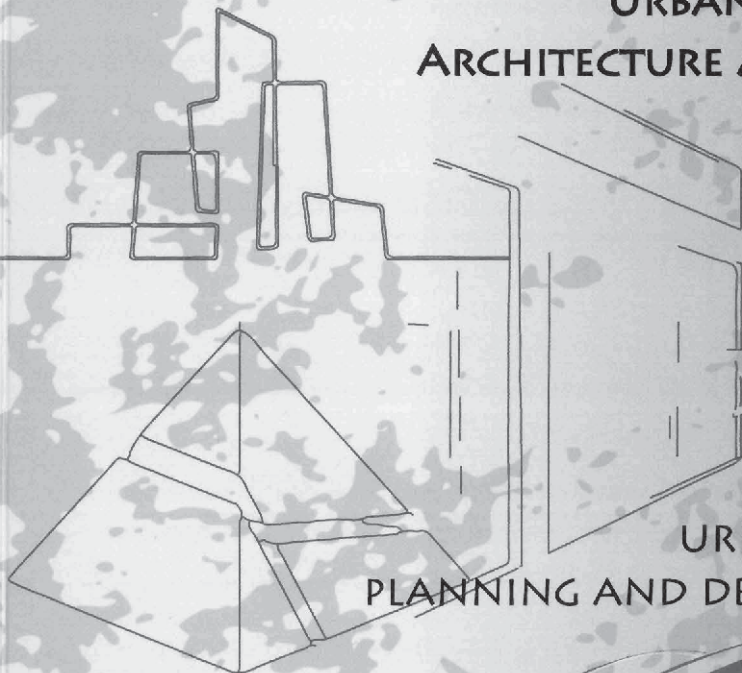


5TH INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES & ARTS
SGEM 2018

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
VOLUME 5

URBAN PLANNING,
ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN
ISSUE 5.2



URBAN STUDIES
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

5th INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND ARTS
S G E M 2 0 1 8

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

VOLUME 5



URBAN PLANNING, ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

ISSUE 5.2

URBAN STUDIES

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

26 August – 01 September, 2018

Albena Co., Bulgaria

DISCLAIMER

This book contains abstracts and complete papers approved by the Conference Review Committee. Authors are responsible for the content and accuracy.

Opinions expressed may not necessarily reflect the position of the International Scientific Council of SGEM.

Information in the SGEM 2018 Conference Proceedings is subject to change without notice. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, without the express written permission of the International Scientific Council of SGEM.

Copyright © SGEM2018

All Rights Reserved by the SGEM International Multidisciplinary Scientific Conference on SOCIAL SCIENCES and ARTS

Published by STEF92 Technology Ltd., 51 "Alexander Malinov" Blvd., 1712 Sofia, Bulgaria
Total print: 5000

ISBN 978-619-7408-60-7

ISSN 2367-5659

DOI: 10.5593/sgemsocial2018/5.2

**SGEM INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND ARTS
Secretariat Bureau**

E-mail: sgem@sgemsocial.org

URL: www.sgemsocial.org

ORGANIZERS & SCIENTIFIC PARTNERS

- EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS AND LETTERS
- THE CZECH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
- POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
- SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
- SCIENCE COUNCIL OF JAPAN
- RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
- LATVIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
- ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS ZAGREB, CROATIA
- CROATIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS
- ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS AND DESIGN IN BRATISLAVA
- RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS
- BULGARIAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE - VIENNA, AUSTRIA
- BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
- SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS
- NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UKRAINE
- NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ARMENIA
- ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF MOLDOVA
- MONTENEGRIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS
- GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
- TURKISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

URBAN PLANNING, ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

- Prof. Lidia Cristea, Romania
- Prof.dr. Petras Grecevičius, Lithuania
- Prof. dr. sc. Sanja Nikčević, Croatia
- Prof. Dr. Mark Meerovich, Russia
- Prof. Lucio Altarelli, Italy
- Prof. Dr-Arch. Sofía Letelier Parga, Chile
- Prof. David Bershad, Canada

