

Landscaping of a park in the area of the former Military Units in the Municipality of Alexandria

Anne Marie GACICHEVICI,
Architect Chief of Municipality of Alexandria, County of Teleorman, Romania
anne.marie_gacichevici@yahoo.com

Abstract

The general objective of the project is the functional conversion and reuse of an unused land in Alexandria's urban area and its transformation into a recreational and leisure area for the population, in order to improve the living conditions of the citizens. The investment aims at transforming the unused land into an area friendly to the inhabitants, a recreation, sport and leisure area, rich in vegetation. The specific objectives of the project are represented by O.S.1 Reuse of the park space through the development of public green spaces (19,368.00 sqm of open space, 17,972 sqm of green space), equipping with specific equipment and commissioning and O.S.2 Improvement of the urban environment by reducing pollution. The objective was to achieve the horizontal principles through specific actions on sustainable development by creating public spaces, unitary, that meet the requirements of civilized citizens of the city, with unlimited access, a place for rest, contemplation, leisure and recreation; providing facilities by installing street cysts, fountains, equipment for playgrounds and sports, ecological public toilets, gazebo; positive impact on the environment by preventing noise and other pollution – by providing planted areas around the perimeter of the park to screen the space, with green spaces as one of the most important tools for improving air, water and soil quality and equal opportunities and non-discrimination by adapting the pedestrian space for the visually impaired by installing tactile and visual pathways; providing specific facilities for disabled access to public services by ensuring that no steps are provided along the park's pedestrian routes. The positive effects expected through the realisation of the investment objective will be: sustainable urban development by exploiting the land and transforming it into a recreational and leisure area, improving the environment of the municipality by reducing noxious and noise pollution, reducing human heat islands, reducing exposure to UV radiation; increasing the standard of living and comfort of the residents.

Keywords: sustainable urban development, city revitalization, brownfield regeneration, conversion, recreation, relaxation, leisure, air pollution reduction, noise reduction.

1. Introduction

1.1. Definition of territory and accessibility

The municipality of Alexandria is the county seat of Teleorman and the main economic and social centre of the county with complex industrial, tertiary, administrative, political, educational and cultural functions.

Because of its location, Alexandria has been and continues to be a hub of communication routes. It connects the country's capital, Bucharest, with many of the provincial towns or links these towns together: DN 6 connects Bucharest via Alexandria to Roşiorii de Vede, Caracal, Craiova, Timișoara; DN 52 connects Alexandria to Turnu Măgurele, Corabia, Calafat, etc.; DN 51 connects Alexandria to Zimnicea; DJ 504 connects Alexandria to Pitești and Câmpulung; DJ 601 connects Alexandria, via Găești, to Târgoviște; DJ 506 connects Alexandria to Giurgiu.

Located in the south of the Romanian Lowland, on the right side of the Vedea River, Alexandria is 89 km away from the country's capital, Bucharest.

1.2. General information on the project

The measures proposed by the Territorial Development Strategy of Romania, applicable to the Municipality of Alexandria, provide for the development of instruments to support the specific development of polarizing cities, those county seats – as main poles at county level.

The municipality of Alexandria, as a county municipality and urban centre with a population of between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, is included in a series of measures leading to the development of the national, county and local territory:

