

Spatial Features and Indicators of Habitation Quality in the Human Settlements of the Ialomița Subcarpathians

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ABSTRACT

The geographic studies involving in various forms the human settlements need to also include quantitative and qualitative references on their spatial features. These studies also need to include aspects on habitation and the reference should be, in this case, to the norms in force or, where they do not exist, to regional, national or even international averages, depending on the situation. Thus, important landmarks are created for comparisons based on which analyses can be made in terms of the way natural conditions are reflected in the quality of life and in the way they could be profitably used in economy. The relief of the Ialomița Subcarpathians has been a favourable factor for the founding and development of settlements, especially along the valleys and in the depressions separated by forested hills. The first part of this study presents the land structure of and analyzes the land fund, closely related in practice to the land use. This also gives a conclusive image on the dominant economic activities. Settlement dispersion was another element for correlation, the series of values recorded being quite large by comparison to the generally unitary aspect of the relief. Later on, starting from this general image on the quality of habitation, for a precise quantification, seven indicators have been used. For five of them, a positive dynamics has been noted, confirming the development potential of the area, despite the negative demographic phenomena characterizing it at present. At the same time, this helps delimit the more or less attractive areas in this region, which could constitute the basis for diagnosis and could provide guidelines for directions of interventions by development programs where demographic and economic re-dynamization is needed.

1. INTRODUCTION

This study presents the manner in which the natural potential of the Ialomița Subcarpathians is managed from the perspective of land use and the way these aspects influence the habitation quality, as a defining element of the life quality dimensions. The Subcarpathian relief, although significantly fragmented, is characterized by accessible corridors (Fig. 1), which have favoured human settlements especially along the valleys and in the depressions (Fig. 2, Fig. 3). The valleys, both principal and secondary, with terraces and large riversides, concentrate the most numerous and

largest settlements [1]. Most settlements are generally large and situated on these river terraces, thus protected from floods. The water table is close to the surface, and the soils are fertile and favourable to farming. There are also some settlements situated on less inclined slopes and hill tops, leading to the development of scattered settlements, with the houses spread out across the entire estate [2]. Both the depressions (Fieni, Pucioasa, Vulcana, Ocnîța etc.) and the hills (Bărbulețului, Vulcani, Ocnîței, Bezdeadului, Talei etc.) shelter settlements at altitudes ranging from 500 to 800 m). In 1931, the great geographer Ion Conea said about the Subcarpathians that "they seem to have

been created from the beginning to shelter human settlements” [3].

The settlements in the Subcarpathians, in general, and in this subunit in particular, illustrate an active adaptation to the specific physical-geographical landscape, and to all the natural elements it includes. This explains why, although the Subcarpathians cover only around 7.5% of the surface area of Romania, they are inhabited by 13% of the country’s population and are occupied by 14% of the total number of human settlements.

The highest altitude for permanent human settlements in the Ialomița Subcarpathians is 820 m (Meișoare, on the Dâmbovița – Valea Largă watershed divide).

The rural habitat in the Ialomița Subcarpathians “has been largely influenced by the water resources and the topoclimatic potential” [4].

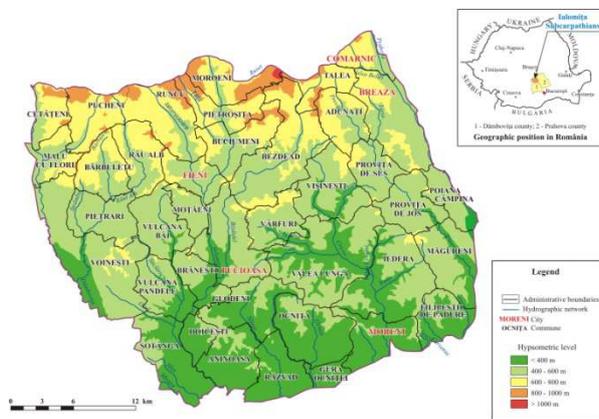


Fig. 1. Settlements distribution on relief tiers.



Fig. 2. Runcu Commune – general overview.

From a historical perspective, the first villages emerged in the first millennium in sheltered areas, by the mountain, on slopes or secondary valleys. In the second millennium, a village dispersion process towards the valley corridors and the main depressions began, and, gradually, villages appeared near the plain as well [5]. This move confirms the general rule which states that as the political, economic, social and military climate in a country or region improve the settlements start moving to lower elevations. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, settlements along

roads, near towns or in resource exploitation areas emerged and developed. Yet, at the same time, the deforestation and overbuilding on slopes are problems causing land degradation [6].



Fig. 3. Pietrari Commune – general overview.

Most towns in the Subcarpathian area emerged (in the sense that they were declared towns) during the last 150 years. Most are situated on large valley corridors and their neighbourhoods unfold on terraces or on the glaciais at the basis of the slopes. They largely preserve the physiognomic, structural and textural aspects specific of rural settlements (especially the localities they include). Their emergence and evolution was related to: oil exploitation (Moreni), building materials industry (Comarnic and Fieni), and spa potential and a series of industrial activities (Breaza and Pucioasa).

Moreni was declared town on 17 September 1947 and subsequently city in 19 June 2003. Pucioasa was declared a town in the year 1929 (7 December) and a tourist resort of national importance in the year 1999. Breaza has been a town since 1956, and Fieni and Comarnic since 1968.

The largest town, by population, is Moreni City. This is also the only urban settlement in the region without any villages in administration. The other towns administer 21 villages between them, 16 of which falling within the study area: 2 Fieni, 6 Pucioasa, 6 Breaza and 2 Comarnic. It is important to mention that for Comarnic, the actual town is in the Subcarpathians of Ialomița along with only two of the localities it administers (Ghioșești and Podul Lung).

2. THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

This study belongs to a broader analysis of human behaviour differentiation in this area. Thus, geographically, human behaviour involves, among others, an approach of the relation between man and environment. These relations are best expressed by means of the human settlements, both from the perspective of habitation, and from that of the economic activities. Habitation quality is an integrated and very complex concept, and, integrating approaches from the viewpoint of several disciplines (geography, environment, architecture, sociology, psychology etc.), it has an interdisciplinary character. Human behaviour analysis in a territorial context supposes the significant

contribution of geography in order to understand this relation beyond the sociological and psychological analyses of the phenomenon [7]. The spatial dimension of the human existence is essential because space gives man a feeling of belonging, mobility, experience, cognitive horizons, and emotional charge [8]. The geographic horizon features result from the great quantitative and qualitative variety of the elements composing it. “*Any space has metric dimensions (...), some of them set in an a priori manner by administrative-territorial limits or other subjective delimitation caused by the need to study/analyze a certain territorial set*” [9]. This also underlines the need of interdisciplinary approaches reflected in the correlation of diverse analysis methods able to answer the complexity of the settlements development problems [10]. Even since the first half of the past century it has been stated that it is almost impossible to study the natural landscape separately from the anthropogenic one – “the relation society-nature has grown so close that it is no longer possible to discern the influence of man on nature or of nature on man” [11].

Space and its features have an essential role in the first two levels of human needs (physiological and of security), situated at the base of Maslow’s pyramid [12].

Social phenomena and processes are characterized by numerous quantitative and qualitative components that need to be quantified using indicators. Their definition is very important but also difficult because of their multidimensional character (economic, cultural, political psychological etc.). Practically, what is expressed is simultaneously relations among people, and between people and nature [13]. Economic indicators, generally the most used, do not always reflect well-enough the level of population satisfaction and the quality of life [14].

The period under analysis starts with 1990 and ends at present, with small variations of the extreme limits according to the availability and unity of the statistical data.

The issues approached concern three directions, all related to spatial aspects – the first two are the spatial distribution of settlements, in general, and land structure /use in their framework, while the third is habitation quality, and components of life quality at dwelling /household level. Habitation (work capacity, social relations and development activities) is conditioned by features of the built or arranged area [15]. The human habitat quality depends on the division and distribution of the internal structural elements in the human settlement [16]. Studies on life quality have grown in importance within the discipline of geography during the last decades, at the same time highlighting and delimiting the goals of the local and regional policies in this sense [17]. There are a series of definitions related to the habitation quality in the international literature [18]. For example, Uehara E. S.

(1994) views habitation quality as a multidimensional concept that can be evaluated by examining a number of physical and social features of a location and its surroundings [19]. According to Lawrence R. (1995) habitation quality, as a concept, includes ideas from different disciplines (demography, economy, ecology, politics and architecture), pursuing several objectives [20]. Castro M. E. (1999) considers that habitation quality analysis must consider the psychic, social and environmental factors defining psychic, physical and biological health, starting from the premise that habitation is the habitat capacity to meet the objective and subjective needs of a person or of the group it belongs to [21].

The statistical data used, in absolute values, come from the National Statistics Institute and from the Department of Statistics of Dâmbovița, Prahova and Argeș counties [22], [23], [24], [25]. The ratios and the indicators used represent our own contribution and have been calculated based on these data. In tables, the settlements have been grouped by towns and communes, then by counties and in alphabetical order.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Subcarpathians of Ialomița, a particularly complex natural unit from a physical-geographical but also economic perspective, include a total of 137 human settlements, grouped into 5 towns and 34 communes. The area under analysis totals 1,655.63 km². The resulting town density is 3.01 towns /1,000 km² and the village density is 7.06 villages/100 km² (here we did not include the 16 villages administered by the towns; only the towns as such). In both situations, the values are over the national average (1.34 for towns, and 5.45 for villages), highlighting the features of an attractive and populous area.

3.1. Land fund structure

In the area under analysis, the total land fund has gone through some changes since 1990, due to administrative-territorial reorganization measures. Compared to this year, three new communes emerged:

a). *Pietrari* – was a commune between the end of the 19th century and 1968, when it was abolished and became a village included in Bărbulețu Commune. The Pietrari Commune was then recreated in the year 2004 (Law 541/2004);

b). *Râul Alb* – between the founding of the village (the first half of the 18th century) and the year 1870 it was part of Bărbulețu Commune. Then it became an independent commune until 1968, when, similarly to the situation of Pietrari Commune, it was abolished and included in Bărbulețu Commune, as well. It was recreated in the year 2004 (Law 542/2004);

c). *Vulcana-Pandele* – similarly to the previous cases, it was abolished in the year 1968 – when it was included in Brănești Commune, and recreated in the year 2002 (Law 431/2002). The total area of the land

fund is 165,563 ha (1,655.63 km²) on the level of the year 2014, out of which 45.7% is represented by

agricultural areas, and 54.3% by non-agricultural areas (Table 1 & Fig. 4).

Table 1. Land fund area (ha).