- Assoc. Prof. Eleni Lapidaki, Greece
- Assoc. prof. Malvina Russeva, Bulgaria

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS CONTENTS

SECTION URBAN STUDIES

1. **A MULTI-CRITERIA COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IN EVALUATING CONSUMER APPEAL OF APARTMENTS IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET**, Valeriy A. Yezerskiy, Elena S. Mishchenko, Pavel V. Monastyrev, Natalia P. Merkusheva, Tambov State Technical University, Russia.....3
2. **ADAPTATION OF PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATION ARCHITECTURE INTO NATURE FOR URBAN PLANNING**, V. Logvinov, D. Karelin, I. Ponomareva, The Union of Architects of Russia, Russia..... 17
3. **ANALYSIS OF PARKING POLICY OF POLISH CITIES IN ASSUMPTIONS OF REVITALIZATION PROGRAMS**, Pawel Pach, Agnieszka Szumilas, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland.....29
4. **ANALYSIS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THE WROCLAW WATERWAY SYSTEM FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF A WATERBUS LINE.**, Anna Lower, Michal Lower, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland.....37
5. **ASSESSMENT OF THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF URBAN OPEN SPACES USING FUZZY INFERENCE.**, Anna Lower, Michal Lower, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland.....45
6. **BUILDING SMARTSLOW_SLOWSMART IN NOWY PORT- THE MULDISICIPLINARY EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT OF JOINT DESIGN STUDIO**, Justyna Martyniuk-Peczek, Julia Kaszubowska, Gabriela Rembarz, Gdansk University of Technology Architecture Faculty, Poland.....53
7. **DISTRIBUTED METROPOLISES**, Ass. Prof. D.Sc. Boguslaw Podhalanski, Eng. Arch., Cracow University of Technology, Poland61
8. **EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF THE PERIPHERAL HOUSING STRUCTURES OF WROCLAW WITH THE APPLICATION OF LOCAL INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**, PhD Pawel Pach, Wroclaw University of Science and Technology, Poland.....69
9. **FULFILMENT OF THE PREFERENCES OF INHABITANTS IN ADAPTATION OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS TO THEIR SOCIAL NEEDS**, Joanna A. Pawlowicz, Elzbieta Szafranko, Mariusz Antolak, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland77
10. **IDENTITY OF THE CITY – EXAMPLE OF CRACOW**, Matylida Wdowiarz-Bilska, Cracow University of Technology, Poland85

11. INTERACTIVE SPACES FOR CONTACTS OF CITIES WITH A WATERCOURSE , Silvia Basova, Alzbeta Sopirova, Slovak University of Technology Bratislava, Slovakia.....	93
12. INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH PROJECT “SMART CITY: A HOLISTIC APPROACH” , Izabela Jonek-Kowalska, Jan Kazmierczak, Marzena Kramarz, Agata Hilarowicz, Maciej Wolny, Silesian University of Technology, Poland.....	101
13. LOCAL IDENTITY FRAMEWORK OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT , Krashennnikov A.V., Lazareva M.V., Petrovskaya E.I., Moscow Institute of Architecture, Russia.....	113
14. MIGRATION OF POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC BALANCE OF LAST YEARS , Ioana Claudia Todirica, Bogdan Cristian Chiripuci, Stefan Alin Toderasc, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania.....	121
15. NEW CULTURAL BUILDINGS AS CATALYSTS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC SPACES - SELECTED POLISH EXAMPLES , D.Sc. PhD. Arch. Mateusz Gyurkovich, Cracow University of Technology, Poland.....	129
16. PROBLEMS AND TRENDS OF POST-SOVIET CITIES TRANSFORMATION: CASE OF SVERDLOVSK REGIONAL AGGLOMERATIONS , Turgel I., Vlasova N., Bozhko L., Rudny Industrial Institute, Kazakhstan.....	139
17. PROCESSES OF CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE IN THE TERRITORIAL STRUCTURES OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES , Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maria Ilyushkina Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alexander Burnasov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yuri Kovalev Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anatoly Stepanov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aleksei Safronov, Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B. N. Yeltsin, Russia.....	147
18. PUBLIC URBAN SPACES AND OPEN SPACES: COMMON GOODS. NEW ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS AND PROCESSES. ITALIAN AND SERBIAN EXPERIENCES. , Assoc. Prof. Dr. Francesca Giofre, Prof. Zoran Djukanovic, Universita La Sapienza, Italy.....	153
19. RESULTS CONCERNING OBTAINING OF SOME ROMANIAN TOMATO GENOTYPIC COMBINATIONS FOR URBAN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION , Dorin Sora, Madalina Doltu, Horting Institute, Romania.....	161
20. RESULTS ON A GRAFTED WATERMELON ORGANIC CULTURE FROM BUCHAREST FOR POLLUTION REDUCTION AND EFFICIENT USE OF LAND DESTINED TO URBAN RESEARCH AND EDUCATION , Madalina Doltu, Dorin Sora, Gabriela Sovarel, Horting Institute, Romania.....	167

