
**ВИСШЕ СТРОИТЕЛНО УЧИЛИЩЕ
"ЛЮБЕН КАРАВЕЛОВ"**

**UNIVERSITY OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING
AND ARCHITECTURE (VSU) "LYUBEN KARAVELOV"**

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ПО
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A TOURIST-BASED TYPOLOGY OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACES: A CASE STUDY OF GOLUBAC, SERBIA

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Abstract: *Open public spaces represent focal places within settlements as parts of a city structure. Nowadays, they are classified into various types and categories, such as parks, squares, children's playgrounds, river banks, urban forests, and, even, streets and sidewalks. Each of these categories has its own significance in the network of open public spaces because of the content and role it plays in a particular area. This is especially important for Golubac, as a town in Eastern Serbia in which a diverse typology of open public spaces has been recognised in a specific limited space, thanks to its rich cultural heritage, its position along the Danube River, but also the close proximity of the national park. On the one hand, this offers great opportunities for the further development of open public spaces, while, on the other hand, certain specifics in typology bring many limitations. Also, the richness of culture and heritage has led to a significant increase in the number of tourists in Golubac in recent years. However, they usually pass through the city only to reach heritage sites in the town vicinity, such as a Golubac fortress. Therefore, the subject of this paper is the analysis of the network of open public spaces in Golubac considering tourists needs. The paper starts with a general theoretical section on open public spaces, after which it focused on the case study of Golubac Town. The final contribution of the research is to understand the interrelationships, connections, significance, obstacles, and limitations in forming The final aim of this paper is to propose certain guidelines through the typologies of open spaces in order to bring open public spaces closer to the needs of tourists and enable them to stay longer in the town of Golubac..*

Key words: *Open public spaces, typology, tourism, Golubac, Danube*

1. Introduction – The connection between people and space - specific ways of use

Open public spaces are the important physical elements of cities, but their psychological and symbolic meaning is even more important [1-3]. First, they are the places that, with their design – spatial arrangement and contents – encourage or prevent various activities and social interaction. There are mainly two types of urban spaces: linear

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and planar urban open areas. The latter group of the urban open areas are mainly urban squares in which different types of outdoor social activities are applied – meetings, waiting, eating, watching, etc. [4], while linear paths connect all significant elements in the city or town. Each individual uses such spaces in a different way. His/her route of movement in space and the contents it uses in it form a specific spatial network [5]. In that sense, this individual develops different relations towards the mentioned network. “Thus, in some points of the spatial network he is only a passive passer-by or consumer, while in other points of the same network he is an active participant who changes and shapes the environment by his own investment (physical or material)” [5, p. 89]. In accordance to this, it is necessary to work on arranging these networks, especially taking into account the contents that turn these spaces into places.

Urban design is recognized here as a direct factor in the production of a specific urban space, and can be considered as a process of establishing a balance between spatial and formal on the one hand and social and economic topics on the other one [5, 6]. It is clear how important the spatial characteristics of a place are, but it is even more important to understand the importance of using these spaces, i.e. comprehend the needs of users and their relationship with that space. In this context, each city or only a smaller urban area should be understood as one local community and thereby approached as a special unique case. It is important to understand the complexity of social dynamics and the way it functions, as well as the attitude of people towards space. Therefore, it is necessary to get acquainted with the patterns of use in a particular area [2, 5]. This can best be identified through the analysis of users' activities and therefore the identification of their primary needs and actions. It is also important to understand tradition, explore existing public events and rituals, repertoire of local products and craft skills [5, 7]. The development of cultural tourism in a certain city could be significantly influenced by understanding these social elements.

This is particularly significant for Golubac as the town in Eastern Serbia that can be linked to culture and tradition for several reasons, primarily due to its rich cultural heritage, and therefore cultural tourism that plays a major role in determining primary activities and users [8]. Golubac is slowly becoming a real tourist destination where the number of visitors is seasonally higher than the number of inhabitants. Accordingly, the primary users in this paper are defined as tourists, and the primary activities are related to tourism. Therefore, tourist needs must be taken into consideration. The most important thing for such spaces is their networking and their specific content [4, 9]. Hence, this paper deals with the issue of the content and functional structure of these spaces. What are those spaces? What are the tourist's needs and activities? In what ways they are satisfied with the physical structure of the space and how does the quality of this physical environment affect the performance of the same activities? Therefore, the research will focus on the relation between open public spaces and tourists, more precisely, on defining a tourist-based typology of open public spaces on the example of Golubac Town.