- Improving connectivity at national level: building a road infrastructure with technical characteristics allowing fast access on the Bucharest-Alexandria-Craiova-Drobeta Turnu-Severin route;
- Ensuring increased urban mobility by creating integrated transport systems that efficiently manage the flow of people: building multi-storey, above and underground car parks in the central area; extending cycle lanes, including in peri-urban areas, and setting up bike-sharing systems;
- Expansion and development of public utility infrastructure to connect and ensure access to quality services for the population in urban areas and functional urban areas: Structural rehabilitation and increase of energy performance of housing blocks, including promotion of the use of renewable energy resources to power them;
- Rehabilitation of built urban heritage and enhancement of architectural identity: Implementation of restoration and rehabilitation operations of built urban heritage (monuments and architectural and archaeological complexes, etc.), especially in cities with a very high concentration of built heritage of cultural value of national interest, according to Law No 5/2000;
- Ensuring access of the urban population to services of general interest: rehabilitation, modernization and equipping of county emergency hospitals; rehabilitation, modernization and equipping of integrated hospital outpatient clinics; construction, expansion and rehabilitation of school campuses in urban areas; establishment of resource centres for education and development in all county seats to train and advise teachers, parents, disadvantaged families, etc. construction of housing for doctors; provision of financial incentives for doctors working in hospitals and medical centres; construction, rehabilitation, modernisation and equipping of secondary schools; rehabilitation, modernisation, expansion and equipping of technological and vocational high schools; construction and rehabilitation of family-type housing for children and young people from disadvantaged groups; construction and rehabilitation of sheltered housing for adults with disabilities in urban areas, construction, extension, rehabilitation and equipping of residential centres for the elderly; establishment, extension, modernisation and equipping of social canteens; construction of after-school centres for children;
- Housing policy implementation: construction of rental housing for young people;
- Housing policy: rehabilitation and conversion of brownfield sites, including former railways and former military units in urban areas into residential areas or public spaces, particularly in cities with large areas of such sites;
- Protecting cities against natural vulnerabilities and mitigating the risks of climate change: rehabilitation, upgrading and equipping of urban green and recreational spaces.

In this context, in line with the Smart Specialisation Strategy of the South-Muntenia region for the period 2021-2027 [1]- which aims to provide and ensure a coherent framework for the future development of the region, based on the concept of smart specialisation proposed as a development vision: “*The South Muntenia Region innovates and develops its economic competitiveness at home and abroad, by developing the regional innovation ecosystem, developing skills for industrial, energy and circular economy transition and improving framework conditions for smart specialization*” – and the Regional Development Plan for the South Muntenia Region 2021-2027 [2]- which has the overall objective of stimulating smart, sustainable and balanced economic growth in the South Muntenia region, leading to an improvement in the quality of life of local communities by supporting the innovation and digitization capacity of local public administration and the regional economy, the sustainable development of infrastructure and services and the enhancement of the cultural and tourism potential of the region – Alexandria Municipality represented by Mayor Victor Dragușin, as beneficiary under grant contract no. 5009/17.12.2019 concluded with the Ministry of Public Works, Development and Administration – as Managing Authority for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 and the Intermediate Body Agency for Regional Development South-Muntenia, implements the project “Landscaping of the former U.M. Park in Alexandria Municipality”.

The project registered with SMIS code 127071 is co-financed by the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020, Priority Axis 4, Supporting sustainable urban development, Investment Priority 4.2.- Implementation of actions aimed at improving the urban environment, revitalizing cities, regeneration and decontamination of brownfield sites (including redevelopment of areas), reducing air pollution and promoting noise abatement measures, Specific objective: Reconversion and redevelopment of derelict, vacant or unused land and areas in the municipalities of the county seat.

The specific objectives of the project are represented by O.S.1 Reuse of the park space through the development of public green spaces (19,368.00 sqm of open space, 17,972 sqm of green space), equipping with specific equipment and putting into operation and O.S.2 Improving the urban environment by reducing pollution.

The total value of the project is 8.854.658,09 lei, of which the European non-reimbursable financing is 7.474.821,29 lei.

The project implementation period is 41 months, i.e. from 01.03.2018 to 30.07.2021.

2. Description of the investment

2.1. Necessity and desirability of promoting the investment

The area which is the object of this investment is located in the western part of the locality in the immediate vicinity of Valahia University, accessible by car and pedestrian from Turnu Măgurele Road and from the premises of the educational establishment.