A	21. REVITALIZATION OF MIEDZIANKA THE FORMER MINING SETTLEMENT AREA IN LOWER SILESIA , PhD Eng. Alena Kononowicz, Eng. Max Herka, University of Zielona Gora - Faculty of Civil Engineering Architecture and Environmental Engineering, Poland.....	175
A	22. ROLE OF WATER AND GREENERY IN URBAN COMPOSITION - SELECTED PROBLEMS , Jacek Gyurkovich, Prof. DSc. PhD. Arch., Cracow University of Technology, Poland.....	183
Г	23. SECONDARY CITIES IN EMERGING MARKETS COUNTRIES: NEW TRENDS AND CHALLENGES , Turgel I., Bozhko L., Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B. N. Yeltsin, Russia.....	191
F	24. SECURITY MANAGEMENT OF THE REFERENCE OBJECT - HOSPITAL , Katerina Vichova, Martin Hromada, Marek Tomastik, Tomas Bata University in Zlin, Czech Republic.....	197
E	25. SMART CITIES - THE FUTURE OF URBAN PLANNING , Kliment Naydenov, Sofia University St Kliment Ohridski - Faculty of Geology and Geography - Department Regional Development, Bulgaria	205
S	26. SMART CITIES IN THE FAR NORTH IN 2038. TEN FACTORS THAT WILL INFLUENCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMART CITIES THE COMING TWENTY YEARS , Alexander Vicentiy, Irina Vicentiy, Murmansk Arctic State University, Russia.....	213
E	27. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF REVITALIZATION OF POST-RAILWAY SITES , Joanna A. Pawlowicz, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland.....	221
G	28. SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE DYNAMICS OF URBAN POPULATION OF THE REPUBLICS OF BASHKORTOSTAN AND TATARSTAN , Gaisin I.T., B. Biktimirov N.M., Gaisin R.I., Valiev M.R., Beketova S.I., Kazan Federal University, Russia	227
W	29. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BALTIC SEASIDE HEALTH RESORTS ON THE EXAMPLE OF SWINOUJSCIE. , Wojciech Karol Wojcikowski, Cracow University of Technology, Poland.....	233
O	30. SPATIAL LIMITS OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY. ENERGY BALANCE OF THE HOUSING STRUCTURE OF CITIES: A CASE STUDY. , Krzysztof Cebrat, Wrocław University of Technology-Faculty of Architecture, Poland	241
M	31. STUDY OF LIVING STANDARDS: RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN PRACTICE , Assoc. Prof. Yulia Polozhentseva, Assoc. Prof. Irina Androsova, Assoc. Prof. Olga Sogacheva, South-West State University, Russia	249

32. TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND FUNCTIONAL ZONING OF BOTOSANI TOWN , Ph.D. Student Alexandra Burlacu, Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania.....	257
33. THE EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC , Katerina Vichova, Martin Hromada, Marek Tomastik, Tomas Bata University in Zlin, Czech Republic.....	265
34. THE PROCESS OF LAND PLANNING – METHODS AND THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS , Joanna A. Pawlowicz, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland.....	271
35. THE QUALITY OF URBAN DENSITY – MACRO AND MICRO SCALE , Agnieszka Matusik, Ernestyna Szpakowska-Loranc, Cracow University of Technology, Poland.....	279
36. THE ROLE OF PUBLIC SPACES IN THE INTEGRATION OF RESIDENTS IN CITTASLOW TOWNS , Agnieszka Jaszczyk, University of Warmia and Mazury, Poland.....	287
37. TRANSFORMATIONS OF HEALTH RESORTS IN THE CRACOW METROPOLIS , Elzbieta Weclawowicz-Bilska, Cracow University of Technology, Poland.....	295
38. URBAN DESIGN AS A WORKSHOP LABORATORY – GOTHENBURG – RINGON , Ph.D. Eng. Arch. Kinga Racon-Leja, Cracow University of Technology, Poland.....	303
39. VALUES OF THE BALKAN ARCHITECTURE INTEGRATED WITHIN MODERN ARCHITECTURE. THE HOUSES FROM BALCHIK DESIGNED BY HENRIETTE DELAVRANCEA – GIBORY , Maria Urma, University of Arts George Enescu Iasi, Romania.....	311
40. COHERENCE OF SHOPPING CENTERS WITH THE CITY SPACE , Assist. Prof. Dariusz Dziubinski, Wroclaw University of Technology-Faculty of Architecture, Poland.....	319
41. THE INFLUENCE OF THE URBAN DESIGN ON THE AIR EXCHANGE IN CITIES. SELECTED PROBLEMS IN POLISH REALITY , Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zielonko-Jung, Gdansk University of Technology, Poland.....	329
42. THE STRATEGY OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY: ON THE WAY TO BALANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY , Asoc. Prof. Svetlana B. Globa, Assistant professor Victoria V. Berezovaya, Siberian Federal University, Russia.....	337

SECTION PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

- 43. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS ON THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF SUBURBAN AREAS.**, Szafranko Elzbieta, Pawlowicz Joanna, Antolak Mariusz, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland347
- 44. CARSHARING – OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS FOR CITIES: PROPOSALS OF SOLUTIONS FOR URBAN POLICY**, Piotr Marek Smolnicki, Jacek Soltys, Gdansk University of Technology Architecture Faculty, Poland.....355
- 45. CITIES, ANTHILLS AND BEEHIVES. CONCLUSIONS FROM ANALYZING SCALING LAW RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHOSEN URBAN FEATURES WITH SELF-ORGANIZING MAPS.**, Krzysztof Cebrat, Wroclaw University of Technology-Faculty of Architecture, Poland363
- 46. DESIGN OF AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS**, Mamedova N.A., A.I. Urintsov, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Russia371
- 47. E-TICKETING DEVELOPMENT ON THE INTERCITY BUS MARKET IN RUSSIA**, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dmitry Bugrov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alexey Safronov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maria Ilyushkina, Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B. N. Yeltsin, Russia.....377
- 48. EUROPEAN CULTURAL ROUTE OF RESIDENCES OF THE RADZIWIŁŁ FAMILY - HERITAGE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION**, Barbara Zin, Cracow University of Technology, Poland383
- 49. GDANSK-ORUNIA AS A LIVING LAB FOR INNOVATION IN REVITALISATION.**, Gabriela Rembarz, Gdansk University of Technology Architecture Faculty, Poland391
- 50. GEOINFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES USING FOR PREPARATION AND SUPPORT OF INVESTMENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THE ENGINEER PREPARED TERRITORIES**, Assoc. Prof. Antonina Shepeleva, Assoc. Prof. Nataliia Ziger-Korn, Assoc. Prof. Takhir Aliev, Assoc. Prof. Aleksey Volkov, Assoc. Prof. Vladimir Zasyad-Volk, Saint Petersburg State University, Russia399
- 51. HEIGHT SOLUTION OF COMMUNICATION AND ITS IMPACT ON HORIZONTAL TRAFFIC MARKING**, Ing. Jiri Talasek, Ing. Zaneta Micechova, Miloslav Rezac, VSB - Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic407
- 52. IMPACT OF DESIGN ELEMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF ROADWAYS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**, Ing. Zaneta Micechova, Ing. Jiri Talasek, doc. Ing. Miloslav Rezac, Ph.D., VSB - Technical University of Ostrava, Czech Republic.....415