2. Methodology

The research work was carried out using data collection and case-study method on the example of the town of Golubac. The research refers on the analysis of typological classification of open public spaces according to their relationship and significance for visitors. The paper starts with a brief theoretical overview on open public spaces, after which it focused on the analysis of urban design through the tourist perception and on the case study of Golubac Town. Based on this research, there were formed certain guidelines through the typologies of open spaces in order to bring open public spaces closer to the needs of tourists and enable them to stay longer in the town of Golubac.

3. Tourists perception of Urban Design

Many studies interpret tourist activities as an attempt to escape from everyday life. In this framework of tourism and leisure interpretation, scholars have introduced concepts such as anti-structure and contra-structures [10]. That can refer to opposing the daily values and activities of an individual or to maintaining daily activities, but in a completely different environment. Based on that, a new paradigm of the relationship between urban design, urban tourism and the typology of open public spaces as focal elements in the offer of urban tourism can be formed. Public space as a tourist destination should provide visitors with the spatial experience that meets the needs of visitors [7, 10, 11]. The basic needs of tourists are accommodation, food, and mobility. Open public space as a form of tourist destination with its physical structure and content can significantly affect the social activities of tourists, especially when it comes to mobility. In this context, urban design plays a big role and, therefore, should be aimed at providing a positive perception for visitors and thus encouraging them to spend more time in a given space. The morphology of urban space and its physical elements can influence the certain activities and the way of use, but also the ones experience of the space.

People experience the city in different ways and each city has the public image that overlaps with many individual images. When designing a tourist city, the urban designer has a certain role to influence that image and insert uniqueness into the city. This uniqueness attracts tourists and thus influences their decision to choose exactly that destination [11-12]. The challenge is to introduce tourists to local identity, tourist property and cultural attractions and make them become part of that experience. Thus, it is crucial to connect all the existing elements of culture and tradition and to form a whole picture through the arrangement of this network of public spaces. Previous research shows that the most important elements in such network are the linear paths that connect all the tourist facilities (Fig. 1). In addition to these connections, urban areas along the water and green spaces that offer opportunities for recreation are also very important [11,13,14].

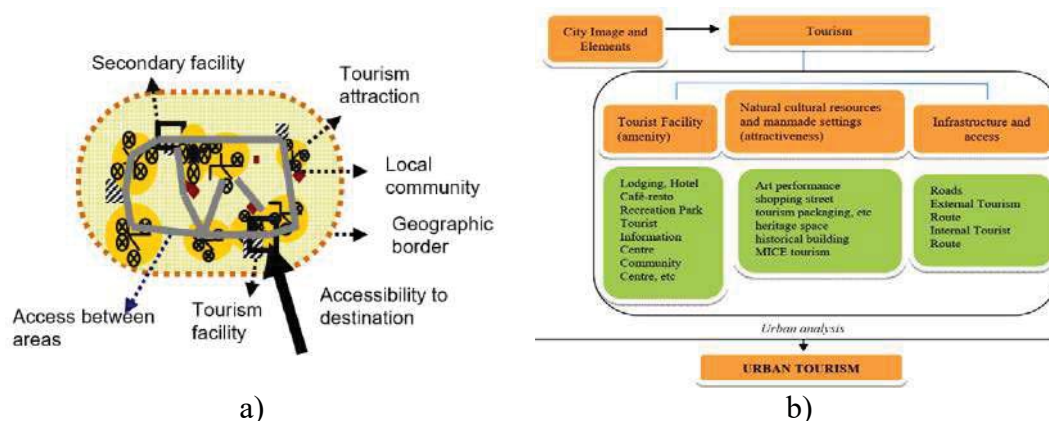


Fig. 1. Scheme of spatial tourist elements: a) tourist spaces urban design in the context of city; b) spatial tourist elements in the context of the city [11]

Let's go back to the original interpretation of tourism – escape from everyday life – most often escape from work, crowds, traffic, etc. This increasingly leads people to the destinations that offer exactly the opposite of the mentioned activities and content. These are usually smaller towns, rich in cultural or natural heritage, or even completely unurbanized areas. However, this paper deals with urban tourism. Therefore, the further

research will focus on the offer of smaller towns, such as Golubac. The fact is that until recently, locations like these have been neglected as tourist destinations and that many of their open urban spaces are completely unsuited to the needs of tourists. Golubac is a good example for this stance. The town disorganized network, inadequate arrangement of open public spaces and poor physical connection with the main tourist localities within the town.