No.	Town/ Commune Year	TOTAL		Agricultural area			Non-agricultural area	
		1990	2014	1990	2014	(%)	2014	(%)
1.	Moreni	3,514	3,514	957	957	27.2	2,557	72.8
2.	Fieni	1,831	1,831	1,062	1,062	58.0	769	42.0
3.	Pucioasa	4,009	4,009	2,151	2,147	53.5	1,862	46.5
4.	Breaza	5,069	5,047	3,380	3,056	60.5	1,991	39.5
5.	Comarnic	8,997	8,997	3,709	3,842	42.7	5,155	57.3
6.	Aninoasa	2,766	2,766	1,621	1,613	58.3	1,153	41.7
7.	Bărbulețu	7,552	2,466	5,033	1,756	71.2	710	28.8
8.	Bezdead	5,757	5,757	3,237	3,237	56.2	2,520	43.8
9.	Brănești	4,303	1,795	1,715	878	48.9	917	51.1
10.	Buciumeni	2,871	2,871	1,899	1,899	66.1	972	33.9
11.	Doicești	1,098	1,098	643	648	59.0	450	41.0
12.	Glodeni	3,078	3,078	1,769	1,769	57.4	1,309	42.6
13.	Gura Ocniței	4,496	4,496	2,250	2,174	48.3	2,322	51.7
14.	Iedera	5,341	5,341	1,021	1,021	19.1	4,320	80.9
15.	Malu cu Flori	2,271	2,271	1,533	1,533	67.5	738	32.5
16.	Moroeni	28,739	28,739	8,284	8,553	29.7	20,186	70.3
17.	Moțâieni	1,156	1,156	853	853	73.8	303	26.2
17.	Ocnița	4,104	4,104	1,486	1,472	35.8	2,632	64.2
19.	Pietrari	:	2,617	:	1,652	63.1	965	36.9
20.	Pietroșița	2,707	2,707	1,102	1,102	40.7	1,605	59.3
21.	Pucheni	3,518	3,518	1,840	1,840	52.3	1,678	47.7
22.	Râu Alb	:	2,469	:	1,627	65.9	842	34.1
23.	Răzvad	4,186	4,186	2,910	2,707	64.6	1,479	35.4
24.	Runcu	7,915	7,915	2,676	2,667	33.7	5,248	66.3
25.	Șotânga	3,515	3,515	1,411	1,273	36.2	2,242	63.8
26.	Valea Lungă	6,672	6,672	2,412	2,304	34.5	4,368	65.5
27.	Vârfuri	2,206	2,206	1,307	1,278	57.9	928	42.1
28.	Vișinești	3,578	3,578	2,227	2,227	62.2	1,351	37.8
29.	Voinești	8,103	8,103	3,361	3,361	41.5	4,742	58.5
30.	Vulcana-Băi	2,815	2,815	1,549	1,537	54.6	1,278	45.4
31.	Vulcana-Pandele	:	2,508	:	825	32.9	1,683	67.1
32.	Adunați	2,270	2,270	1,358	1,489	65.6	781	34.4
33.	Filipeștii de Pădure	4,864	4,864	3,083	2,953	60.7	1,911	39.3
34.	Măgureni	4,801	4,814	2,142	1,876	38.9	2,938	61.1
35.	Poiana Câmpina	1,541	1,547	:	595	38.4	952	61.6
36.	Provița de Jos	2,528	2,530	1,255	1,217	48.1	1,313	51.9
37.	Provița de Sus	1,952	2,004	1,209	1,209	60.3	795	39.7
38.	Talea	2,485	2,485	1,594	1,518	61.1	967	38.9
39.	Cetățeni	3,400	2,904	1,924	1,952	67.2	952	32.8
	TOTAL	166,008	165,563	75,963	75,679	45.7	89,884	54.3

Data source: processed data based on those provided by the National Statistics Institute, TEMPO-Online.

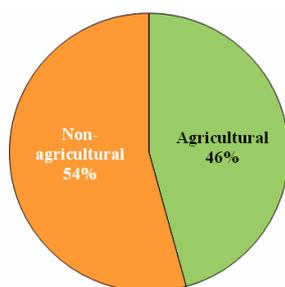


Fig. 4. Structure of the land fund area (%), 2014.

Until about 150 years ago, local land use was dominated by forests, followed by grasslands and hay fields. At the end of the 19th century, deforestation triggered the first land degradation. The development of the settlements and the growing number of inhabitants led to an extension of the agricultural areas (arable, grasslands and hay fields, then orchards), but also of the built areas.

The largest town by area is Comarnic, and the smallest is Fieni. In the case of the communes, the largest is Moroeni, and the smallest is Doicești. The

ratio of agricultural to non-agricultural land brings to light extreme values for Iedera Commune, with 19.1% agricultural area and 80.9% non-agricultural area, and, at the opposite side, for Moțâieni Commune, with

73.8% agricultural land and just 26.2% non-agricultural land. The structure of the agricultural areas is presented in detail in Table 2 and presented synoptically in Figure 5.

Table 2. Land fund – structure of the agricultural areas – 2014 (ha).