53. IMPACT OF MINING ACTIVITIES AND NATURAL HAZARDS ON LAND USE: A CASE STUDY FROM SLOVAKIA , Jana Vojtekova, Matej Vojtek, Martin Boltiziar, Constantine The Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia.....	423
54. MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES OF PUBLIC WORKS IN ITALY , Alessandra Cucurnia, Universita degli Studi di Firenze, Italy.....	431
55. MAPPING AND ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE CHANGES IN COAL MINING AREA: A CASE STUDY FROM SLOVAKIA , Matej Vojtek, Jana Vojtekova, Martin Boltiziar, Constantine The Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia.....	439
56. PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ON FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT IN POLOG REGION , Agron Rustemi, South East European University, FYR of Macedonia.....	447
57. PLANNING OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT: THE INFLUENCE OF MEGA-EVENTS ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT ELEMENTS (THE CASE OF YEKATERINBURG AS THE 2018 FIFA WORLD CUP HOST CITY) , Alexandra Dmitrieva, Ekaterina Bugrova, Ural Federal University, Russia.....	455
58. RESIDENTIAL BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF CREATING SPATIAL ORDER IN SUBURBAN AREAS , MSc Eng. Maciej Delnicki, Warsaw University of Technology - Faculty of Geodesy and Cartography, Poland.....	463
59. RISK MANAGEMENT IN ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES - MATRIX METHOD AND MULTI-CRITERIA ANALYSIS , Szafranko Elzbieta, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland.....	471
60. SMART SPECIALIZATIONS AS INNOVATIVE ECOSYSTEMS. , Elzbieta Wojnicka-Sycz, Piotr Sycz, Gdansk University of Technology Architecture Faculty, Poland.....	479
61. SPATIAL CHANGES IN THE HEALTH RESORTS OF SOUTHERN POLAND. BASED ON MUSZYNA ZDRYJ EXAMPLE. , Wojciech Karol Wojcikowski, Cracow University of Technology, Poland.....	487
62. SPATIAL POLICY VERSUS ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS. CASE STUDY: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA OF FORMER CLAY PITS AT JELONKI (WARSAW) , PhD Wojciech Bartoszczuk, Warsaw University of Technology - Faculty of Geodesy and Cartography, Poland.....	495
63. STRATEGIC ASPECTS IN SPATIAL PLANNING – THEORY AND PRACTICE IN LARGER CITIES OF POLAND , Assoc. Prof. Dr. Habil. Eng. Arch. Jacek Soltys, Gdansk University of Technology Architecture Faculty, Poland.....	503

64. SUSTAINABLE URBAN AREAS WITHIN MONITORING OF BUILDING STRUCTURES BY NONLINEAR ULTRASONIC SPECTROSCOPY, Monika Manychova, Jana Stulirova, Dagmar Pospisilova, CDV - Trasport Research Centre, Czech Republic.....	511
65. THE AGRI-HOOD AND SLOW-SUBURB CONCEPT IN THE CONTEXT OF AN IN-BETWEEN CITY (ZWISCHENSTADT), Gabriela Rembarz, Gdansk University of Technology Architecture Faculty, Poland.....	519
66. THE INFLUENCE OF WATER-LAND RELATIONS ON THE LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE VISTULA DELTA (POLAND), Prof. Ph.D., D.Sc. Eng Tomasz J. Parteka, MArch Anna Rubczak, PhD., Eng, MArch Dorota Kamrowska-Zahuska, Gdansk University of Technology Architecture Faculty, Poland.....	527
67. THE POLISH AIR HUB, Jakub Blachut, Cracow University of Technology, Poland.....	537
68. THE ROAD TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY: PROJECTS OF RENEWAL AND ENHANCEMENT OF GREEN AREAS IN THE CITY. THE SENIGALLIA CASE STUDY., Assistant Prof. Dr. Minelli A., Dr. Pasini I, Bologna, Italy	545
69. THE ROLE OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMY, Kliment Naydenov, Metodi Ivanov, Sofia University St Kliment Ohridski - Faculty of Geology and Geography - Department Regional Development, Bulgaria.....	553
70. THERAPEUTIC ROLE OF GREEN AREAS IN SMALL TOWNS ON THE EXAMPLE OF GERMANY AND POLAND, Agnieszka Jaszczak, University of Warmia and Mazury, Poland.....	561
71. URBAN LIGHTING IN A CONTEXT OF SMART CITY CONCEPT IN POLAND, Justyna Martyniuk-Pieczek, Marek Rybnski, Natalia Sokol, Gdansk University of Technology Architecture Faculty, Poland.....	569
72. USE OF GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS IN SAFE BEHAVIOR DEVELOPMENT ON THE STREETS, Gavriloova Maria, Zimina Irina, Polozova Olga, Mukhina Svetlana, Mari State University, Russia.....	577
73. VARIANT PLANS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR, INCLUSIVE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS, Szafranko Elzbieta, Pawlowicz Joanna, University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Poland.....	585

