

## URBANA BEZBEDNOST JAVNIH ZELENIH POVRŠINA – STUDIJA SLUČAJA GRAD NIŠ

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[https://doi.org/10.18485/fb\\_ubur.2018.1.ch26](https://doi.org/10.18485/fb_ubur.2018.1.ch26)

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### Sažetak

Rast populacije u gradovima u XXI veku, praćen širenjem gradske teritorije, sa sobom nosi nove izazove za prostorni razvoj i oblikovanje gradova. Otvoreni javni zeleni prostori, koji su sastavni deo urbane matrice svakog grada kao prostori na kojima se odvija jedna od osnovnih urbanih funkcija, rekreacija, predstavljaju zelene oaze – mesto odmora, rekreacije i druženja stanovnikâ. U složenom gradskom organizmu zeleni parkovski prostori predstavljaju „pluća“, koja pružaju veći ekološki komfor u preizgrađenom gradskom tkivu i na neki način približavaju prirodu urbanoj sredini. Planiranje i oblikovanje zelenih površina ima dugu istoriju i to je prostor namenjen uživanju i odmoru ljudi koji se projektuje po meri čoveka sa što manje gradnje kako bi se dobio potpuno prirodni ambijent. Nažalost, u XXI veku javne zelene površine u gradovima počinju da budu zanimljive investitorima, pogotovu površine uz rečne tokove, pa vrlo često od mirnih parkovskih prostora postaju pravi „ugostiteljski parkovi“ sa velikim brojem kafića i restorana. Pojas parka uz ulicu počinje da se koristi u druge svrhe, dok unutrašnjost zelenih površina postaje zapušteni prostor na kojem se okupljaju marginalne grupe i gde je bezbednost kretanja, naročito u večernjim časovima, na vrlo niskom nivou. Sa druge strane, usled sve manjih ulaganja u revitalizaciju i uopšte obnovu postojećih i izgradnju novih zelenih površina, opšte stanje ovih prostora vrlo je loše, jer je bezbednost korišćenja znatno smanjena.

U ovom radu će biti reči o urbanoj bezbednosti u okviru javnih zelenih i parkovskih/rekreativnih površina koje predstavljaju jedan od neizostavnih elemenata urbane strukture svakog grada. Bez obzira na to o kojem je tipu zelene površine i o kojoj površini reč, ovi prostori postaju marginalizovani i vrlo često su predmet nelegalne gradnje ili uzurpiranja određene površine za potrebe širenja ugostiteljske delatnosti. Kako mnoge zelene površine nisu adekvatno opremljene urbanom opremom, usled nedostatka osvetljenja i drugog urbanog mobilijara, intenzitet njihovog korišćenja je vrlo mali i često se ove površine koriste samo u toku dana. Predmet rada su javne zelene površine u urbanom jezgru u Nišu. Većina ovih površina se nalazi između velikih stambenih četvrti, deo ovih prostora se nalazi u okviru saobraćajnih skverova, a postoji i park koji se prostire duž reke Nišave, koja protiče

kroz sâm centar grada. Cilj rada je da se ukaže na trenutno stanje javnih zelenih površina, kao i na stepen bezbednosti u njima. Kako su zeleni prostori namenjeni stanovnicima i planirani su prema meri ljudi, vrlo je važno da taj prostor pruži pogodne uslove za boravak i korišćenje svih starosnih i polnih kategorija stanovnika. Kako je bezbednost ljudi u prostoru vrlo složen pojam, cilj rada je da analizira ove prostore ne samo sa aspekta urbanog i prostornog planiranja, već da se multidisciplinarnim pristupom sagledaju i sociološki i psihološki aspekti planiranja ovih prostora kao i sama demografska struktura korisnika. Prilikom planiranja zelenih površina, pored estetskih zahteva za oblikovanje, neophodno je da prioritet bude postizanje osećaja lične bezbednosti na tom prostoru kako bi se korisnici osećali slobodno i prirodno. Cilj rada je takođe da na osnovu analiza da predloge za neka praktična rešenja koja bi mogla da budu deo strategija za unapređenja kvaliteta javnih prostora a u cilju povećanja nivoa bezbednosti. Metodom klasifikacije data je osnovna podela javnih zelenih površina prema površini, karakteru i sadržajima na osnovu čega je data valorizacija trenutnog stanja. Rezultati ankete, koja je deo ovog rada, biće jedan od faktora za ocenu stanja bezbednosti u ovim prostorima na osnovu subjektivnog osećaja korisnikâ. Analizom podataka dobijenih anketom i radom na terenu biće date smernice i predlozi za unapređenje kvaliteta i povećanja bezbednosti kod javnih zelenih površina. Komparativnom analizom biće prikazani primeri dobre prakse, koji mogu biti osnova za različite projekte u cilju povećanja urbane bezbednosti.