No.	Town / Commune	Total	Arable	(%)	Pastures	(%)	Hay fields	(%)	Vine yards	(%)	Orchards	(%)
1.	Moreni	957	148	15.5	389	40.6	404	42.2	1	0.1	15	1.6
2.	Fieni	1,062	71	6.7	461	43.4	500	47.1	-	-	30	2.8
3.	Pucioasa	2,147	460	21.5	954	44.4	509	23.7	-	-	224	10.4
4.	Breaza	3,056	94	3.1	594	19.4	2,031	66.5	-	-	337	11.0
5.	Comarnic	3,842	79	1.9	1,640	42.6	1,735	45.5	-	-	388	10.0
6.	Aninoasa	1,613	564	34.1	633	39.5	142	9.1	-	-	274	17.3
7.	Bărbulețu	1,756	34	1.9	584	33.2	723	41.3	-	-	415	23.6
8.	Bezdead	3,237	216	6.7	1,376	42.5	1,270	39.2	-	-	375	11.6
9.	Brănești	878	218	24.8	270	30.8	329	37.5	1	0.1	60	6.8
10.	Buciumeni	1,899	30	1.6	902	47.5	615	32.4	-	-	352	18.5
11.	Doicești	648	301	46.5	230	35.5	52	8.0	4	0.6	61	9.4
12.	Glodeni	1,769	307	17.3	801	45.3	567	32.1	26	1.5	68	3.8
13.	Gura Ocniței	2,174	1,604	73.8	389	17.9	44	2.0	3	0.1	134	6.2
14.	Iedera	1,021	323	31.6	461	45.2	156	15.3	2	0.2	79	7.7
15.	Malu cu Flori	1,533	86	5.6	423	27.6	255	16.6	-	-	769	50.2
16.	Moroeni	8,553	21	0.2	7,187	84.2	1,138	13.2	-	-	207	2.4
17.	Moțâieni	853	36	4.2	249	29.2	533	62.5	-	-	35	4.1
17.	Ocnița	1,472	479	32.5	777	52.8	190	12.9	10	0.7	16	1.1
19.	Pietrari	1,652	116	7.0	694	42.0	580	35.1	-	-	262	15.9
20.	Pietroșița	1,102	7	0.6	298	27.0	624	56.7	-	-	173	15.7
21.	Pucheni	1,840	47	2.6	570	31.0	952	51.7	-	-	271	14.7
22.	Râu Alb	1,627	31	1.9	688	42.3	578	35.5	-	-	330	20.3
23.	Răzvad	2,707	1,539	56.9	739	27.3	360	13.3	33	1.2	36	1.3
24.	Runcu	2,667	48	1.8	1,326	49.8	1,069	40.0	-	-	224	8.4
25.	Șotânga	1,273	667	52.4	303	23.8	270	21.3	3	0.2	30	2.3
26.	Valea Lungă	2,304	330	14.3	1,094	47.5	873	37.9	-	-	7	0.3
27.	Vîrfuri	1,278	74	5.8	411	32.1	626	49.1	-	-	167	13.0
28.	Vișinești	2,227	101	4.5	516	23.2	1,486	66.7	-	-	124	5.6
29.	Voinești	3,361	678	20.2	930	27.7	453	13.5	-	-	1,300	38.6
30.	Vulcana-Băi	1,537	101	6.6	270	17.6	1,153	75.0	-	-	13	0.8
31.	Vulcana-Pandele	825	262	31.6	312	37.9	241	29.3	-	-	10	1.2
32.	Adunați	1,489	49	3.3	461	31.0	805	54.0	-	-	174	11.7
33.	Filipeștii de Pădure	2,953	1,674	56.7	759	25.8	342	11.7	5	0.2	173	5.6
34.	Măgureni	1,876	1,031	55.0	605	32.2	120	6.4	-	-	120	6.4
35.	Poiana Câmpina	595	70	11.8	278	46.7	148	24.9	-	-	99	16.6
36.	Provița de Jos	1,217	124	10.2	304	25.0	724	59.5	-	-	65	5.3
37.	Provița de Sus	1,209	75	6.2	506	41.8	496	41.1	-	-	132	10.9
38.	Talea	1,518	46	3.0	686	45.2	645	42.5	-	-	141	9.3
39.	Cetățeni	1,952	65	3.3	471	24.1	960	49.2	-	-	456	23.4
	TOTAL	75,679	12,206	16.1	30,541	40.4	24,698	32.6	88	0.1	8,146	10.8

Data source: processed data based on those provided by the National Statistics Institute, TEMPO-Online.

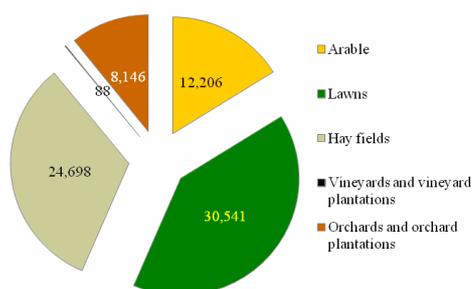


Fig. 5. Structure of the agricultural area (ha), 2014.

Thus, one can note that arable lands represent just 16.1% of the total (corn, wheat, rye, barley, two-row barley), met often in the large depressions. On the other hand, grasslands and hayfields record the highest ratios – 40.45% and 32.6% (covering large areas on the slopes or in the secondary valleys).

Orchards (mainly apple trees and plum trees) cover 10.2% of the land and vineyards are very few (0.1%). For a Subcarpathian area these values are considered, overall, normal. The largest proportion of

arable land belongs to Gura Ocniței Commune, the highest grasslands ratio appears in Moroeni, and the highest hayfields ratio is recorded in Vulcana Băi. Orchards record the highest ratio in Malu cu Flori, and vineyards in Glodeni (there are vineyards only in 10 out of the 34 communes and 5 towns) (see Table 2). Orchards are characteristic of the economic profile,

especially in the communes of Dâmbovița County (26 kg of fruit/inhabitant compared to 13 kg of fruit/inhabitant in Prahova County). The 89,884 ha of non-agricultural lands are 85.6% forests, which, economically, constitute a positive, favourable element (Table 3 & Fig. 6).

Table 3. Land fund – structure of the non-agricultural area – 2014 (ha).