- 74. WAYS OF AN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECONOMIC DIVERCIFICATION STRATEGY IN THE OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ARABIAN MONARCHIES),** Gukasyan Gurgen, RUDN University, Russia593
- 75. A HISTORICAL BUILDING'S RESTORATION IN THE CONSTRUCTIONAL ASPECT ON THE EXAMPLE OF A BUILDING LOCATED IN POLAND,** M.Sc. Monika Zielińska, M.Sc. Karol Grębowski, Gdansk University of Technology, Gdansk, Faculty of Architecture, Poland601
- 76. MUNICIPAL CYCLING GOVERNANCE DEVELOPMENTS IN LATVIA: INSTRUMENTAL COMPLEMENTARITY PRECONDITION,** Mg. Env.sc. Zanda Krūkle, Mg. Nat.sc. Roberts Pūgulis, Mg. Env.sc. Līga Biežiņa, Prof. Dr. habil. paed. Raimonds Ernšteins, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia609

SECTION URBAN STUDIES

PUBLIC URBAN SPACES AND OPEN SPACES: COMMON GOODS, NEW ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS AND PROCESSES. ITALIAN AND SERBIAN EXPERIENCES.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Francesca Giofrè¹

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zoran Đukanović²

¹ Sapienza University of Rome, Faculty of Architecture, Department Planning Design Technology of Architecture, **Italy**

² University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urbanism, **Serbia**

ABSTRACT

Over time, the idea that the regeneration of the world's residual, intermediate suburban spaces plays a strategic role in testing new models of participatory processes has gradually taken hold. Cohesion, inclusiveness, sharing and integration are the basis of such processes. They are the concepts that lie at the heart of the documents produced at an international level over the past 30 years, particularly the 2030 New Urban Agenda, as the five 'P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

In such a scenario, the extent to which an open urban space can be recognised as a common good becomes the focus of trials and projects of interest in the derelict parts of previously urbanised areas: with Patti di Collaborazione ('Collaboration Pacts') in Italy and with an educational multidisciplinary programme entitled 'Public art Public space' (PaPs) in Belgrade (Serbia). We argue as the open spaces benefit daily urban life and play a vital role in creating healthier, more sociable communities is changing attitudes, policies and actions.

Keywords: international policies, open and urban spaces, common goods, processes, projects

INTRODUCTION. THE FIVE 'P'S: PEOPLE, PLANET, PROSPERITY, PEACE AND PARTNERSHIP.

One of the problems that require urgent attention at a global level is that of protecting and guaranteeing the well-being of the people who live in cities by, among other things, regenerating or creating a suitable environment that can foster cohesion, inclusiveness, sharing and integration processes. The documents produced at a European and international level over the past 30 years stress the importance of activating sustainable social innovation processes through the direct involvement of stakeholders, local leaders and the private sector, as well as the search for ways of involving and motivating all categories of citizens. The concepts of cohesion, inclusiveness, sharing and integration as regards suburban areas lie at the heart of such documents: from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015 MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030), up to the UN HABITAT III summit that took place in 2016.

The UN Sustainable Development Summit, which took place in New York in 2015, launched the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2015-2030 (UN, 2015) based on five 'P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

It was a significant step that saw the term 'sustainability' become an integral part of development: from MDGs to SDGs. Goal 11 aims to 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable' and is broken down into ten targets, including: 'By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries' and 'By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.'

The eleventh goal was the focus of the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, or HABITAT III, held in Quito: the first UN global summit on urbanisation since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

It was in Quito that the New Urban Agenda 'which set global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development, rethinking the way we build, manage, and live in cities through drawing together cooperation with committed partners, relevant stakeholders, and urban actors at all levels of government as well as the civil society and private sector' was adopted, after a year of sessions and preparatory documents. The New Urban Agenda states: 'We will support the implementation of urban planning strategies, as appropriate, that facilitate a social mix through the provision of affordable housing options with access to quality basic services and public spaces for all, enhancing safety and security, favouring social and intergenerational interaction and the appreciation of diversity... We will support the provision of well-designed networks of safe, accessible, green and quality streets and other public spaces that are accessible to all, free from crime and violence, including sexual harassment and gender-based violence, considering the human scale, and measures that allow for the best possible commercial use of street-level floors, fostering both formal and informal local markets and commerce, as well as not-for-profit community initiatives, bringing people into public spaces, and promoting walkability and cycling with the goal of improving health and well-being... We will strive to improve capacity for urban planning and design and the provision of training for urban planners at national, subnational and local levels.'

