

**DANURB+ DANube Urban Brand + Building Regional and Local
Resilience through the Valorization of Danube's Cultural Heritage**

D+Atlas

**ATLAS of Hidden Urban Values
along the Danube**

Editors // A. Djukić, B. Kádár, A. Stan, B. Antonić



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D+ Atlas

ATLAS
of Hidden Urban Values
along the Danube — 2022

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DANube Urban Brand + Building Regional and Local Resilience through the Valorization of Danube's Cultural Heritage

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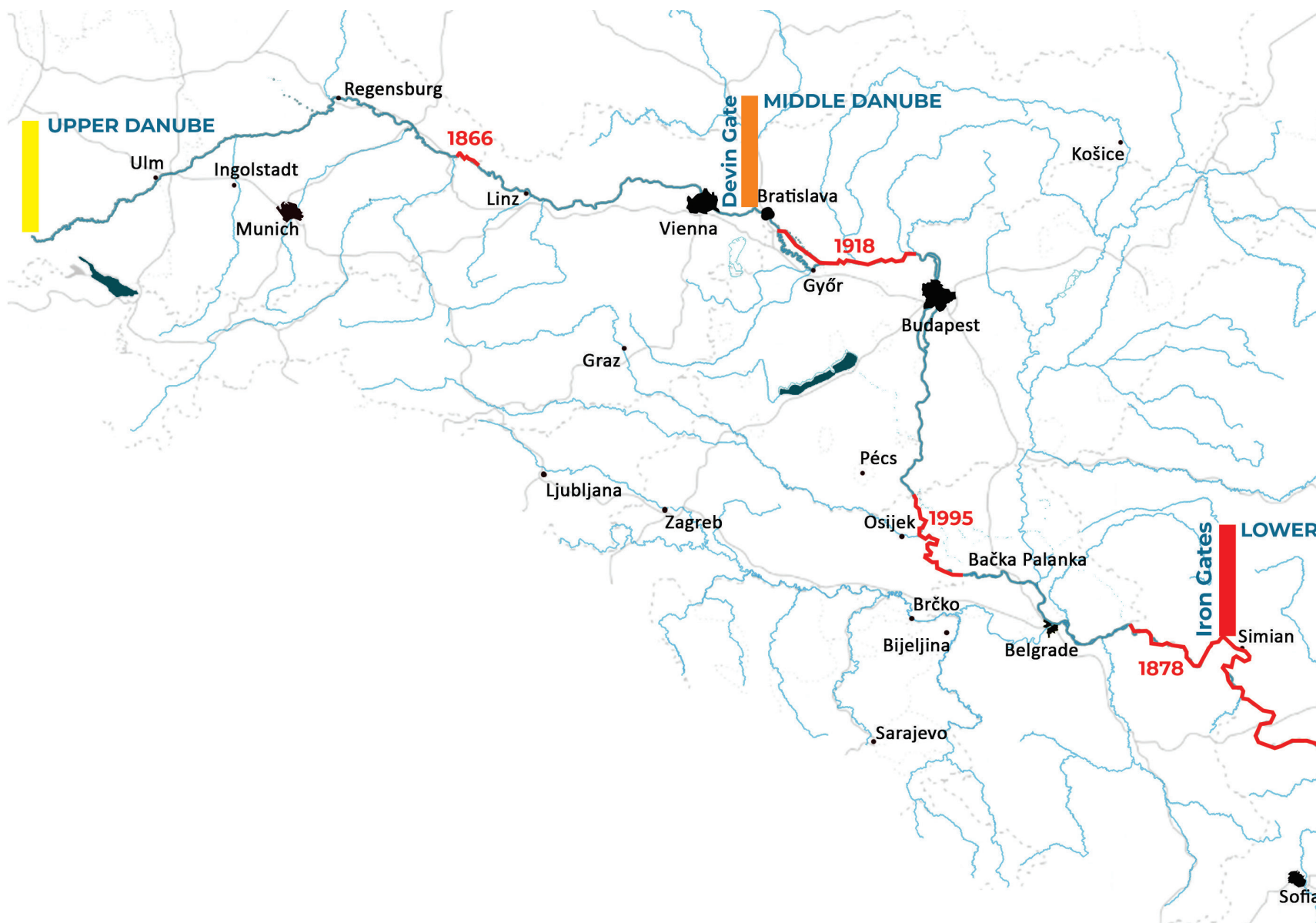


1.2

OVERVIEW // HOW THE ATLAS SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD?

Branislav Antonić

Before presenting the content of the Atlas, it is important to explain its fundamentals. In the other words, we had to clarify how the atlas that researches shrinking cities in the Danube Space should be understood?



First, we had to place this Atlas among the ‘world’ of atlases, which has been changing at the beginning of the third millennium (Buckley, 2003). It is important to start with the essentials. By traditional definition, an atlas is a systematic compilation of maps, published as a printed book (Willard, 2017). The most usual form is a traditional geographical atlas for elementary education.

However, the recent development of atlases across the world has caused their significant diversification and overlapping of topics and scopes. Hence, there are many typologies and categorisations of atlases today (Bugdayci & Bildirici, 2016). This atlas follows this trend; it combines data from different scientific fields, such as geography, history, economy, demography or so-