Urbana bezbednost, iako dosta sveobuhvatan pojam, ne odnosi se samo na osvetljenost prostora ili zapuštenost zelenih površina. Neadekvatan mobilijar, nejasna diferencijacija kolskog i pešačkog saobraćaja, kao i položaj i sama struktura zelenih prostora, mogu da utiču na smanjenje bezbednosti korisnika u prostoru što vrlo često dovodi do odbacivanja ovih prostora, što se na konkretnim primerima i vidi. Jedan od negativnih uticaja na urbanu bezbednost jeste i nagli porast broja stanovnika i stalna izgrađenost i povećanje gustine naseljenosti, jer tamo gde su bili blokovi sa individualnim nastaju blokovi sa višespratnim stanovanjem. Migracije stanovništva u poslednjih par godina jedan je od problema, jer veliki broj migranata vreme provodi u parkovima čekajući potrebne papire za nastavak puta, pa im ti javni prostori postaju dom na nekoliko dana.

Zelene javne površine – parkovi i rekreativni prostori zauzimaju veliki prostor u gradovima i vrlo je važno da korisnici imaju pozitivan osećaj bezbednosti kako bi se povećao intenzitet korišćenja istih kako ne bi došlo do odbacivanja nekog zelenog prostora od strane korisnika. Bitno je da se u toku procesa planiranja, pored stanja budžeta namenjenog za opremanje jednog takvog prostora, u obzir uzmu i preventivne mere, tj. da se na početku definišu mere koje bi regulisale nivo bezbednosti. U celokupnom procesu planiranja, pored stručnih lica iz različitih oblasti, neophodno je da učestvuju i akteri – korisnici prostora, koji bi na osnovu svojih iskustava mogli da daju predloge da se neki od ranijih problema prevaziđu. Različitim merama mogu da se revitalizuju postojeće javne zelene površine kako bi se intenzitet njihovog korišćenja u znatnoj meri povećao. Ove površine se nalaze na vrlo atraktivnim lokacijama u gradu – centralne lokacije ili lokacije duž obale reke, tako da njih često koriste i turisti, a ne samo lokalno stanovništvo. Zahvaljujući primerima iz sveta i okruženja, moguće je prepoznati pozitivne strategije i na taj način iskustva koja su se pokazala pozitivnim možemo usvojiti. Povećanje atraktivnosti javnih prostora može povećati broj korisnika čime se takođe povećava intenzitet korišćenja što sa druge strane delimično povećava osećaj bezbednosti. Kako bi se povećala svest samih korisnika o značaju urbane bezbednosti, moguće je organizovati različite radionice jer bi se kontinuiranom edukacijom povećao broj stručnih lica koja bi mogla da daju svoj doprinos u toku procesa planiranja.

*Ključne reči: urbana bezbednost, zelene javne površine, Niš*

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## **URBAN SAFETY OF PUBLIC GREEN SPACES – CASE STUDY THE CITY OF NIŠ**