By taking over the buildings that belonged to Military Unit 01462 located on Turnu Măgurele Street, peripheral area of Alexandria, in accordance with H.G.R. no. 1270/17.10.2007 and transferring them to the private local interest of the municipality by H.C.L.

no. 114/ 22.05. 2009, the opportunity was created to realize some public utility objectives for investments and decentralized services which have in their investment program the realization of modern premises that satisfy the new conditions and operating requirements imposed both from the functional and constructive point of view. In this context, the Teleorman County Court has free use of the land on which the imposing building of the new headquarters will be built, in accordance with H.C.L. no. 74/17.04.2008.

At the same time, with a view to building a headquarters, “Valahia” University of Targoviste has developed a university campus – public institution of higher education, promoted by the local community of Alexandria and, last but not least, Alexandria City Hall has handed over to the National Investment Company in 2021, on the basis of a protocol, a land area of 2940.00 square meters for the implementation of the investment objective “Construction of a small nursery – project type” through the National Program for Recovery and Resilience, which is in the implementation phase.

Considering that the area presented is in continuous urban development in accordance with the regulations of the general urban plan of the municipality, which considered it a favourable area for the consolidation of a housing area with complementary functions: public institutions or non-polluting services, which raise the level of the basic function of the area: culture, education, tourism, public food, trade, and taking into account the development directions detailed in the Development Strategy of the municipality [3]and in the Mobility Plan [4]in accordance with the provisions of H. C.L. no. 252/30.11.2010 on the approval of the Zoning Urban Plan for the land located on Turnu Măgurele Road in the Municipality of Alexandria (former UM 01462), the territorial balance of the area studied from a functional point of view provides for the development of an area with planted spaces with the function of agreement and sport.

In this regard, the need arose to prepare a feasibility study for financing the works for the development of the area, taking into account the publication of the Financing Guidelines for the Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 [5]the specific Guidelines for Priority Axis 4 – Supporting Sustainable Urban Development, Investment Priority 4.2 – Actions to improve the urban environment, revitalize cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including redevelopment areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise reduction measures. Thus, U.A.T. Alexandria, represented by Mayor Victor Drăgușin, as beneficiary of the funding contract no. 5009/17.12.2019 concluded with the Ministry of Public Works, Development and Administration, is currently implementing the project “Landscaping of the former U.M. park in Alexandria municipality”, worth 8.854.658,09 lei, of which the European non-reimbursable funding is 7.474.821,29 lei.

Taking into account the development direction of the locality, due to the position of the area in the urban context, it can be estimated that the area will become an area dominated by housing with complementary functions, and the development of the park is absolutely necessary both to improve the aesthetic appearance of the area – *by reusing a space located in the area of the educational unit, a space that has not been used so far*, and the urban environment – *by mitigating air pollution and regulating air humidity and temperature*.

For a population of Alexandria of about 45434 (in the 2011 census), the area of green spaces is 26.98 sqm/inhabitant.

Green spaces in highly urbanized localities have a major influence on the quality of life of citizens, and if well managed, green spaces, parks, planted alignments and squares can become distinct and attractive places in the urban area.

Green spaces are also important for the biodiversity of the locality. By landscaping green spaces, residents can be brought into contact with native or acclimatised species of flora, so that this interaction leads to increased awareness of environmental issues.

Green areas are an indispensable prerequisite for a normal urban life, providing the framework and environment for public and private outdoor recreation, beautifying both the area and the whole, and having a visible social importance through the positive influences they bring to the living and working environment.

In this context it was considered necessary and opportune to develop the park, an investment that will have a recreational, educational and aesthetic impact on the inhabitants, contributing to the improvement of the quality of the environment and implicitly the quality of life of the inhabitants and at the same time will become an attractive place for the flow of the educational unit.

At the same time, the landscaping project of the former U.M. area strengthens the major network of public spaces and the network of green spaces as an integrated part of the network of public spaces within the U.A.T. area Alexandria.

From the category of surface green spaces, which are developed on large areas of land, Alexandria boasts the most important objective: the Vedeia Forest Park (0.97ha), which in addition to recreational activities includes sports facilities (tennis courts, basketball courts, football field), children's playgrounds, restaurants.