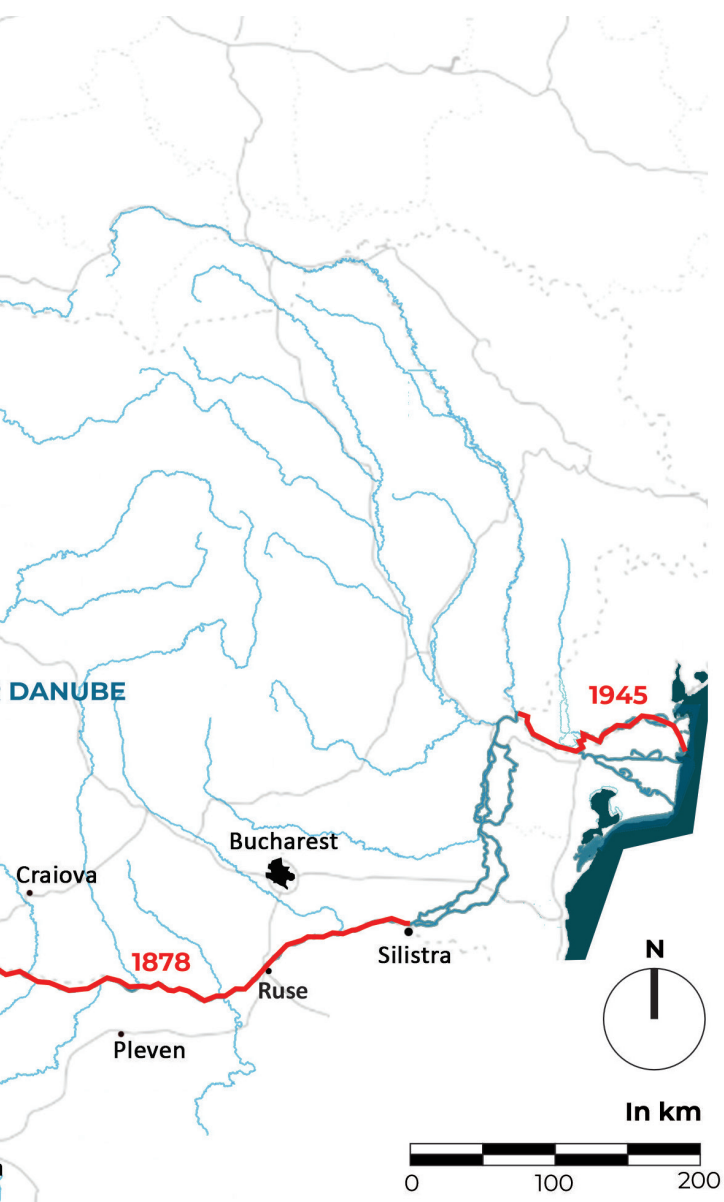


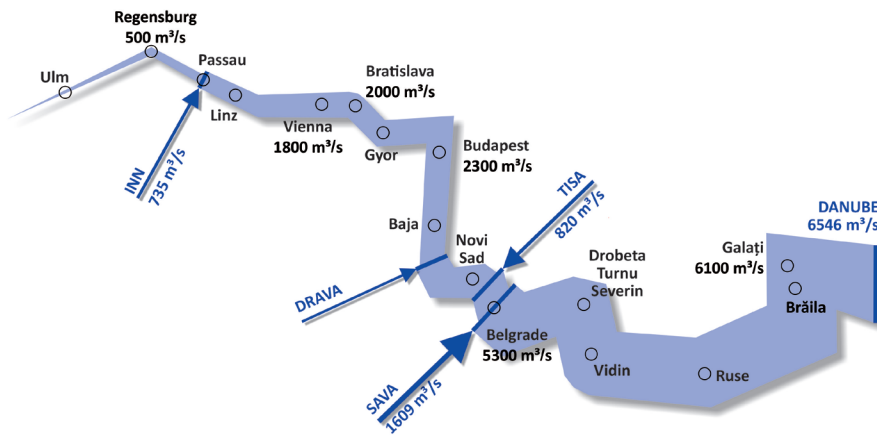
Fig. 020 / Three Danube regions: the Upper, Middle and Lower Danube. Existing national borders are marked with the year of establishment (Author: B. Antonić, 2021)

ciology, by innovatively presenting this content through urban morphological maps and plans, as well as through regional maps, but including also the other, up-to-date forms of the presentation for an atlas, such as the schemes and diagrams of urban morphology.

Apart from the already underlined focus of the atlas on shrinking urban areas along the Danube River, it is important to clarify the other key issues for its prospective readers and users. One of the aims of the atlas is to explore (still) undiscovered urban heritage along the Danube. Therefore, it is oriented to the region of the MIDDLE AND LOWER DANUBE, which is generally less developed and more physically isolated than the Upper Danube Region (Fig. 020); thus, the region is more attached to traditional life and culture and with a lot of preserved cultural heritage, which is still less visited by globetrotters.

R

- Buckley, A. (2013). Atlas Mapping in the 21st Century. *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*, 30(2), 149-158. DOI: 10.1559/152304003100011117.
- Bugdayci, I. & Bildirici, O. (2016). Evaluation of Educational Atlas Maps in Terms of Cartographic Design. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 44(4), 042022. DOI: 10.1088/1755-1315/44/4/042022.
- Willard, L. J. (2017). What is an Atlas? A Historical Overview and Comparison of Use between the Netherlands and the United States, and a Recontextualization for 21st Century Design [dissertation, Texas State University]. <https://digital.library.txstate.edu/bitstream/handle/10877/6924/WILLARD-THESIS-2017.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.



The encircled research area of the Middle and Lower Danube regions has other specificities, which have to be underlined in this explanatory chapter of the atlas:

[1] PHYSICAL SPECIFICITY: The Danube becomes a LARGE RIVER after Vienna, when it enters Pannonian Plain, which slows its flow, so the river consequently widens. Similarly, it receives a lot of its water in its upper middle part; between Bratislava and Belgrade, it receives three out of four major tributaries – the Drava, the Tis(z)a, and the Sava (Fig 021). Their waters nearly triple the flow of the Danube (ICPDR, 2005). As a consequence, it becomes a wider river, for both passing and bridging.