**Summary**

Population growth in cities in the XXI century, which is accompanied by the expansion of urban territory brings with it new challenges for spatial development and design of cities. Open public green spaces, which are an integral part of the urban matrix of each city as places where one of the main urban functions – recreation is planned, present green oasis – places for relaxation, recreation and socializing of residents. In a complex urban organism, green and park areas are the “lungs” that provide greater environmental comfort in overbuilt urban fabric and in some ways they are approaching nature to the urban environment. Planning and design of green spaces has a long history, and they represent places dedicated to relaxation and enjoyment of residents and they are projected on a human scale with less construction in order to obtain a completely natural environment. Unfortunately, in the XXI century, public green spaces in cities are beginning to be interesting to investors – especially areas along the river flows so often from the peaceful parkland area become a real “restaurants parks” with a numerous cafes and restaurants. Park belt along the street begins to be used for other purposes while the “interior of green spaces” is abandoned area where gather marginal groups are gathering and where the safety of movement, especially in the evening, is at very low level. On the other hand, as a result of declining investment in rehabilitation and renewal in general of existing and construction of new green areas, is that general condition of these areas is very bad because of the safety of using significantly reduced.

This paper discusses urban security in the context of public green and park, recreational surfaces, which are one of the indispensable elements of the urban structure of each city. No matter what type of green space and the surface, these areas are becoming marginalized and they are often the subject of illegal construction or usurpation of certain areas for the purposes of expansion of commercial activities. Because many green areas are not adequately equipped with urban equipment, lack of lighting and other street furniture, the intensity of their use is very low and often these areas are used only during the day. The paper discusses public green areas in the urban core of the city of Niš. Most of these areas are located between the large residential districts, part of the areas are located within the traffic squares and there is a park which stretches along the Nišava river which flows through the city center. The aim of this paper is to highlight the current state of public green areas as well as the level of security in them. How green spaces are intended for the residents and are planned according to the customs of residents, it is very important that these spaces provide adequate conditions for their use and that they are designed for all categories of the population regardless their age and sex. Because safety of people in the public spaces is very complex concept, aim is to analyze these areas not only in terms of urban and regional planning, but use the multidisciplinary approach and to take into account both sociological and psychological aspects of the planning and to consider demographic structure of users. When planning green areas, in addition to aesthetic requirements for the design, it is essential that priority is to achieve a sense of personal safety in this area so that users feel free and natural. The aim is also to provide proposals for some practical solutions based on an analysis, and they could be part of a strategy for improving the quality of public spaces in order to increase the level of security. Using method of data classification, the basic division of public green spaces according surface, character and content valorization of the current state of open public green areas is presented. The results of the survey, which is part of this research, are one of the factors for the assessment of the security situation in these areas based on the subjective feeling of the users. Based on the analysis of data obtained from the survey and situation on the terrain, guidance and suggestions to improve the quality and increase safety in public green spaces are suggested. Using comparative analysis examples of good practice that could be the basis for various projects in order to increase urban security are shown.

Urban safety, although quite a comprehensive term, refers not only to the lightning in public spaces or neglect of green areas. Inadequate furniture, unclear differentiation of motor and pedestrian traffic as well as the location and the very structure of green spaces can affect the reduction in security profile in a space which often leads to rejection of these spaces which is shown through examples. One of the negative impacts on urban safety is the rapid population growth and constant construction and increase in density, because the places where they were blocks with individual housing are replaced with multi-storey apartment blocks. Migration of population in the last few years has been a problem because a large number of migrants spent time in parks waiting for the necessary paperwork to continue the journey and public spaces become home for them.

Green public spaces – parks and recreational areas – occupy a large space in cities and it is very important that users have a positive sense of security in order to increase the intensity of their use in order to avoid rejection of a green space by the user. It is important that during the planning process, in addition to city budget, preventive measures are also taken into account in order to initially define measures to regulate the level of security. In the entire process of planning, in addition to experts from various fields, it is necessary to include users of these spaces, and that based on their experience they could make suggestions so that some earlier problems can be overcome. Different measures can revitalize existing public green spaces so that intensity of their use can be significantly increased. These areas are very attractive locations in the city – central location or locations along the river so that they are frequently used by tourists not only the local population. Thanks to examples from the world and the region, it is possible to identify positive strategies and to adopt experience that proved to be positive. Increasing the attractiveness of public spaces may increase the number of users which also increases the intensity of use which in turn partially increases the feeling of safety. To increase awareness of the users about importance of urban security, it is possible to organize various workshops because it would help continuous education of professionals who could contribute to the planning process.

Key words: *Urban safety, Green public spaces, city of Niš*