Another area with significant potential for the development of recreational activities is the Vedeia river bank, with a green space area of about 30 ha that can be developed in direct connection with the Vedeia Forest Park and that the municipality intends to turn into a recreational pole of the municipality, where a series of leisure and sports activities will be located, which will contribute to the shaping of the green-blue corridor of the municipality.

Other surface areas of between 0.5 ha and 1 ha can be found in the central area, along the main axis of the municipality, running north-west to south-east: Cathedral Park, City Hall Park, Prefecture Park, Cinema Park and Youth Park.

The analysis of these spaces illustrates the need to arrange and equip the spaces with versatile furniture, multifunctional spaces that allow the development of various activities that attract various categories of users, so that these spaces become poles of attraction in the municipality. The relatively poor accessibility of the population in the peripheral areas – especially the western area – to these spaces is noted, requiring the use of public transport or private cars.

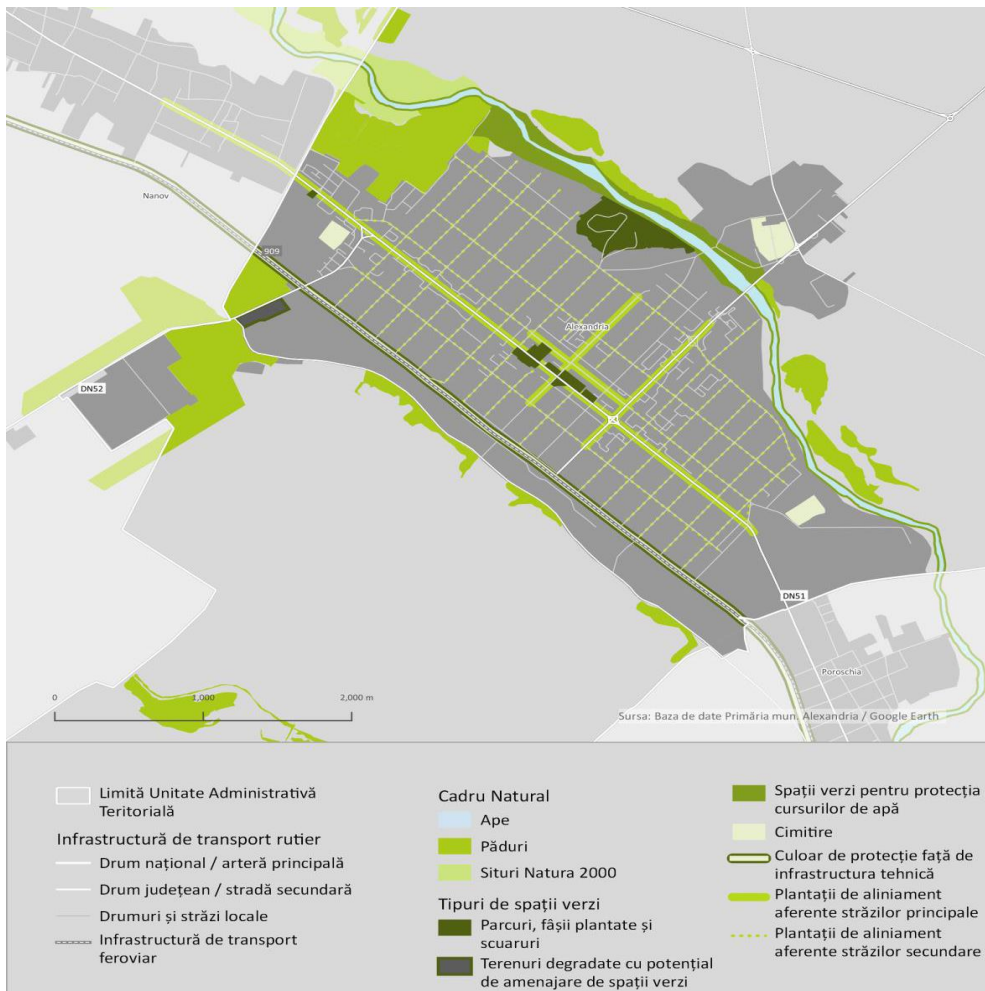


Fig. 1. Green spaces located in the intraurban territory of Alexandria municipality
Source: Local Development Strategy of Alexandria Municipality for the period 2021-2027