Fig. 021 / Scheme: Water flow of the Danube (Author: B. Antonić, 2021)

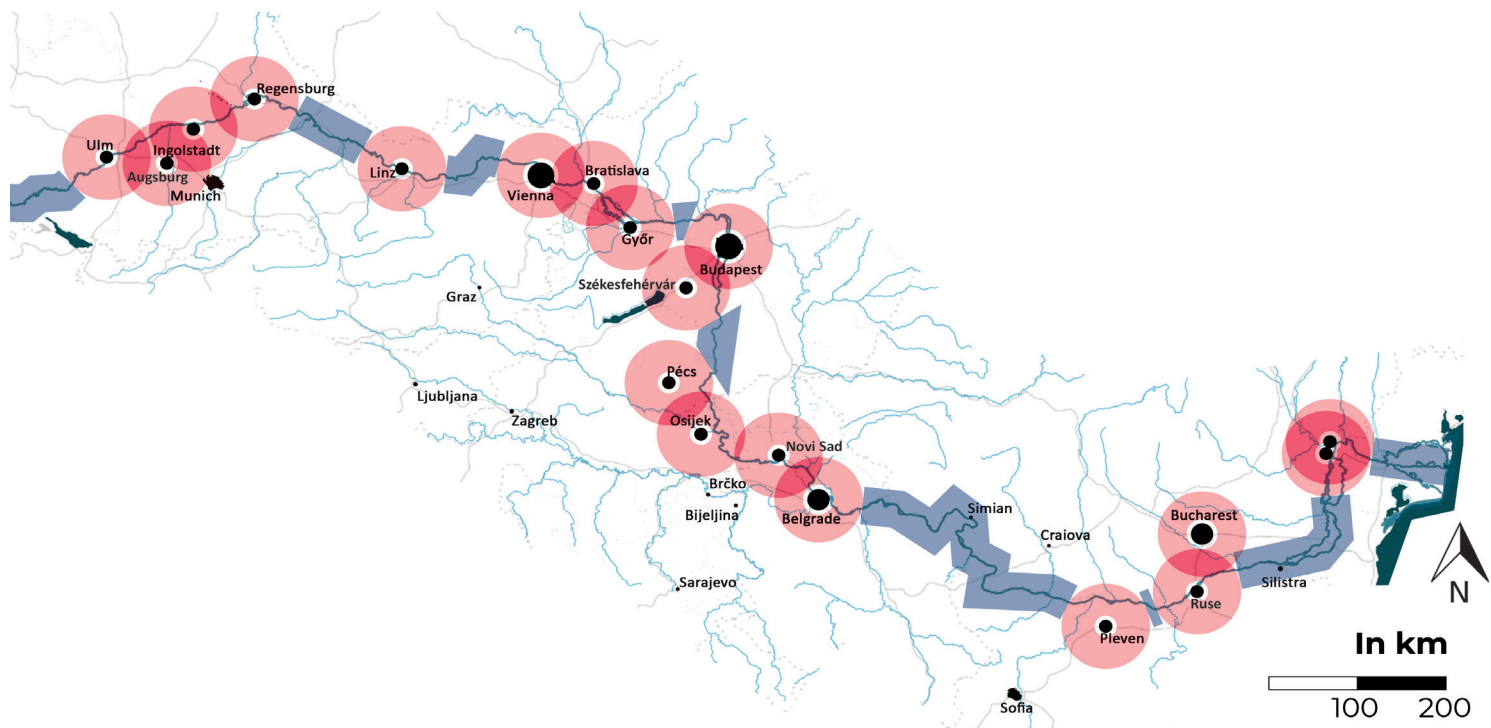


Fig. 022 / Scheme: Dichotomy of Danubian Space – metropolitan regions as 50-km-radius red circular zones around major cities (>100,000 inhabitants) and rural blue zones between them (Author: B. Antonić, 2021)

[2] POLITICAL SPECIFICITY 1: Being a significant physical obstacle, the Danube in its middle and lower sections has become also a PROMINENT POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY (Fig 020). In antiquity, it represented the most of the north-eastern limes of Ancient Rome. In the Middle Ages, the Danube Region became a battleground between eastern and western Christianity. In early modernity, the river divided Habsburg and Ottoman empires - as two political realms, but also two different civilisations (Vezenkov, 2017). Even nowadays, the river is still a political and administrative border in many parts of its middle and lower sections and this is especially notice-

able in its lowest part, as the 470-km long border between Romania and Bulgaria (Vasileva, 2014).

[3] POLITICAL SPECIFICITY 2: FOUR NATIONAL CAPITALS are on the Danube shores: Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, and Belgrade, whereas Bucharest is only 50 km far away (Fig. 022). A dichotomy between their gravitation zones and vast Danubian areas far from them has caused a significant spatial polarisation between the fast-growing metropolitan areas of capitals and the spatially isolated and fragmented in-between spaces of many small cities and towns on the Danube.

[4] POLITICAL SPECIFICITY 3: Almost the entire space of the Middle and Lower Danube belongs to POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES (Fig. 023). National development during the socialist era was very introverted; every country tried to develop in order to cover all their necessities. Post-socialist countries were the last ones to embrace globalisation in the early 1990s (Pickvance, 2002). However, their long-lasting isolation and self-dependence still influence the fragmentation of the entire region.

[5] SOCIO-ECONOMIC SPECIFICITY: The explained physical and political characteristics have influenced the present-day underdevelopment of the Middle and Lower Danube countries within Europe. These countries are mostly among the last third by economic indicators (Fig. 024). Knowing that most of the national wealth is concentrated in capital regions, the rest of the Danube Region belongs to the least developed ones in Europe.