No.	Town / Commune	Total	Forests	%	Waters & marshes	(%)	Constructions	(%)	Ways of communication	(%)	Degraded & unproductive	(%)
1.	Moreni	2,557	1,897	74.2	48	1.9	490	19.2	97	3.7	25	1.0
2.	Fieni	769	524	69.1	76	9.4	127	16.5	42	5.0	-	-
3.	Pucioasa	1,862	1,374	73.9	111	5.8	253	13.7	100	5.2	24	1.4
4.	Breaza	1,991	1,074	53.9	143	7.2	432	21.7	190	9.6	152	7.6
5.	Comarnic	5,155	4,637	89.9	70	1.4	245	4.7	122	2.4	81	1.6
6.	Aninoasa	1,153	731	63.4	38	3.3	276	24.0	88	7.6	20	1.7
7.	Bărbulețu	710	539	76.0	29	4.1	54	7.6	43	6.0	45	6.3
8.	Bezdead	2,520	2,235	88.7	132	5.2	88	3.6	49	1.9	16	0.6
9.	Brănești	917	693	75.6	57	6.2	110	12.0	36	3.9	21	2.3
10.	Buciumeni	972	674	69.3	99	10.2	80	8.2	59	6.1	60	6.2
11.	Doicești	450	111	24.7	47	10.4	199	44.2	88	19.6	5	1.1
12.	Glodeni	1,309	1,127	86.1	17	1.3	79	6.0	73	5.6	13	1.0
13.	Gura Ocniței	2,322	1,753	75.5	111	4.8	344	14.8	96	3.7	18	0.8
14.	Iedera	4,320	4,115	95.3	83	1.9	66	1.5	45	1.0	11	0.3
15.	Malu cu Flori	738	415	56.2	70	9.5	155	21.0	48	6.5	50	6.8
16.	Moroeni	20,186	18,921	93.7	235	1.2	118	0.6	109	0.5	803	4.0
17.	Moțăieni	303	177	58.4	58	19.1	41	13.6	26	8.6	1	0.3
17.	Ocnița	2,632	2,458	93.4	23	0.9	91	3.5	54	2.0	6	0.2
19.	Pietrari	965	827	85.7	35	3.7	53	5.5	42	4.3	8	0.8
20.	Pietroșița	1,605	1,461	91.0	23	1.4	61	3.8	38	2.4	22	1.4
21.	Pucheni	1,678	1,516	90.3	27	1.6	42	2.5	66	3.9	27	1.6
22.	Râu Alb	842	723	85.4	42	5.0	35	4.2	35	4.6	7	0.8
23.	Răzvad	1,479	1,011	68.4	80	5.4	266	18.0	121	8.1	1	0.1
24.	Runcu	5,248	4,954	94.4	91	1.7	77	1.5	71	1.4	55	1.0
25.	Șotânga	2,242	1,806	80.5	80	3.6	116	5.2	66	2.9	174	7.8
26.	Valea Lungă	4,368	4,032	92.3	78	1.8	172	3.9	83	1.9	3	0.1
27.	Vîrfuri	928	784	84.5	9	1.0	92	9.9	34	3.6	9	1.0
28.	Vișinești	1,351	1,192	88.3	20	1.5	81	6.0	55	4.0	3	0.2
29.	Voinești	4,742	4,362	91.7	124	2.8	119	2.5	118	2.5	19	0.5
30.	Vulcana-Băi	1,278	1,115	87.2	13	1.0	60	4.7	70	5.5	20	1.6
31.	Vulcana-Pandele	1,683	1,491	88.5	70	4.2	64	3.8	38	2.3	20	1.2
32.	Adunați	781	671	86.0	32	4.1	51	6.5	27	3.4	-	-
33.	Filipeștii de Pădure	1,911	1,331	69.6	78	4.1	349	18.3	133	7.0	20	1.0
34.	Măgureni	2,938	2,141	72.9	19	0.6	431	14.7	49	1.7	298	10.1
35.	Poiana Câmpina	952	650	68.3	78	8.2	163	17.1	44	4.6	17	1.8
36.	Provița de Jos	1,313	1,162	88.6	40	3.0	57	4.3	40	3.0	14	1.1
37.	Provița de Sus	795	603	75.9	36	4.5	110	13.8	32	4.0	14	1.8
38.	Talea	967	887	91.7	-	-	28	2.9	-	-	52	5.4
39.	Cetățeni	952	815	85.6	-	-	43	4.6	47	4.9	47	4.9
	TOTAL	89,884	76,989	85.6	2,422	2.7	5,718	6.4	2,574	2.9	2,181	2.4

Data source: processed data based on those provided by the National Statistics Institute, TEMPO-Online.

For the northern half of the area, the forest has been an element bringing unity, uniformity [4]. Constructions represent 6.4% of the total non-agricultural areas, while the remaining categories – ways of communication, waters and marshes, degraded

and unproductive lands – exist in similar proportions, i.e. between 2.4 and 2.9%. On the level of the administrative territorial units, forests record the highest ratio in Iedera Commune (95.3%) and the lowest in Doicești Commune (24.7%). On the other hand, Doicești

is the commune with the highest ratio of built-up areas (44.2%), a fact decisively influenced by the presence of the well-known power station.

The lowest ratio of built-up areas is recorded by Moroeni Commune (0.6%), the explanation being that although this is the largest commune, most of it is situated in the alpine area. Doicești Commune holds the first position as well for the ratio of the area covered by communication infrastructure (19.6%), at the opposite end being once again Moroeni Commune (the explanation is the same as for the previous situation). The largest ratio of degraded lands is recorded by Măgureni Commune, and the lowest by Răzvad and Valea Lungă.

Table 4. Real property area.