In the period 2014-2020, a series of projects for the development of public spaces and green spaces in Alexandria municipality were developed. Significant investments were made in the development and modernization of the Vedea Forest Park and the introduction of smart facilities in order to diversify outdoor recreational activities:

- Development of Vedea Forest Park: infrastructure, landscaping, sports fields, 2014, 2016, 2017-2018;
- Radio and public address system in Vedea Forest Park, 2018.

2.2. Presentation of the context: policies, strategies, legislation, relevant agreements, institutional and financial structures

The post-2020 period marks a substantial increase in resources allocated to research-innovation and digital technologies (+160%), but also to climate change mitigation and environmental protection.

At national level, the increase will be around 65% for the first 2 policy objectives, with an increase of 35% allocated to *Priority Objective 1 – Smarter Europe* and 30% for the implementation of interventions related to *Priority Objective 2 – A greener, low carbon Europe*. [6]

Relevant for the sustainable development of Alexandria municipality are also the two general objectives of the Territorial Agenda, which aim at the 2030 time horizon, namely “A fair Europe” and “A green Europe”. [7]

The two are supported by 6 priorities oriented towards the development of the European territory, as follows:

- Balanced Europe- Better balanced territorial development, using Europe's diversity;
- Functional regions- Convergent local and regional development, less inequality between places;
- Integration across borders- Easier living and working across national borders;
- Healthy environment- Better ecological environment, climate neutral and resilient cities and regions;
- Circular economy – Strong and sustainable local economies in a globalised world;
- Sustainable connections – Sustainable physical and digital connectivity of places.

In terms of the regional and county strategic context, the relevant regional and county documents are as follows:

- Regional Development Plan (RDP) for the South-Muntenia Region 2021-2027;
- Smart Specialisation Strategy of the South-Muntenia Region for the period 2021-2027;
- Sustainable Development Strategy of Teleorman County 2010-2020;

The Regional Development Plan (RDP) for the South-Muntenia Region 2021-2027 [2]proposes as an overall objective to stimulate smart, sustainable and balanced economic growth in the South-Muntenia Region, leading to an improvement in the quality of life of local communities by supporting the innovation and digitisation capacity of local public administration and the regional economy, the sustainable development of infrastructure and services and the valorisation of the cultural and tourism potential of the region.

In accordance with the South-Muntenia RDA guidelines, the projects proposed through this strategy will be in line with the following specific objectives:

- OS1.2. To fructify the benefits of digitisation for the benefit of citizens, companies and governments;
- Improving nature and biodiversity protection, green infrastructure especially in urban areas and reducing pollution;
- SO2.8 Promote sustainable multimodal urban mobility;
- SO. 5.1 Foster integrated social, economic and environmental development at local level and cultural heritage, tourism and security in urban areas;

The Smart Specialisation Strategy of the South-Muntenia Region for the period 2021-2027 [1] provides a coherent framework for the future development of the region, based on the concept of smart specialisation and proposes the following development vision: “*The South Muntenia region is innovating and developing its economic competitiveness at home and abroad by developing the regional innovation ecosystem, developing skills for industrial and energy transition and towards a circular economy and improving the framework conditions for smart specialisation*”.

The key sectors and areas identified in the strategy are:

- Increasing the level of research, development and technological innovation and generating competitive and high added value products and services;
- Generation of internally and externally competitive products and services and related activities that foster inclusion;
- Stimulating research, development and innovation, technology transfer and other branches of the regional economy;
- Increasing the attractiveness of the region for external markets, both production and sales;
- Creating a favourable context for sustainable development at regional and national level.