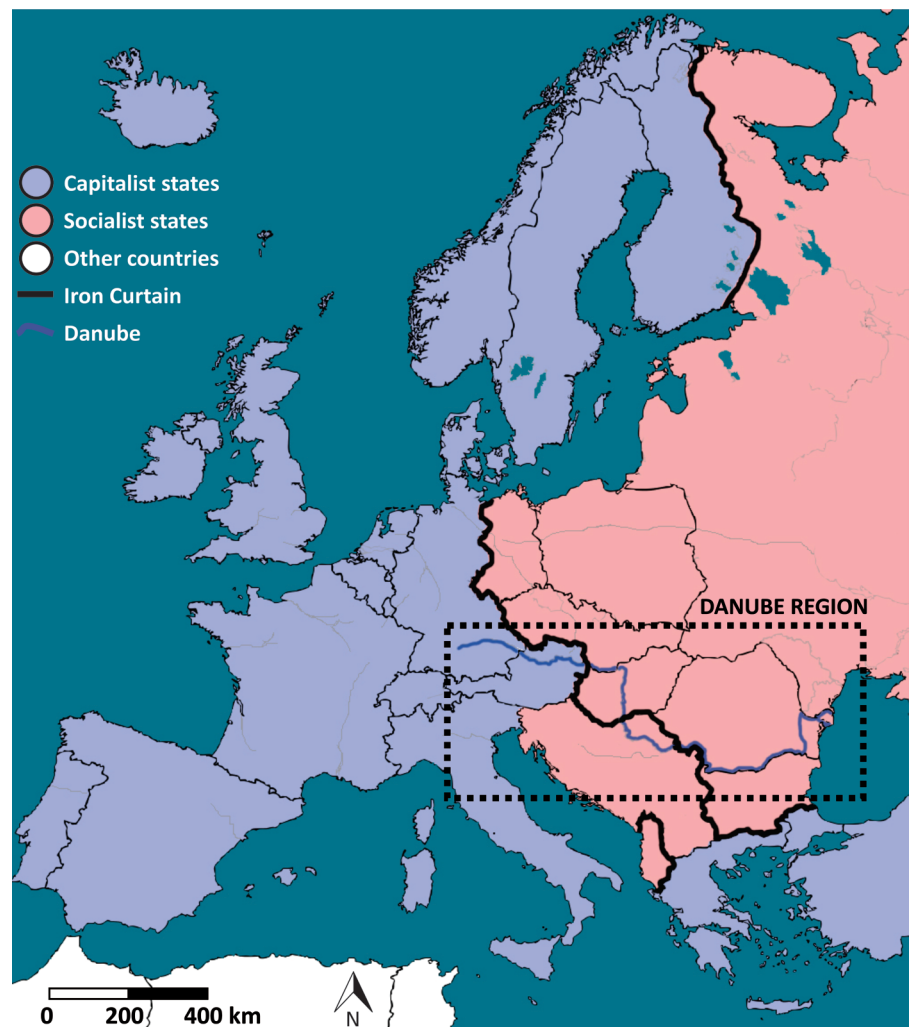


Fig. 023 / The Danube Region in Europe during the Cold War (1945-1991)
(Author: M. Obradović, 2021)

Thus, the atlas examines cities and towns along the middle and lower sections of the Danube in seven post-socialist European countries: SLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, CROATIA, SERBIA, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, and UKRAINE. Although Moldova also fits with the aforementioned prerequisites, it is not included in the atlas because Giurgiulești, its only settlement on the 480-m long Danube Shore in the country, is not an urban settlement.

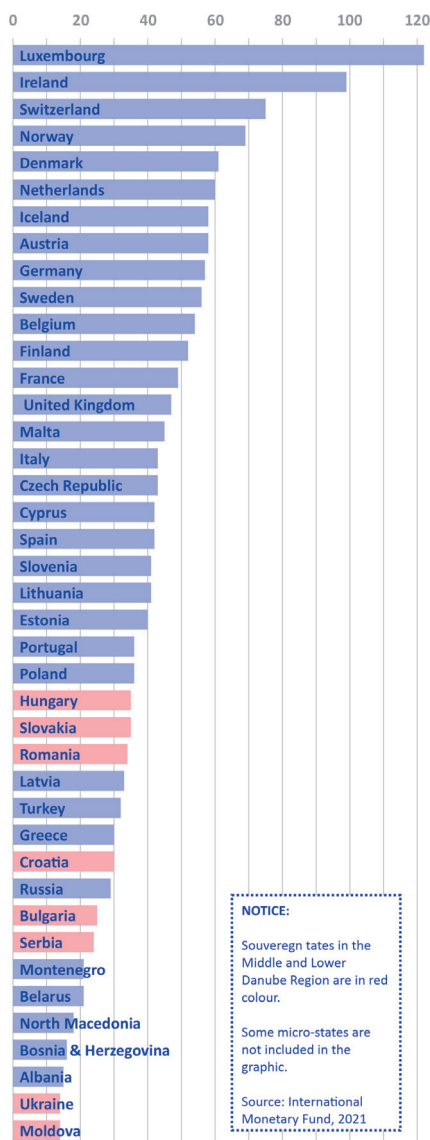


Fig. 024 / The comparison of sovereign states in Europe by projected 2021 gross domestic product in purchasing power parity per capita based on international dollars
(Author: B. Antonić, 2021)

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- International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River – ICPDR (2005). The Danube River Basin District: Part A – Basin-wide overview. <http://www.icpdr.org/main/danube-basin/countries-danube-river-basin>.
- Vasileva, V. (2014). Development of Tourism in the Danube Tourist Region of Bulgaria. *Geography and Tourism*, 2(1), 51-59. http://www.geography.and.tourism.ukw.edu.pl/artykuly/vol2.no1_2014/Geography-and-Tourism_2014-01_article-06.pdf.
- Vezenkov, A. (2017). Entangled Geographies of the Balkans: the Boundaries of the Region and the Limits of the Discipline. In: R. Daskalov & T. Marinov (Eds.) *Entangled Histories of the Balkans: Volume Four* (pp. 115-256). Leiden: Brill.
- Pickvance, C. (2002). State-Socialism and their Urban Patterns: Theorizing the Central and Eastern European Experience. In J. Eade & C. Mele (Eds.), *Understanding the City* (pp. 183-203). Oxford: Wiley. DOI: 10.1002/9780470693582.ch9.

In line with the previous observation about the still undiscovered urban heritage along the Danube, the atlas is also oriented toward SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE URBAN AREAS, i.e., small cities and towns along the river which are still not well-promoted internationally. Three questions arise from this approach:

QUESTION 1: HOW THE INCLUDED COUNTRIES OFFICIALLY DEFINE AN URBAN SETTLEMENT, CITY AND TOWN?