In densified European cities, 'with the failure of the great urban utopias, contemporary planning is inclined towards the recovery and reuse of city fragments, a careful use of soil and built spaces, towards preservation and improvement of environment quality' [1]. Open spaces are fragments of this kind that, as detailed later, whilst assuming a number of different connotations and variations can nevertheless be improved with urban regeneration programmes using participatory collective practices as a tool for achieving social integration, cohesion, inclusiveness and sharing.

OPEN SPACES AND PUBLIC SPACES: DEFINITION AND POTENTIAL

Now in the early 21st century, urban theory and policy throughout the world is returning to the issue of open spaces, particularly to public open spaces. The fact that open spaces benefit daily urban life and play a vital role in creating healthier, more sociable

communities is changing attitudes, policies and actions [2], in the sense that open spaces have been recognised as one of a number of extremely important common goods with a crucial impact on quality of life in general. The terms 'open spaces' and 'public open spaces' are not synonyms. These terms are related in many ways, but they do not mean the same thing. The term 'open' can be taken to mean a number of things. To be properly understood, the 'openness' of open spaces has to be related to, and explained by, a very specific definition. The definition put forward by Benjamin W. Stanley and his team in 2012 [3], for an open space is 'any urban ground space, regardless of public accessibility, that is not roofed by an architectural structure'. We define an urban open space as any urban space that is permanently open to the open air on at least one of its sides. Our main aim in proposing such a definition is to attempt to include in the enhancement of open spaces not only the prestigious 'Mona Lisas' of open spaces such as squares, streets, parks, coastal areas, agricultural land, gardens and so on, but also an endless number of forgotten 'micro' open spaces, such as roofs, roof terraces, balconies, passages, gaps between buildings and other 'junk spaces', even building facades. Therefore, in this sense, there are many areas of intervention that can improve a city's health. The matter of 'urban open spaces' is highly multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary, and different fields have different points of view.

We can notice several types of approaches to researching and defining the 'openness' of open spaces: the landscape approach (greenery / environment / horticulture), the formal approach (morphology / physical appearance / shape / size), the functional approach (functions / types of activities / mode of use), the cultural approach (public life / community / politics / identity / pride / human rights) and the economic approach (investments / money value).

In contrast, the term 'public' mainly relates to public or communal ownership, or the public use of open spaces. Moreover, many open spaces are privately owned, though there are many examples of private open spaces in public use.

No matter how one defines the term 'public space', the definition has to take into account the public's right to access it and its right to participate in its use, on an individual and collective level (as groups and communities). Ideally, a public space is one that everyone has a right to enter without being excluded on the basis of their economic or social conditions and use it freely for any activity that does not conflict with the rights of other groups and individuals who may be using it as well; while a broader meaning also includes places such as cafés, trains or cinemas where anyone who pays may enter, as long as they abide by certain regulations.

Public spaces do not necessarily only include urban agoras. For instance, in Norway, Sweden and Finland, all-natural areas were (and are) traditionally considered public spaces, thanks to a law that categorises them as *Allemansrätten* ('everyman's right') and are now used for tourism. In the United Kingdom, particularly Scotland, there is the legal notion of a 'common' (or common land): a piece of land where people could exercise one of a number of traditional rights, such as grazing their cattle there. In modern English, the word 'commons' has come to mean any set of resources that a community recognises as being accessible to all its members, including various types of creative cultural resources.

The openly accessible nature of public spaces is particularly stressed in the German term *Öffentlichkeit*, which is used to denote 'the public sphere' as the context of public spaces.

In the book by Jürgen Habermas in 1962 [4] this notion acquired its main academic use, which is still discussed in most contemporary writings on public spaces. Here, Habermas describes a moment in the social and political history of Europe in which a rising bourgeoisie was able to gather in public spaces such as salons and cafés to discuss various matters that were of public concern and formulate public opinion on many different issues: from trade to politics, from culture to social issues.

According to Habermas, the public sphere as we know it was founded in the 18th century as a kind of fourth sphere, distinct from the family, the economy and the state, with the power to mediate between the former three, and this particular notion has retained its currency in modern-day debates in the EU surrounding the issues of citizenship and identity. Later criticisms and revisions of this model – such as those of Calhoun in 1992 [5], Fraser in 1993 [6], and Hauser 1999 [7], – have focused on the public sphere's exclusivity and its dependence on a culturally-specific set of discourse practices that made this sphere, although theoretically open to all, an arena for a small, privileged section of the public, while, as Miriam Hansen claims, the explosion of many new forms of 'publicity' in the following decades has forced us to redefine 'the spatial, territorial, and geopolitical parameters of the public sphere' [8].