With regard to the Local Development Strategy (LDS.) of Alexandria Municipality 2014-2023 [3] has the following general objective: “*the development of Alexandria municipality by increasing its economic capacity, so that it becomes a reference center in the economic field, as well as a cultural, sports center, a modern educational base, a fully modernized utility infrastructure, streamlined public services, a green municipality, pollution-free, with increased mobility and accessibility both pedestrian, and cycling, implementation of policies to reduce CO2 emissions, coherent and environmentally friendly urban development, human resource development through training and retraining, encouraging the acquisition of new skills, a modern and efficient health infrastructure and competitive social protection services*”.

The S.D.L. aims to develop Alexandria in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and proposes measures to reduce the economic and social disparities of the municipality in relation to other large urban centres.

The development directions of Alexandria municipality, identified in the LDS, are the following:

- Urban development, infrastructure modernization and environmental protection in Alexandria municipality;
- Development of infrastructure and economic sectors;
- Development of local human resources.

Accordingly, by achieving the objective “Landscaping of the former U.M. park in Alexandria municipality”, the horizontal principles were pursued through specific actions on sustainable development by:

- creation of public spaces, unitary, which meet the requirements of civilized citizens of the city, with unlimited access, a place for rest, contemplation, leisure and recreation – *by creating the park with areas for sports, play, relaxation, rest, reading;*
- providing building facilities by installing street water pumps, water fountain, equipment for play and sport areas, ecological public toilets, gazebo;
- positive impact on the environment by preventing pollution due to noxious substances, including noise pollution – by providing planted areas all around the park to screen the space, green spaces being one of the most important tools to improve air, water and soil quality;
- and equal opportunities and non-discrimination through actions on:
- adapting pedestrian space for the visually impaired by installing tactile-visual pathways and acoustic information elements;
- providing specific facilities for disabled access to public services.

3. The technical solution, from a technological, constructional, technical, functional-architectural and economic point of view

The technical solution of the landscaping project includes an impact piece represented by a digital water curtain marking the central area of the park.

The central area of the park is represented by steps in the form of concentric circles arranged at different heights, with the central circle reaching a height of 2.70m, serving as a post for the Digital Water Curtain which acts as a display panel for information such as time, date, temperature and other useful information.

The digital water curtain works with a water control computer. This fountain prints letters and images on an interactive water wall, creating a dynamic effect. It has a built-in RGB lighting system that complements the water play that can be controlled via a dedicated computer.

The urban landscaping project also includes rest and relaxation areas with benches located in the alleyways and gazebo area, litter bins, drinking water fountains, wooden pergolas, wooden gazebo furnished with benches; recreational area with a circulating fountain with water games – used for cooling and accessible to the public through water games, with stone slab floor on waterproof support and water jets in the floor and furniture (fixed tables and chairs for chess games, tables); reading area with street furniture: organically shaped laminated wooden benches and sets of sails for shade and hammocks; amphitheatre area provided with projection screen and 6 bleachers 0.20m high with grass seating; sensory garden area, consisting of an irregularly shaped mound, organically designed and provided with laminated wooden benches following the shapes of the mound and sets of sails for shade and hammocks; children's playgrounds, with specially designed playgrounds for different categories of users, with benches for adults supervising the children, litter bins and ecological toilets; sports areas, with: concrete mosaic tables for table tennis, space for skateboarding with ramps for rollers and climbing walls; pedestrian walkways, bicycle paths – the project consists in the development of a route composed of a natural stone

pedestrian walkway, elliptical in shape, including the bicycle path, which connects the two main entrances to the park from Turnu Măgurele Road and intersects with the path along which the areas of interest of the park develop.