Additionally, is there any official difference between the terms city and town? Or, how to define them (Bernt, 2016)? This definition varies between countries in the Middle and Lower Danube, but, in all of them, the status of urban (and rural) settlements is defined by law. There are regional differences (Fig. 025):

All analysed cities and towns are from the OFFICIAL LISTS OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS of seven selected countries, enacted by law. This includes the following implications (See: Annex – Table 1):

- _ Half of the considered countries have a quantitative/numerical criterion (population size) as a threshold to legally define the status of an urban settlement (city), with exceptions related to smaller settlements with certain special features (Fig. 026).
- _ The other half of the countries has not clear legal criteria to define a city status. Instead of this, it depends only on legislative procedures, but, in most cases, relevant legislation follows the “size-dependent” rule in the background.

Fig. 025 / Map: Urban settlements in the states in the Middle and Lower Danube – number and average size (Author: B. Antonić, 2021)

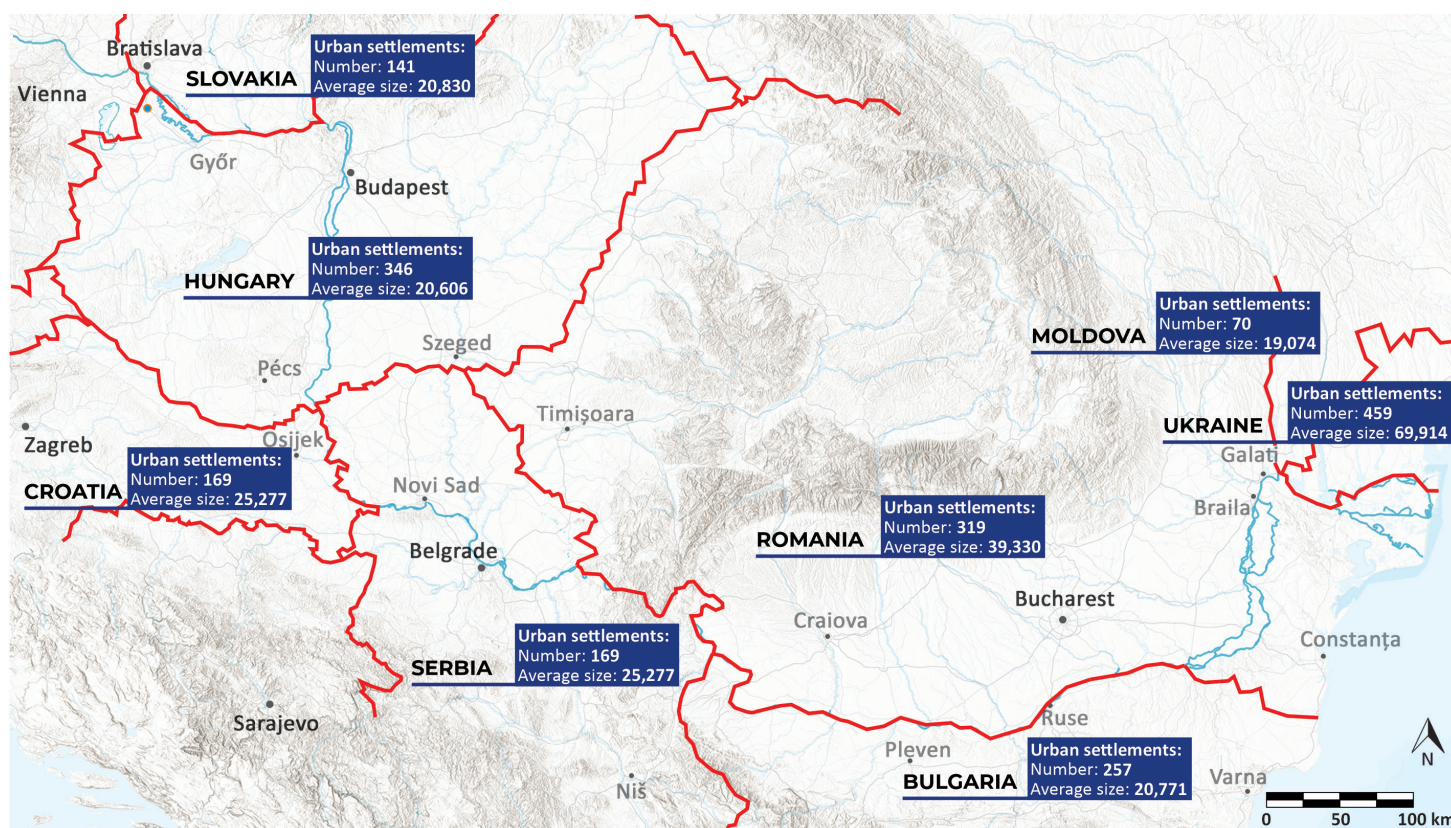


Fig. 026 / Some of urban settlements along the Danube have always been very small towns, such as Golubac in Eastern Serbia, with 2,500 inhabitants in urban zone today (Source: TO Golubac, 2022)



Fig. 028 / Szob is an example of Hungarian town for historic and regional significance; the town has less than 3,000 inhabitants today (Author: A. Radulescu, 2021)

R

_ The most common ‘other’ criteria for a city status are usually historic/traditional – historic significance and/or “old-city look” (Fig. 027-028). Then, economic criteria come – non-agrarian character, tourist settlements, etc., while geographic reasons are less important.

_ The ratio between the number of urban settlements and the total urban population in the all the countries is relatively unified.

_ The two biggest countries – Romania and Ukraine – have both ratios smaller than average for countries, which means that their average city sizes are noticeable bigger than in most of the analysed countries.

The analysed figures per country show that the AVERAGE POPULATION SIZE of urban settlements is mainly 20,000-25,000 inhabitants (See: Annex – Table 2). Only Romania and Ukraine have a different situation, which is probably related to their different/bigger size; in Romania, an average urban settlement has almost 40,000 inhabitants, while it is even bigger in Ukraine – 69,000 inhabitants.



Fig. 027 / Middle-sized cities in Danubian states usually have some attributes of bigger cities, such as monumental buildings or important institutions. An example is a Drama Theatre in Vidin in North-western Bulgaria (Author: D. Mincheva-Yordanova, 2022)

- Bernt, M. (2016). The Limits of Shrinkage: Conceptual Pitfalls and Alternatives in the Discussion of Urban Population Loss. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 40(2), 441-450. DOI: 10.1111/1468-2427.12289.