No.	Town/ Commune	Area occupied with constructions (ha)
1.	Moreni	610.00
2.	Fieni	539.00
3.	Pucioasa	940.00
4.	Breaza	2,167.00
5.	Comarnic	1,729.00
6.	Aninoasa	539.86
7.	Bărbulețu	275.00
8.	Bezdead	468.00
9.	Brănești	266.23
10.	Buciumeni	278.52
11.	Doicești	199.00
12.	Glodeni	356.54
13.	Gura Ocniței	568.00
14.	Iedera	221.20
15.	Malu cu Flori	550.63
16.	Moroeni	660.00
17.	Moțăieni	286.00
18.	Ocnița	470.00
19.	Pietrari	289.00
20.	Pietroșița	260.00
21.	Pucheni	378.00
22.	Râu Alb	256.00
23.	Răzvad	1,258.00
24.	Runcu	860.00
25.	Șotânga	465.31
26.	Valea Lungă	670.00
27.	Vîrfuri	376.00
28.	Vișinești	392.00
29.	Voinești	1,100.00
30.	Vulcana-Băi	420.00
31.	Vulcana-Pandele	250.40
32.	Adunați	490.52
33.	Filipeștii de Pădure	689.47
34.	Măgureni	500.00
35.	Poiana Cămpina	473.50
36.	Provița de Jos	356.20
37.	Provița de Sus	444.61
38.	Talea	285.00
39.	Cetățeni	360.00
TOTAL		21,697.99

Source: National Statistics Institute, TEMPO-Online.

Beside the agricultural settlements, there are also many rural agro-industrial settlements (oil exploitation activities: Aninoasa, Gura Ocniței etc.; coal mining: Filipeștii de Pădure, Șotânga; spa resources: Vulcana Băi; construction materials, salt etc.).

The real property area of all the settlements in the zone under analysis is 21,697.99 ha, representing 13.1% of the total. From this perspective, on the first place is situated, for the towns, Breaza, and on the last, Fieni, while among the communes, on the first position is Răzvad, and on the last, Doicești (Table 4).

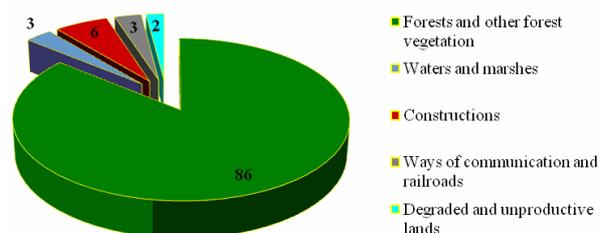


Fig. 6. Structure of the non-agricultural area (ha), 2014.

3.2. Dispersion index

The rural settlements' dispersion index offers the possibility of analyzing: the evolution of the village hearths in various types of areas; features resulted from their habitat energy; and architectural evolutions in the built areas. It is a tool giving the possibility to make quantitative and qualitative assessments on the settlements particularities and on the respective communities' structure [10].

The dispersion index was calculated on the commune level by using A. Demangeon's formula [26]:

$$U = \frac{(N - N')n}{N}$$

where:

U – dispersion index;

N – total number of inhabitants;

N' – number of inhabitants in residential area;

n – number of villages that are not administrative centre.

Out of the 34 communes, 11 (32.35%) record a small dispersion index, with values between 0 and 0.5 – here there are also five cases recording the value “0” because either the respective communes have a single village included (Doicești and Ocnița), or a single village of the respective commune lies strictly within the area under analysis (Gura Ocniței, Răzvad and Măgureni). Values between 0.51 and 1.00 appear in three cases (8.82%). To the interval 1.01 – 1.50 belong nine communes (26.47%), between 1.51 and 2.00 are four (11.78%), between 2.01 and 5.00, six (17.64%), and over 5.01, just one 2.94% - Valea Lungă (Fig. 7).

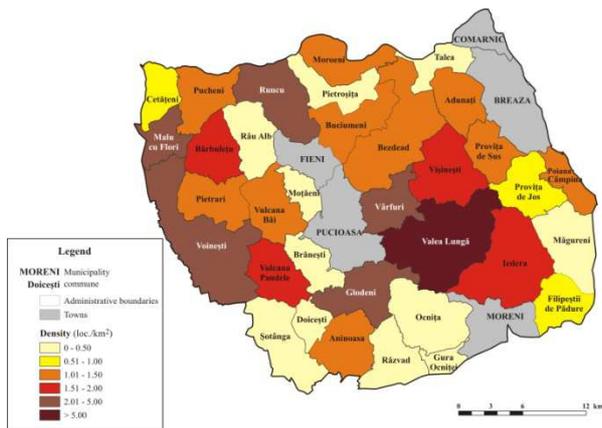


Fig. 7. Rural settlements dispersion index.

3.3. Habitation quality features and indicators

The habitation features highlight very well aspects concerning the quality of life. The habitation indicators dynamics also suggest the economic, social or cultural dynamics.

The human population existence is founded on habitation conditions [27], habitation being a complex process that supposes a permanent correlation between the natural and the anthropogenic environment. It is a defining human development element. At the same time, habitation is the result of the combination between economic, social, historical and political conditions, processes and phenomena. Other factors that can influence the habitation quality are administrative, legislative, and the behavioural framework of the human society in different historical stages. Habitation quality is, firstly, the basic dimension of the quality of life [28].

The number of dwellings during the period under analysis (1990 - 2015) had an approximately constant evolution, except for the period 2000 - 2005 when the increase was double compared to the other intervals under analysis (Fig. 8), corresponding to the so-called real estate “boom” on the national level (which lasted until the year 2007).

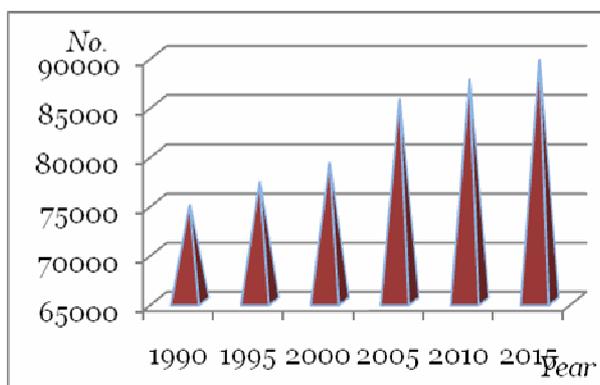


Fig. 8. Evolution of the number of dwellings (1990-2015).