Adjacent to the pathways are urban objects and furniture: bicycle parking racks; decorative lighting poles; wooden benches; litter bins; drinking water fountains; wooden pergolas for shading resting places; wooden pergolas along the promenade areas treated with reinforced grass, in the digital curtain area and the reading area; guard booths – provided at the entrances to the park; ecological public toilets.

The total area of landscaped land is 19 368.00 m² of which the proposed built-up area (gazebo, guard booths, ecological toilets) is 26.70 m² and the total area of green spaces proposed is 17 925 m².

Table 1. Balance of developed areas

Mineral surfaces	m ²
Natural stone walkway surface (120x30cm)	280
Natural stone walkway surface (12x12cm)	434
Bicycle path surface asphalt mass coloured	245
Waterproof surface – water fountain, water curtain	203
Skate park surface	260
Green surfaces	
Playground area	189
Green area	12 294
Area of reinforced green spaces	2 330
Green areas – terraces	2 787
Green areas – flowerbeds	312
Garden areas (fencing)	202

Source: Alexandria City Hall Archive

In the general distribution of the woody vegetation, a number of functional aspects were taken into account, such as the creation of shaded areas along the paths (*the aim was to achieve a well-proportioned silhouette and a balance between light and shade areas by placing tall trees in a south-south-west direction, so that the park is sheltered from the heat and shaded even on hot summer days*); the relief was partially shaped so as to create the dynamics of the park; disease- and pest-resistant species adapted to the climate of the area and to atmospheric pollution, with a high proportion of fast-growing species, and the planting of multi-stemmed or short-stemmed trees and hardy shrubs with a high branching and flowering capacity in the protection areas; to create a colourful and diverse landscape by diversifying species, with different textures of tree trunks, leaves, flowers and fruit throughout the year, and to attract insects and animals of all kinds in order to restore the balance of fauna and flora in the area.



Fig. 2. Landscaping of the former U.M. park in Alexandria municipality
 Source: Alexandria City Hall archive

Among the proposed species, we chose creepers and flowering shrubs of *Wisteria sinensis*, *Lonicera japonica*, *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, *Vitis canadensis*, *Ampelopsis veitchii*, *Clematis westerplatte*, *Clematis blue*, *Hedera helix* in a total number of 925 pieces, shrubs of *Tamarix gallica*, *Cotinus coggygria*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Forsythia intermedia*, *Weigella floribunda*, *Cornus alba* “*Elegantissima*”, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Cotoneaster dammerii*, *Juniperus horizontalis*, *Picea pungens glauca*, *Berberis atropurpurea*, *Euonymus fortunei Emerald Gold*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, *Limonium*, *Magnolia soulangeana alba*, *Magnolia galbena*, *Magnolia soulangeana*, for a total of 380 pieces.

The tall vegetation is arranged according to the architectural design, predominantly in the spaces on the west and south side of the park, arranged in such a way as to create interesting perspectives towards the different areas of the park.

The tree species used include: *Prunus cerasifera Nigra*, *Albizia julibrissin*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Tilia tomentosa*, *Salix matsudana Tortuosa*, *Acer platanoides Sango Kaku*, *Acer platanoides Krimson King*, *Betula pendula*, *Betula nigra*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Quercus rubra*, *Picea abies*, *Picea pungens argentea*, *Abies concolor*, *Pinus nigra*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Pinus strobus*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Quercus robur*, *Acer saccharinum* – Silver fir, maple in a total number of 235 pieces.

Throughout the green area, there is an automatic installation for the irrigation of green spaces, calculated and sized according to the vegetation, climate and soil characteristics, pipes for water supply to the wells and a sewerage network for waste water collection, ornamental public lighting system with video surveillance system of the landscaped areas and Wi-Fi.