QUESTION 2: IS THERE ANY NATIONALLY BASED DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN BIG, MEDIUM(-SIZED), AND SMALL CITIES?

The size of a city/town matters in the research of shrinking cities (Oswalt & Rienets, 2006). Similar to the previous question, the countries of the Middle and Lower Danube and their national legislation present a variety relating to the division between bigger and smaller urban settlements, as well as between cities and towns. This is a true legislative ‘mosaic’ (Fig. 029):

The conclusion regarding the official differentiation of urban settlements is that the majority of selected countries do not have (1) the official legal division of cities by their size and (2) different legal names for cities and towns, except in Romania (municipiu vs. oraş).

In this situation, the difference between urban settlements by size can be established by the EU territorial organisation of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) as a useful approach. Hence, urban settlements (cities and towns) in the analysed countries are arranged comparing their relation to the territorial subdivision of the countries into NUTS and LAU (local administrative units) levels (See: Annex – Table 3). There are three types of territorial organisation for city/town level (Fig. 12.52).

The inputs from NUTS-based comparison are crucial to address the DIVISION BETWEEN URBAN SETTLEMENTS of different sizes, used in this atlas (Fig. 030):

Fig. 029 / City/Town division in national legislation in the countries of the Middle and Lower Danube Region (Author: B. Antonić, 2021)

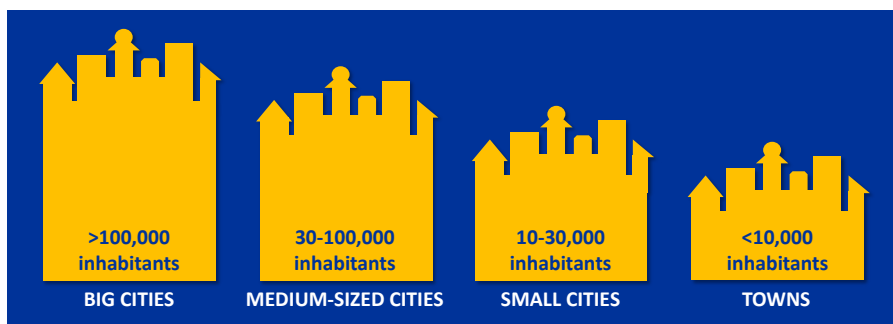
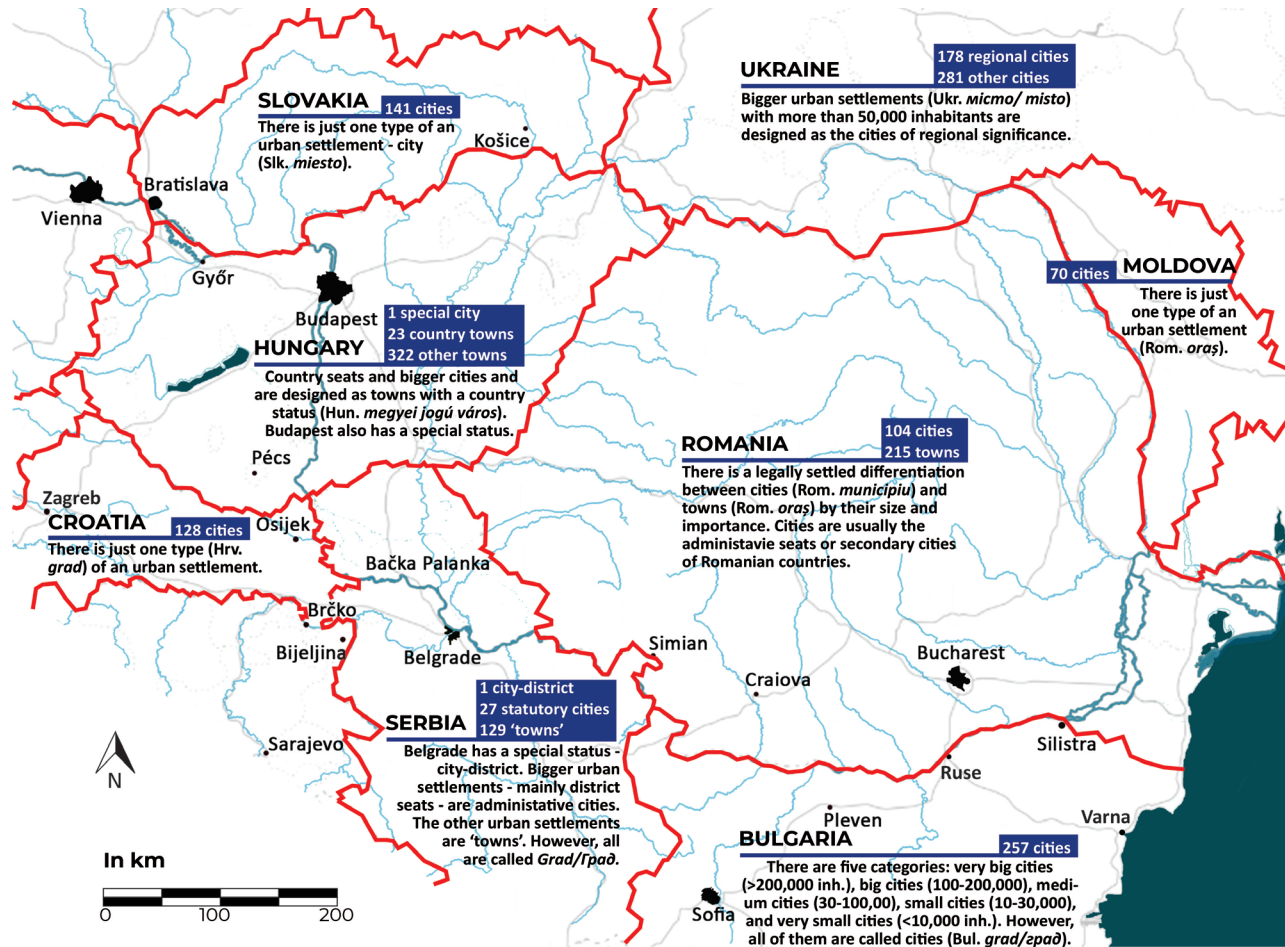


Fig. 030 / The adopted division of urban settlements related to their population size (Author: B. Antonić, 2022)

QUESTION 3: WHERE ARE THE SPATIAL LIMITS / BOUNDARIES OF URBAN AREAS IN THE DANUBE REGION?