4. Case study – Golubac

Golubac Town is located on the Danube River in Eastern Serbia. The river in this section is also a national border to Romania. The town is seat of a small, same-name municipality. On the territory of Golubac Municipality, the largest concentration of tourist resources is along the banks of the Danube. In this part, the Danube represents a huge water surface, suitable for the development of various activities on the water and in its banks. Medieval Golubac Fortress (Fig. 2a) is certainly the most valuable heritage asset. It is strategically located on a rock at the entrance of the 13.5-km long Golubac Gorge, the first section of longest gorge in Europe, the Iron Gates (Serb. *Đerdap*) [12].



a)



b)

Fig. 2. The most important cultural and natural heritage in and around Golubac Town: a) Golubac Fortress and b) Đerdap National Park (Photo by: B. Antonić)

Đerdap National Park (Fig. 2b), a strict nature reserve, makes the eastern boundary of the town. Furthermore, there is a whole list of smaller tourist attractions in the surroundings of Golubac Town: Čezava – a site of submerged cultural heritage located on the east, health trails and Crni vrh Viewpoint with a spectacular view of the Danube, several sacral buildings with the well-known pilgrimage site of Tumane Monastery. All these tourist attractions are not adequately networked with Golubac Town. The settlement is located on the banks of the Danube, which in the previous period, due to the border position, underdeveloped communications and physical-geographical restrictions, remained on the sidelines of the main development flows. Even despite natural predispositions, Golubac did not bring its banks to purpose, so it still has an unfinished marina without adequate infrastructure and an undeveloped 12-kilometers riverfront [13].

The tourism management of the entire municipality is related to the identification of the potential of cultural heritage. Accordingly, the primary driver of tourism in this area is the aforementioned Golubac Fortress. Reconstruction of the fortress was completed in 2019, after five years of works, with a significant impact on the increase in the number of visitors [15]. Nevertheless, tourist potential has not yet been fully realized. The biggest problem is that within the settlement itself, the facilities are not adapted to tourists, so visitors do not stay in this area, but come to visit the fortress and a short tour of the other mentioned elements from the surroundings. Mobility is limited to smaller micro-locations. Moreover, the other forms of tourist service are not sufficiently developed, so a small number of cafes and restaurants, as important facilities that can be offered within the network of public spaces, cannot satisfy the needs of prospective tourists. Considering that Golubac has recently become a booming tourist destination, it is clear that the settlement is not adapted to the needs of tourists, but due to further development it is necessary to adapt

public facilities and spaces to current needs. Taking all these facts and trends in account, the further analyze focuses on the open public spaces of the Golubac settlement and the needs of tourists.

4. Analysis and results

Within Golubac Town, two types of open public spaces are identified – planar urban open areas and linear paths (Fig. 3a). The areas identified in this network are the main square with library, hotel and post office, the main public park, the market, the area around the school with two sport fields, the western marina with direct contact with the Danube, the eastern marina with the dock that is not currently in use and the square in front of the church. Then, there are linear paths such as the promenade along the river – Danube Quay, the main street of Cara Dušan, which is connected to the main square and connects Golubac with the fortress and other listed tourist attractions, but it is not made for pedestrians and small street along the coast – it is characterised as a small zone with catering facilities, with several cafes. There are also several secondary streets that flow into the main one. All these spaces have great potential for development, but the entire network and the image they form is not at a level that meets the needs of tourists; thus, their improvement is desirable.

