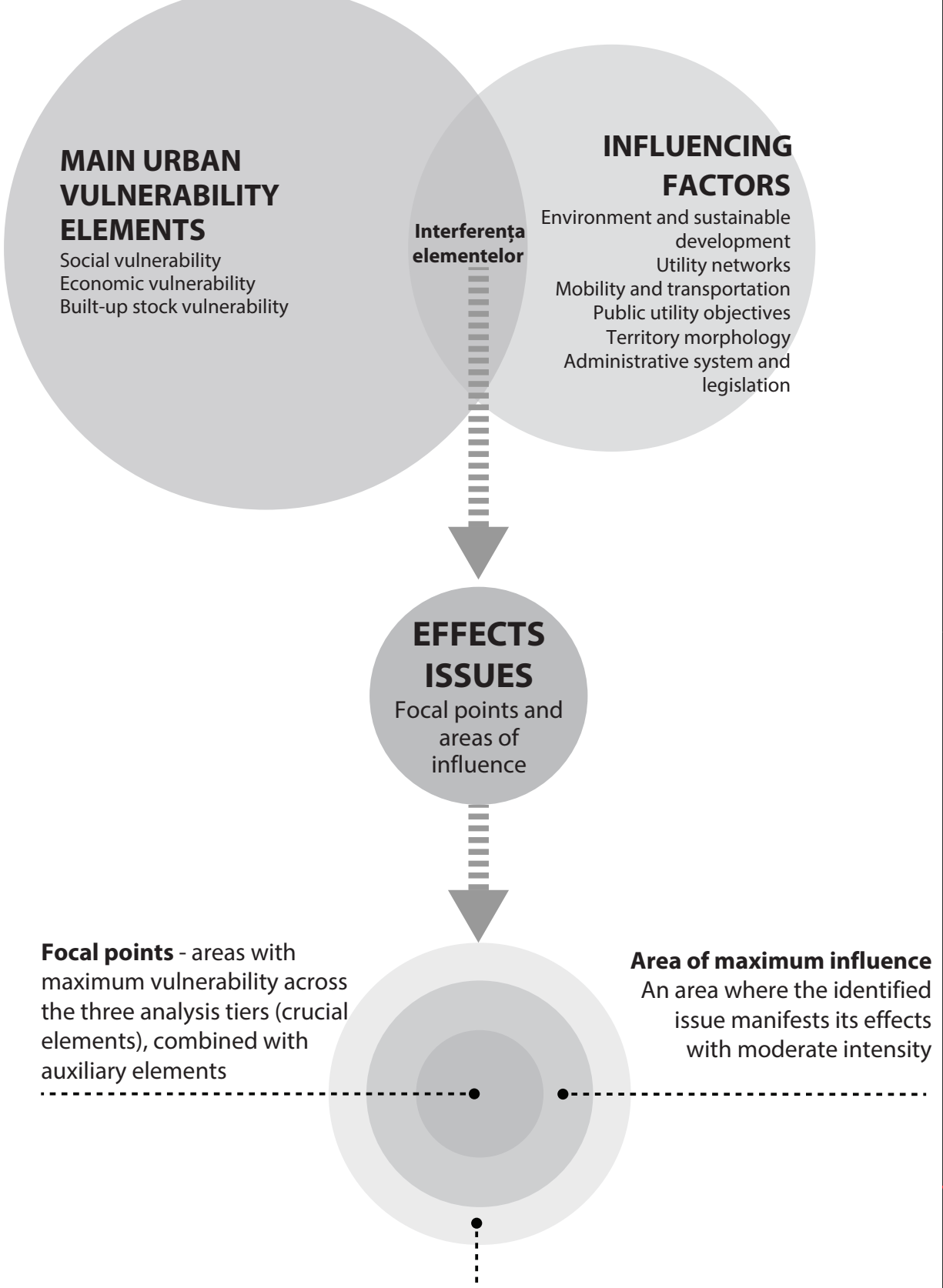
ASSESSMENT



METHODOLOGICAL SUBSTANTIATION



METHODOLOGY



OBJECTIVES/ACTIONS

4.2. ENSURING ACCESSIBILITY TO THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF SERVICES AND OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

5.2. PRESERVING AND HIGHLIGHTING, IN A PRESENT-DAY STATE, THE BUILT-UP STOCK

1.7 PRIORITY INTEGRATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN BARRIERS (FRACTURES)

4.1 BOOSTING THE REAL ESTATE STANDARD AND REFINING THE SOIL USE

1.14 DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN-BLUE CORRIDORS ACROSS THE CAPITAL CITY - AREAS FOR DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

CT 5 Identifying and presenting, by way of inter-correlation, the priority programs stemming from Bucharest's development and operating needs, at an intra- and a supraterritorial scale, by specific urban planning area.