The issue of URBAN LIMITS generally pertains to two possible options, (1) administrative or (2) physical/built-up limits of urban areas. As some previously discussed elements, there are diverse situations across the countries of the Middle and Lower Danube. Slovakia and Hungary have small and single-settlement municipalities, which can be urban or rural, depending on the status of a settlement (Fig. 031). Serbia, Bulgaria and Ukraine have relatively big municipalities with many settlements (usually rural), while their seat is often a town/city (Fig. 032). Croatia and Romania are positioned between these two 'poles'. Their municipalities often encompass several settlements, where a municipal seat can be either urban or rural. These three cases can be explained through the following schemes (Fig. 033):

The proposal adopted in the atlas is to follow the physical limits of a city/town – the CONTINUOUS BUILT-UP AREA of an urban settlement. This approach is scientifically suitable (Drobne et al, 2014). Furthermore, it usually concurs with the coverage of general urban plans or similar documents, which are considered as key strategic documents for the studies of important spatial issues in small urban settlements (Troeger-Weiß & Domhardt, 2009). Demographically speaking, this proposal means that the borders of a built-up area encompass a central city/town plus suburbia, under the condition that suburbia exists in the form of separate settlements. Concerning three explained cases, this applies:

CASE 1: Slovakia, Hungary – an urban municipality + suburban municipality/ies;

CASE 2: Croatia, Romania – an urban municipality as a whole;

CASE 3: Serbia, Bulgaria, Ukraine – the part of the municipality which includes a central urban settlement and suburban settlements in its close surroundings.



Fig. 031 / Municipalities in Slovakia are usually equal to settlements. Even small towns, such as Gabčíkovo in the Danubian part of the country, are sole settlements in a municipality (Author: S. László, 2008)



Fig. 032 / Municipalities in Bulgaria usually have many settlements, where with cities or towns as their seats. Nikopol on the Danube is the seat of a municipality of 14 settlements. (Author: BlueLink, 2022)

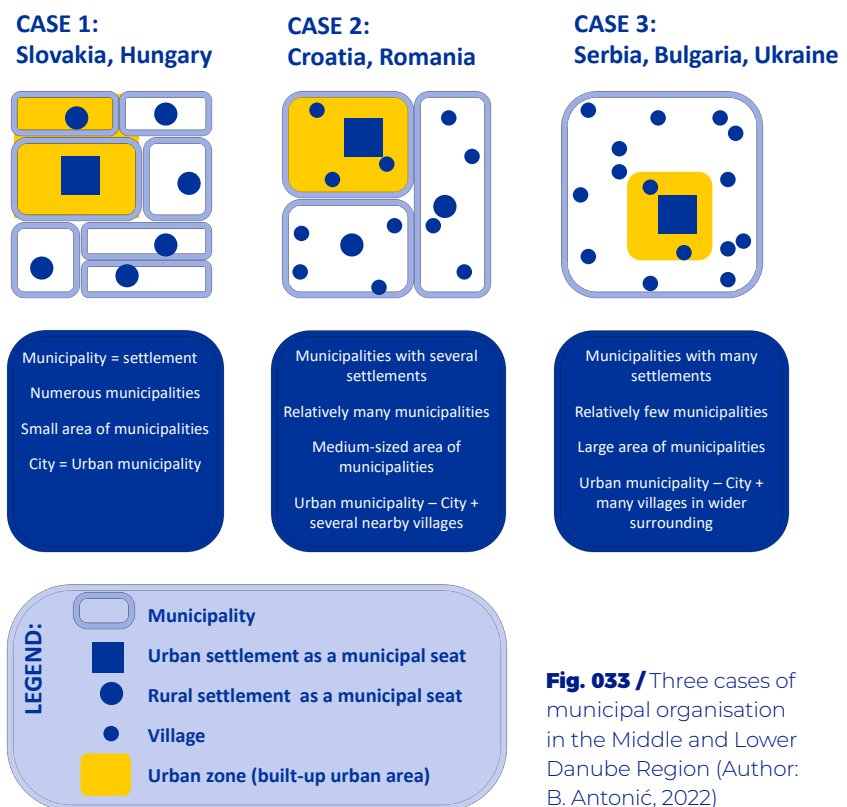


Fig. 033 / Three cases of municipal organisation in the Middle and Lower Danube Region (Author: B. AntoniĆ, 2022)

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- Oswalt, P. & Rieniets, T. (2006). Atlas of Shrinking Cities. Ostfildern: Hatje Cantz.
- Drobne, S., Žaucer, T., Foški, M. & Zavodnik Lamovšek, A. (2014). Continuous built-up areas as a measure for delineation of urban settlements. Geodetski Vestnik, 58(1), 69-102. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15292/geodetic-Vestnik.2014.01.069-102>.
- Troeger-Weiß, G. & Domhardt, H-J. (2009). Germany's Shrinkage on a Small Town Scale. In K. Pallagst et al (Eds.), The Future of Shrinking Cities (pp. 161). Berkeley, CA: Berkeley University. Retrieved from <https://community-wealth.org/sites/clone.community-wealth.org/files/downloads/report-pallagst-et-al.pdf>.