As a 'public good', open spaces can be seen through the 'value system', the system of established values, norms or goals existing in a society, which obviously reflects on the matter of the 'current value' of open spaces. The 'current value' of an open space is the basis for any further research and calculations. It is related not only to the value of the land (built up or undeveloped), streets and infrastructure, but also to the presence of the other valuable goods, products and attractions and moreover to the specific value it has as regards people in generating cohesion, inclusiveness and integration.

Out of all of them, we decided to point out a short list, a sort of typology, of the 'open space' values enumerated by Fausold and Lilieholm, 1996 [9]:

- The Value of Open Space as a Natural System: 'Open space often supports natural systems that provide direct benefits to human society such as ground water recharge, climate moderation, flood control and storm damage prevention, and air and water pollution abatement.'
- Use and Nonuse Values of Open Space: '1. "consumptive uses" such as hunting, fishing, and trapping; 2. "non-consumptive uses" such as hiking, camping, boating, enjoying scenery, viewing and photographing wildlife, etc.; 3. "indirect uses" such as reading books or watching programs on open space-related resources or activities such as wildlife and travel (ibid.).'
- Production Value of Open Space: 'Lands valued for open space are seldom idle, but rather are part of a working landscape vital to the production of goods and services valued and exchanged in markets.'
- Revenues Generated by Open Space-Related Activities: 'Activities directly or indirectly associated with open space may generate significant expenditures and provide an important source of revenue for businesses and state and local governments: hunting,

fishing, hiking, bird watching, nature photography, snowmobiling, skiing, and mountain biking.'

- **Intangible Values of Open Space:** Earlier 'types' of values, which focused only on open space values of high interest to humans and which came from humans, are the only values that can be expressed in economic terms.

Open spaces are vibrant, living systems that undergo constant change. As a system changes, its values also change. Nowadays, those changes are carefully monitored and mostly well planned and managed. Given that open spaces account for a large proportion of public goods, the main aim of these activities is to protect public goods, i.e. the public interest (as well as private interests), and to offer new opportunities for ensuring new, greater benefits for the future. Open spaces are providing a wide range of opportunities to achieve desirable benefits both for the community and the private sector.

RECOGNISING A 'COMMON GOOD' SO AS TO LAUNCH ENHANCEMENT PROCESSES.

At present, the debate surrounding tangible and intangible goods is influencing the issue of urban open spaces as well. The common good is not a public good; it is a good acknowledged as being important to the life of the community and cannot be the object of any private appropriation [10].

Taking our cue from that principle, we have illustrated below the processes and projects underway in Italy and Serbia that have led to the regeneration of open residual spaces, using different methods but all with a common aim.

In Italy, so-called 'Collaboration Pacts', based on this principle, are spreading on the basis of Article 118 of the Italian Constitution. Article 118 identifies the principle of subsidiarity, i.e.: 'The State, regions, metropolitan cities, provinces and municipalities shall promote the autonomous initiatives of citizens, both as individuals and as members of associations, relating to activities of general interest, on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity.' By applying the principle of subsidiarity, citizens can thus exert a new form of participation that has objectives of general interest, i.e. tangible and intangible goods. One of the first municipalities to initiate a Collaboration Pact was that of Bologna, which with a bylaw passed in 2014 has identified the various areas of intervention, including tangible assets such as roads, squares, porticoes, flowerbeds, parks and green areas, school areas, buildings, etc. The procedure it envisages is a call for tenders for the collection of proposals from citizens' associations for the provision of spontaneous, voluntary and free energy, resources and skills serving the community. Relations between the council and organisations are governed by a partnership agreement that identifies several aspects: shared care goals and actions; the object of the proposal; ways of collaborating; the reporting and assessment of accounts; forms of support from the administration; and duration, suspension, revocation and liability. Currently, out of the ten collaboration pacts now underway in Bologna, four concern open spaces such as parks and residual green spaces.

In Italy, there are a growing number of associations that work towards the common good, as well as borough councils that are setting up collaboration pacts, and they are proving to be a resource that fosters the improvement of areas and buildings that have

been neglected and forgotten, revitalising them through an inclusive and participatory process and projects. These associations can all count on the expertise of a range of professionals: architects, town planners, sociologists, cultural mediators and others. One example is the Labsus network, a subsidiarity laboratory, which has launched the first collaboration pact with the city of Turin (2017) for the Hortus Conclusus project in Parco Dora park, designed to regenerate part of an area that was once occupied by the steel rolling mills of Ferriere Fiat, i.e. an old building located on Via Nole that no longer has a roof or partition walls. This has become an urban allotment and a space for holding various activities that are open to the public.

Another example that was not instituted through legislative means but was the result of the 'Public art Public space' (PaPs) educational interdisciplinary programme run by Belgrade's Faculty of Architecture – which aims to integrate art into public spaces and city life as a way of improving their quality and inclusiveness – is the project to regenerate the area along the Sava river, launched in 2003 (see <http://www.publicart-publicspace.org/>).