CT 6 Highlighting the manner of providing spatial and urban planning support to the cultural and urban life quality components, as a means to increase the capital city's competitiveness in line with the current European trends.

CT 7 Presenting the dynamics of managing and regulating, via the GDP, the territory of Bucharest, intended to provide coherence and continuity for medium- and long-term urban development.

CT 8 Translating the provisions in the GDP into a coherent medium- and long-term program that supports investments.

4.2A Revision of the outfitting standards for the peripheral areas. There is a need for targeted operations focused on inserting public utility objectives, rehabilitating utility networks, providing access to public transportation

5.2A Introducing a required standard for maintaining the built-up stock and not trespassing into protected areas. There is a need for efforts to commercially and culturally highlight architectural monuments and to physically rehabilitate them.

1.7A Reconversion/restructuring of discontinued and destructured industrial areas: Heavy traffic, Timisoara-Maniu, 23 August, Rocar. There is a need for a mixed development of the large industrial properties and to integrate them into the urban fabric.

4.1A Urban restructuring of vacant lots. The goal is to prevent urban sprawl by means of making efficient and intelligent use of vacant lots.

1.14D Defining the urban planning regulations regarding the green-blue corridors. There is a need to set forth a regulatory and enforcement system for the preservation of humid areas and green areas of municipal significance.

An integrated approach as part of managing the urban development policies throughout Bucharest's administrative territory

The proposed operations are **targeted** at disadvantaged areas and include the dwelling component and the related facilities (4.2A), the functional blending (1.7A), the smart and efficient use of vacant lots (4.1A)

Rehabilitating the physical environment and correlating these operations with cultural and economic measures (5.2A)

Creating quality public spaces of municipal significance, primarily by way of **rehabilitating the surrounding urban environment** (1.14D)

Very high-vulnerability areas - the social and economic components

High-vulnerability areas - the built-up stock component

Moderate-vulnerability areas - the functional component: barriers / vicinity development limits

Low-vulnerability areas - the vacant lot component (urban sprawl)

Very low-vulnerability areas - the surrounding environment component, green corridors

Very high-vulnerability areas for the neighbouring localities (for reference only) - the social and economic components

Low-vulnerability areas for the neighbouring localities (for reference only) - the industrial activities and logistics component

Border of active industrial lands

Border of protected areas

Bucharest administrative territory border - proposed

Forests

Road transportation rings - proposed

National roads

In order to ensure coherence and continuity in urban development, the medium- and long-term management of urban vulnerability provides the following:

A system that assesses the evolution of global vulnerability for the 2012-2025 period. With the GIS system, the assessment methodology provides a **quantifiable** management of the measures proposed to lower vulnerability by layers of interest.

At a spatial level, there is a clear separation of the areas of intervention, which also determine the disparities present in 2012. These areas feature similar issues, which allows for a **common approach across the entire municipality** by means of priority programs defined by the CT5 criterion.

At the same time, vulnerability management takes into account the areas provided for **projects under the development vision** (5.2A, 1.7A, 4.1A, 1.14D), as well as the areas that are not subject to specific interventions visionwise (4.2A).

The program designed to support investments in the medium and long term, in order to lower urban vulnerability, stipulates the following deadlines for implementing the priority programs defined by the CT5 criterion: short term, medium term and long term.

The distribution of the priority programs throughout the three implementation periods is done as follows:

Program 4.2A - Short term

Program 5.2A - Continuous implementation: short to long term

Program 1.7A - Medium and long term

Program 4.1A - Long term

Program 1.14D - Continuous implementation: short to long term