In absolute figures, the number of dwellings increased in the entire area of the Ialomița Subcarpathians from 74,894 in the year 1990 to 89,666 in the year 2015, i.e. an increase of 19.7%. The increase is greater in the urban area (23%) compared to the rural area (18.1%). The town with the greatest increase is Breaza – 41%, and for the rural area the maximal increase ratio is recorded in Vulcana Băi – 40.5%. At the same time, growths of over 30% were also recorded in Poiana Cămpina (35.5%), Pietroșița (35%), Ocnîța (34.6%) and Moroeni (33.1%). One can note that these values, much higher than the average, appear in localities whose common points are: favourable climatic conditions that also determined the development of tourist activities, and good accessibility, considerations that triggered the construction of secondary residences or holiday homes by the inhabitants of large cities situated nearby (Bucharest, Ploiești, Târgoviște). These can be considered attractive areas, and, at the opposite pole, where low increases have been recorded, under 5.0%, we find the communes Vișinești (5.0%), Glodeni (4.5%), Doicești (4.4%), Malu cu Flori (3.3%), Pucheni (1.4%) and Talea (0.9%); there is a single case of decrease in the number of dwellings – Vârfuri Commune (- 0.2%) – all these can be considered restrictive areas, in most situations the main cause being the low accessibility.

The number of inhabitants / dwelling represents a synoptic indicator highlighting the quality of life under several aspects. The result is a decrease of this number (Fig. 9), from 3.07 in the year 1990 to 2.38 in the year 2015, a value under the average of about 2.7 inhabitants/dwelling recorded on the national level, which is a positive aspect from the perspective of comfort, yet reflecting some negative aspects, such as the demographic ageing in the rural area or the general demographic decrease caused mainly by a decreasing birth rate and by external migration.

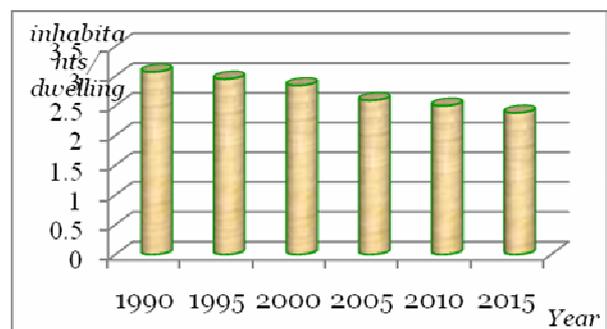


Fig. 9. No. of inhabitants/dwelling (1990-2015)

The average size of a dwelling has grown constantly, especially during the last part of the period under analysis, i.e. after the year 2010 (Fig. 10). The average size of dwelling has grown from 29.6 m² in 1990 to 48.74 m² in 2015, i.e. a substantial growth, of

64.6%. The main explanation is that mostly individual buildings have been built, generally on two floors, whereas the construction of apartments in towns decreased significantly (in some cases, no constructions at all have been recorded).

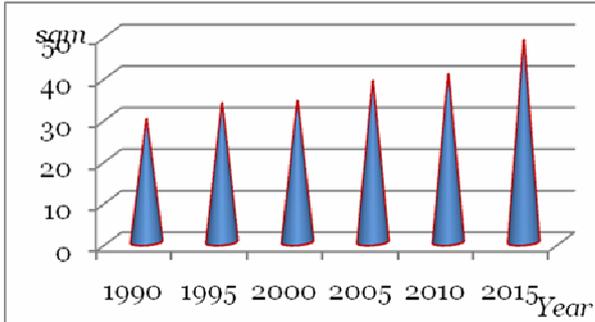


Fig. 10. Average dwelling area evolution (1990-2015).

The average dwelling area / inhabitant is closely related to the previous aspect, recording a constant and continual growth, especially during the periods 2000 – 2005 and 2010 – 2015 (Fig. 11). The growth during the whole interval was 95.6% (it almost doubled, from 9.63 m² per inhabitant in 1990 to 18.84 m²/inhabitant in 2015). The growth “sources” were practically two – on the one hand the increase of the average dwelling area (presented previously), and on the other hand the decrease of the number of inhabitants.

The present values are slightly under the national average and significantly under the European norms (about 50% of their value). And, although the 1990 level of this indicator was very low, the growth remains remarkable.

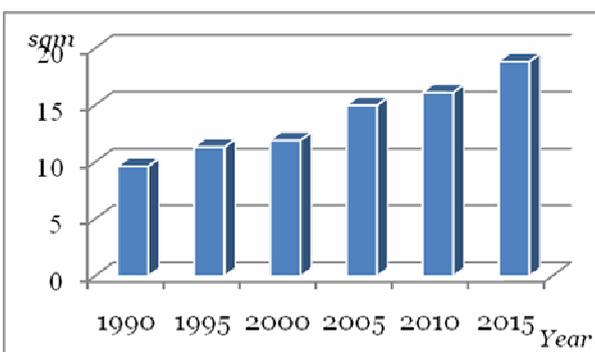


Fig. 11. Average dwelling area/Inhabitant (1990-2015).

The dynamics of the number of construction permits (residential buildings), for the interval 2002–2015, shows (according to the statistical data available) a clear increase until the year 2007 (from 611 to 796) followed by a sharp decrease with the onset of the economic crisis in the year 2008 (Fig. 12), down to a level below the one of the year 2002 (419).