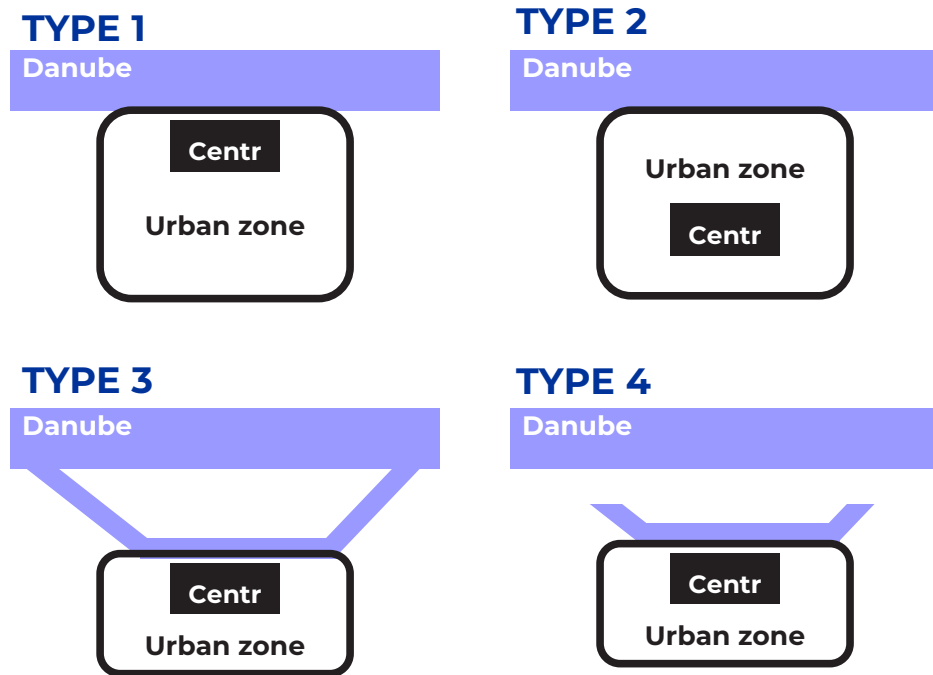
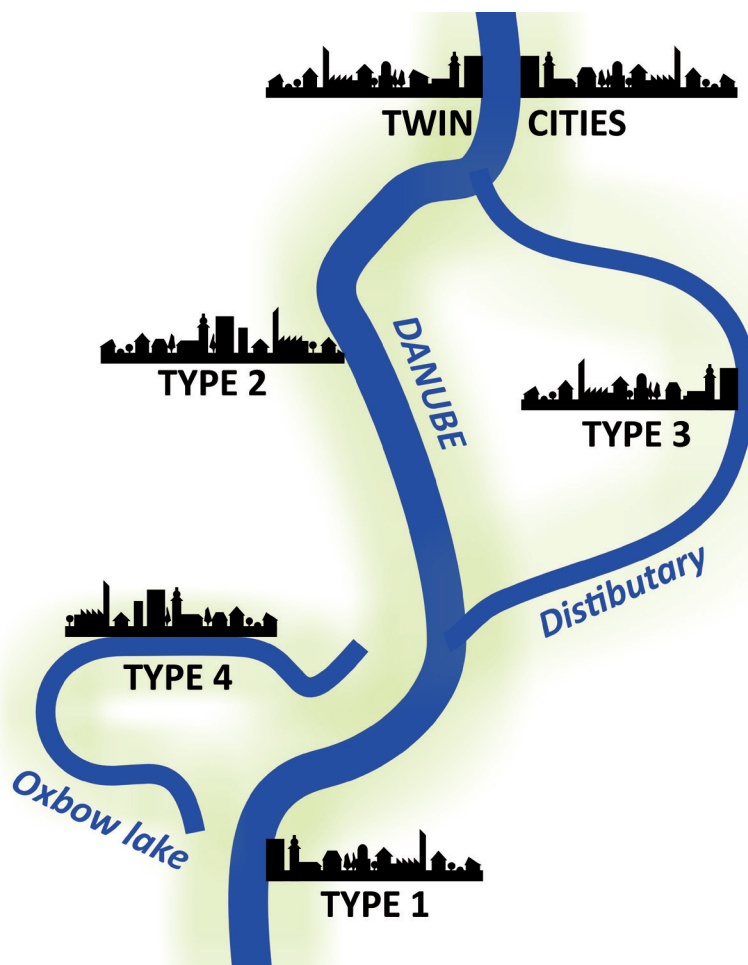


Fig. 035 / Simplified types of Danubian cities and towns (Author: B. Antonić, 2022).

Fig. 034 / Four types of Danubian cities and towns regarding their position to the Danube (Author: B. Antonić, 2022).



As it was previously highlighted, the Danube becomes a wide river in its middle and lower sections. Thus, only several largest cities, such as Budapest or Belgrade, have succeeded to expand across the river, on both riversides. Hence, all middle and small cities and towns in this region are ‘entrenched’ to ONE RIVERSIDE. However, TWIN CITIES across the Danube represent slightly different cases (Fig. 034) which will be studied in a separate chapter dedicated to this unique topic.

Apart from this unusual type, all other middle and small cities and towns can be organised in four types regarding their relation to the Danube (Fig. 035):

TYPE 1: Cities and towns directly located on the Danube, with their urban centre on the Danube riverfront (Fig. 036);

TYPE 2: Cities and towns partially located on the Danube, where just their peripheral zones (industrial, recreational, tourist) belong to urban riverside (Fig. 037);

TYPE 3: Cities and towns indirectly located on the Danube, i.e., located on the Danube canals or distributaries, usually several kilometres from the main riverbed (Fig. 038);

TYPE 4: Cities and towns historically located on the Danube – founded on old riverbeds, which are nowadays oxbow lakes and canals (Fig. 039).



Fig. 036 / Tulcea in Romania as Type 1. The city centre is directly located on the Danube (Author: B. AntoniĆ, 2019).



Fig. 037 / Šamorín in Slovakia as Type 2. The only urban part on the Danube Shore is X-Bionic Sport and Recreation Resort on the southern edge of the town (Author: A. Radulescu, 2021).



Fig. 038 / Ráckeve on the river Island of Csepel in Hungary as Type 3. The town lies on Soroksári Danube, the river left distributary (Author: P. Wolf, 2022).



Fig. 039 / Bač in Serbia is one of the rare examples of Type 4. The town was formed on the river distributary, which became an almost dry oxbow lake (Author: M. Obradović, 2021).

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