In an entirely neglected and dangerous part of the city, there were the remains of buildings that had been used for port business. As part of a 'places making and learning by doing' approach, the PaPs launched a project that was divided into two different phases. In 2003, 'Step to the River' aimed to attract people from the city centre to the riverbank by using a public art densification strategy. The experimental project was designed to be a simultaneous presentation of the results of 13 workshops, conducted by interdisciplinary teams of students who worked with a team of mentors, the local community and officials. A wide range of public art installations and performances included a turf (grass) labyrinth set up on the streets leading to the Sava river, choral concerts, plays, children's workshops, the redesign and reuse of local trams, video art, fashion and music shows on train carriages in old Sava Port, waterfront parties and boat tours. After decades of oblivion, old Sava Port belonged to the people once more, at least for one day. By increasing the density of events, the intensity of the urban experience and recognition of the place increased as well. In 2014, the second project entitled 'the Belgrade Boat Carnival' began as an experimental project influenced by the realisation that neither citizens nor experts recognised the Belgrade Aquatorium as a public space. At the same time, although various institutions had separate jurisdiction over this area, the absence of care was visible everywhere: a polluted river and its banks, stranded boats, abandoned houseboats. To solve this problem, it was not enough to hold a number of small public art events. The intensity of the (public art) action strategy was important in order to effect fundamental, long-lasting change. The goal was to hold an event that would celebrate the rivers of Belgrade (the Danube and Sava); in the end, it proved to be a memorable occasion that changed the meaning of the space and strengthened the relationship between the city's residents and its rivers. The Belgrade Boat Carnival has since become an enormously successful event, held on an annual basis. After the first edition, the area started to redevelop: the range of public art projects and activities, the number of visitors who attended the Step to the River and Belgrade Boat Carnival events and their broad public promotion confirmed the importance and vast development potential of the old Sava Port. As a result, private investors – as well as city and state governments – were stimulated to invest in the reconstruction of buildings and public spaces in the port area.

CONCLUSION

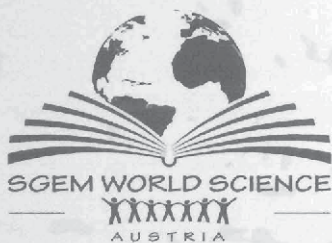
It is interesting to note how these projects discussed, though adopting different approaches, are based on the same principle: the recognition of a common good as an opportunity to restore it to the community using participatory practices that involve the community. Both projects undoubtedly involve an approach to the management of people's participation in innovative common goods that clearly has strengths but also weaknesses; the latter are determined by various aspects, such as their temporary nature, the absence of a universal, overall strategy that links them to other projects taking place in the same city and a lack of a cost-benefit analysis that should be assessed over the long term.

What we would like to point out is that, in participatory processes, urban planners and architects play a new role as mediators of participatory processes and facilitators of implementation processes. Of course, we cannot ignore the local characteristics of culture and different societies, there are no models that can be exported, just as there are no general process management processes, however we can identify open methodologies and innovative management models worth trying, where architects become their mediators as part of a wider interdisciplinary joint effort. Thus, a new role for architects is emerging, a role whose potential should be developed in different ways, including in the training courses run by university faculties of architecture.

REFERENCES

- [1] De Saint Mihiel, A. C., Urban Transformation for the Development and Enhancement of the Consolidated City, *TECHNE - Journal of Technology for Architecture and Environment*, November, pp.144-151, 2016.
- [2] Woolley, H., *Urban Open Spaces*, Spon Press, London, p. 73, 2003.
- [3] Benjamin W. Stanley, at All, 'Urban Open Spaces in Historical Perspective: A Transdisciplinary Typology and Analysis', *Urban Geography*, 33,8 November, pp. 1089-1117, 2012.
- [4] Habermas, J., *Strukturwandel der Öffentlichkeit or The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere*, Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Darmstadt and Neuwied, Federal Republic of Germany, pp.1-301, 1962.
- [5] Calhoun, C., *Habermas and the Public Sphere*, Mass: MIT Press, Cambridge, 1992.
- [6] Fraser, N., *Rethinking the Public Sphere: A Contribution to the Critique of Actually Existing Democracy*, in Robbins, B. and Social Text Collective (editors): *The Phantom Public Sphere*, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, pp.56-80, 1991.
- [7] Hauser, G., A., *Vernacular Voices: The Rhetoric of Publics and Public Spheres*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, pp.1-352, 1999.
- [8] Vuković, S., *Javna umetnost: definicija i trendovi*; in Đukanović Zoran and others, *Umetnost u javnom prostoru: ekspertna studija prostorne provere užeg gradskog jezgra Užica za potrebe umetničke produkcije u javnom prostoru*; *Academica - Akademska grupa*, p. 173, 2011.
- [9] Fausold, C., Lilieholm, R.J., *The Economic Value of Open Space*, *Land Lines*, 8(5), pp. 8-15, 1996.

[10] Mattei, U., *Beni Comuni: un manifesto*, Laterza, Italy, pp. 1-136, 2011.



EARTH & GEOSCIENCES

www.sgem.org
www.sgemviennagreen.org

SOCIAL SCIENCES & ARTS

www.sgemsocial.org
www.sgemvienna.org
www.sgemflorencia.org