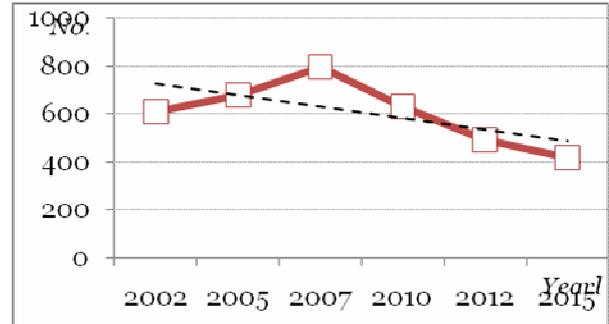


Fig. 12. Dynamics of the number of construction permits (residential buildings) 2002-2015.

The dynamics of the average area of the newly-built residential buildings – indicates an increase (Fig. 13), from 113.73 m² (2002) to 144.79 m² (2015), i.e. 27.3%. Thus, it results that larger houses are built – just the average number of inhabitants / dwelling would show values almost double compared to the European norms regarding the average dwelling area per inhabitant.

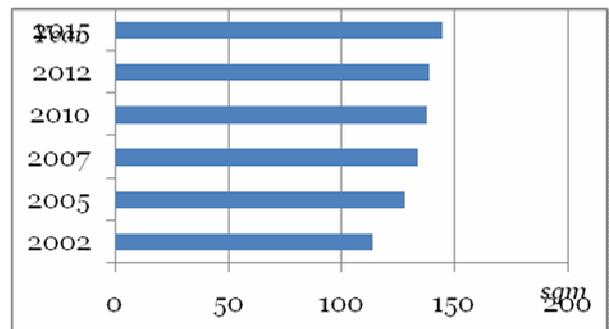


Fig. 13. Dynamics of the average area newly-built residential buildings (2002-2015).

The dynamics of the total area of newly-built residential constructions (Fig. 14) highlights a negative trend after the emergence of the economic crisis; however, one can note a reduction of the rate of decrease after the year 2012. This aspect can be explained by the decrease of the number of newly-built dwellings – meaning that fewer, yet larger dwellings are built, which leads to a growing gap in the standard of living.

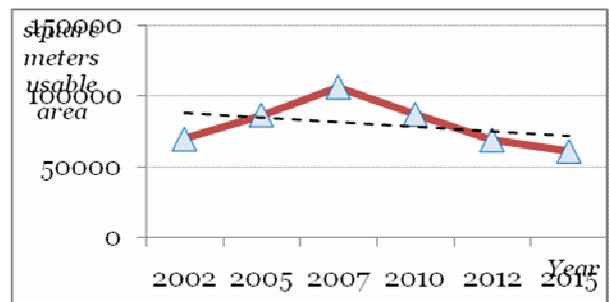


Fig. 14. Dynamics of the total area of newly-built residential constructions (2002-2015).

Between 2002 and 2007 the total area of newly-built residential constructions increased by 53.1%, whereas between 2007 and 2015 the decrease was of 75.4%. If we compare 2015 to 2002 the decrease in the total useful area of the newly-built residential buildings is of 14.5%.

4. CONCLUSION

The population and human settlements density highlights a populous area, with a high density of settlements. One can note a slight dominance of the non-agricultural lands in the land fund structure. The largest areas are covered by forests, grasslands and hay fields, these giving the key note of the landscape. In the communes where habitation quality is higher the forests ratio is very high, the grazing fields and hayfields are over the average and the degraded land ratio is over the average of the area.

Thus, the dispersion index records small and average values for about 60% of the settlements. This index is correlated with the habitation quality as follows: where it is low (between 0.5 and 1.5) the habitation quality is higher.

Viewed through the prism of the first two habitation quality indicators, a positive dynamics has been recorded, i.e. a decrease of the average number of persons per dwelling (while the number of dwellings has increased), but also a decrease in the number of inhabitants. At the same time, significant growths appear as well in the case of the average area of a dwelling, and of the average dwelling area per inhabitant.

The year 2008, which marked the beginning of the economic crisis, is also well highlighted in the decrease of the number of dwellings built, the trend continuing to be negative to this day. On the other hand, the newly built constructions are increasingly larger.

The analysis of the social and economic aspects denotes, however, the existence of a quite excessive economic polarization, significant differences among communes or even among villages within one and the same commune, aspects that can determine migrations (outside or even inside the area). The dynamics of the values and indicators analyzed for habitation quality delimits attractive and less attractive zones in this area, not totally overlapping the above-mentioned economic polarization. The common elements are related to the development of tourist activities (economically) and of the accessibility (from the perspective of natural conditions).

On the other hand, although the area offers rich and varied resources, the field research highlighted that the development potential of the Ialomița Subcarpathians is restricted in the actions of use, organization and optimization of the area because great

difficulties are met due to the land degradation processes, which are generalized in the area. These processes are very diverse genetically and morphologically [2]. Land fund improvement works, forest fund conservation and restoration works, water course arrangement works (even for the small waters) are needed. On the whole, actions meant to protect the environment and organize/systematize the area are needed. All these would alleviate the restrictive factors and would increase the attractiveness potential of this area, first of all for its inhabitants (in the attempt of making them stay here instead of leaving for other places in Romania or abroad), and second for the potential inhabitants or investors. This is possible because the indicators under analysis denote positive aspects.

An efficient and pro-active management can profitably use the strengths of the area despite the apparent paradox: area with demographic and economic decrease, yet with overall increase of the habitation quality and implicitly life quality via the aspects under analysis. In this regard, a number of weaknesses, such as the demographic and economic decline (especially industrial) could be turned into strengths, starting from the present situation, which highlights, at least on the theoretical and statistical level, favourable habitation quality aspects, which can have positive influences on the quality of life in general. Practically, a functional restructuring could be considered – the decrease of the secondary sector activities can be compensated by the increase of those of the tertiary sector, with obvious benefits also for the environmental elements, all while the keeping, improved efficiency and diversification of the primary sector activities, singling out the area.

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