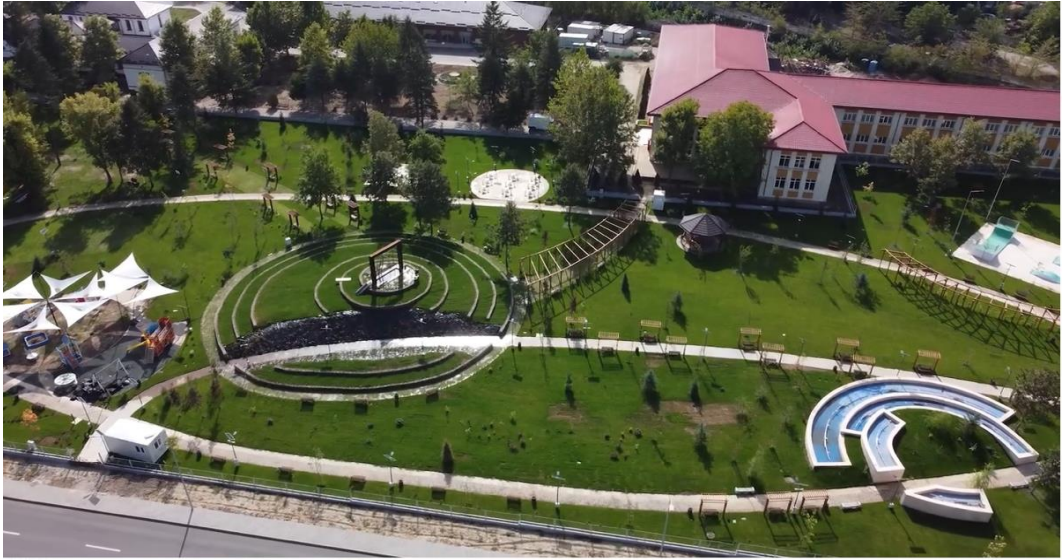


Fig. 3. Landscaping of the former U.M. park in Alexandria municipality
Source: Alexandria City Hall archive



Fig. 4. Landscaping of the former U.M. park in Alexandria municipality
Source: Alexandria City Hall archive

The entire park is perimeter fenced with a metal structure, concrete plinth and metal grid panels, with a total height of 1.30m from the level of the pedestrian walkways, of which 0.30m high will be the plinth and the panels will be 1.00m high. Planters for hanging plants will be built into the concrete plinth.

The green space is accessible to disabled people through all four accesses. There are no slopes or level differences between the landscaped walkways and the green space.



Fig. 5. Landscaping of the former U.M. park in Alexandria municipality
Source: Alexandria City Hall Archive

Other elements that ensure accessibility by all people, regardless of their physical, sensory and cognitive abilities proposed are the 300x300 x 80mm tactile slabs with a structured surface, located at changes of direction along the paved pedestrian walkways.

4. Objectives expected to be achieved by the implementation of the public investment

The green space on the site of the former military unit is the second largest park in Alexandria, after the Vedeia Forest Park, an urban space that is intended to become one of the city's favourite recreational areas.

The 80% investment aims to transform the area into a public space friendly to the city's residents and tourists, a recreational area rich in vegetation, bringing an added quality of life both in terms of air and aesthetics, a new oasis of peace, relaxation and good cheer.

The proposed project idea responds to the major development directions of the Municipality of Alexandria resulting from the diagnostic analysis, SWOT analysis, vision and development objectives of the Local Development Strategy [3] and the need to carry out this investment derived from the need to revitalize the urban area in the Municipality of Alexandria.

The target group targeted by the project is the inhabitants of Alexandria Municipality.

Through functional reconversion, reuse of unused land and its transformation into an area of agreement and recreation, the proposed project is expected to contribute to:

- revitalization of a degraded and unused land in the Municipality of Alexandria through actions that will transform 90% of the surface of the degraded land into green space;
- the location of the land is at a distance of less than 500 m from the housing area and complementary functions: public institutions or non-polluting services, which

raise the level of the basic function of the area: culture, education, tourism, public food, commerce: “Valahia” University of Targoviste, Telorman County Court, small type 1 nursery, chapel, etc.



Fig. 6. Landscaping of the former U.M. park in Alexandria municipality
Source: Alexandria City Hall archive

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