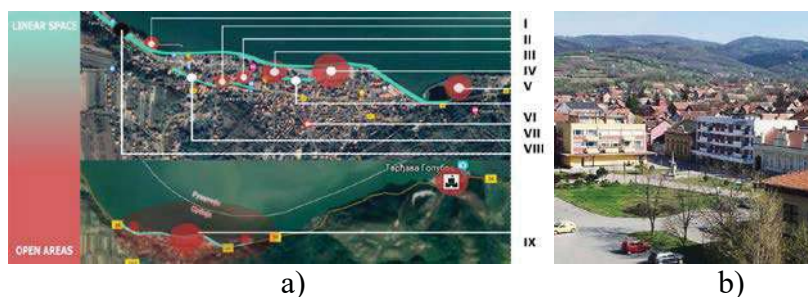


Fig. 3. Network of open public spaces in Golubac: a) micro and macro location; (I) West Marina; (II) Market place; (III) Main square; (IV) Public park; (V) Sport fields; (VI) East Marina; (VII) Church square; (VIII) Main street; (IX) Danube quay (author: M. Lazarević) (Author: M. Lazarević) b) The main square in Golubac Town (Photo by B.Antonić)

In 2017, the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Belgrade made the survey that included two groups of respondents – residents of Golubac and visitors. Based on the results it was shown that according to tourists, the most important route is the Danube Quay, while locals mostly use Cara Dušana Street. The area around the Golubac Fortress and the quay and the coast are equally important for visitors, while the locals have chosen the area around the fortress. They also recognize the part around the port (the future marina) and the green area along the quay as important parts of the town. The four most important meeting places for both locals and tourists are the port and space around it, the town park, the town square and, of course, the market [13].



Fig. 4. The proposal for Golubac Town: (1) Market place within pedestrian shopping area; (2) New pedestrian-car street with adjusted sidewalks; (3) Pedestrian zone with service activities (café-resto); (4) New East Marina with small commercial zone; (5) Quay extension – new pedestrian connection with fortress (6) Central area (author: M. Lazarević)

Based on the collected data from all the above open public spaces, the following areas in the settlement of Golubac stand out as the most important for tourists: Urban open areas – green area along the quay, town park, town square, the market, port/marina, area around the fortress, and linear path – town quay. All these spaces proved to be important, but not as adequately arranged for the needs of tourists. Since mobility is one of the basic needs, the linear elements, especially pedestrian connections, stand out significantly. In this case, the Danube Quay needs to be improved with content and networked in the most efficient way with the most important tourist attractions, in order to enable visitors to move through the entire network. On the other hand, the different types of open urban areas stood out, which on the other hand imply different purposes and uses. Based on all the above, the needs of tourists, content, and images of the city that these spaces form through their own elements in the eyes of visitors, and supported by previous theoretical research, the following typology of space can be established: Internal walkable route with catering facilities; Walkable shopping zone with local products; Green public areas for recreation; River quay with urban furniture for a rest, walking and connecting tourist attractions on the river side; The main square with the urban furniture and equipment with the offer of traditional and local, physical or social elements; Dock or port with all accompanying facilities (commercial or shopping zone).

Conclusion

Open public spaces in Golubac Town have great potential to gain their new tourist dimension, because they have a strong character that is tied to the place itself, which is very important when it comes to the image of the city and its uniqueness. However, numerous reconstructions and improvements are necessary, and primarily efforts should be made to form a single and coherent network of all the mentioned elements with the introduction of new facilities, in order to meet the basic needs of tourists. Developing linear paths and connections with the additional contents such as cafes, restaurants, small points of sale for the purchase of local products, this pedestrian network would establish the interaction of the space with tourists and enable their pedestrian mobility. It is especially necessary as a prominent linear element to connect with the fortress and thus achieve a connection between the two most important spatial elements according to tourists.

Finally, it can be concluded that important aspects that urban tourism should offer is providing opportunities for tourists to explore the city, enabling the visitor to connect with people in the environment, to provide him with spaces that offer a variety of facilities and provide an environment in which the tourist has the freedom to move and explore. In such a network of spaces, it is possible to form a special typology that is based on the original, but is also supported by the tourist dimension, which implies specific ways of use. This typology could be implemented through affordable urban design that have a key role in creating and implementing all analysed aspects, in order to create open public spaces that would on the one hand offer visitors a quality experience and on the other hand support urban tourism.

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