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3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SECURITY



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Aleksandra ĐUKIĆ *, **Branislav ANTONIĆ ****

13. THE SECURITY OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACES AS AN ISSUE FOR URBAN REDEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF KOSANČIĆEV VENAC, BELGRADE, SERBIA

Abstract: Despite the fact that urban redevelopment is not a novelty at international level, it is still an emerging phenomenon in post-socialist Europe. Accompanied by the reestablishment of capitalist economy here, the projects of urban redevelopment have brought both advantages and disadvantages to this region.

In the case of Serbia, more turbulent post-socialist transformation of the country has been distinctively reflected through urban redevelopment. This process is the best evident in its capital, Belgrade. Here more has happened in the areas which have not been in professional focus for urban redevelopment. In contrast, some well-known and historically valuable areas, such as Kosančićev venac area, have not witnessed it, despite the official and professional intention to redevelop them.

There have been many arguments why this process has omitted Kosančićev venac. Most of them are related to the poor state of the finances. However, problem with finances usually “covers” the other ones. Then, one of them is certainly urban security, i.e. human security in open public spaces, which is emerging as a task for any action in urban space today. Knowing that it is still underdeveloped professional topic locally, the aim of this research is urban security as a problem causing the lack of urban redevelopment in Kosančićev venac. The research is based on the survey conducted in this area. Therefore, the results of this survey are crucial to understanding the role of urban security in the urban (re)development of Kosančićev venac and how the security issue can be improved to enable it.

Keywords: *Belgrade, Kosančićev venac, urban redevelopment, open public spaces, urban security*

1. INTRODUCTION

The urban renewal and urban redevelopment projects of areas in old city have been a very important element of general urban development in many major cities across the World in the last decades (MacLeod & Craig, 2011). In the case of post-socialist cities, new interest for these areas has arisen side by side with the restoration of market economy and commercialization of urban space (Tosics, 2005; Boren and Gentile, 2007; Temelova, 2007). This concurrence has produced very different examples with both positive and negatives characteristics.

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Belgrade is pretty unique by this issue. Due to postponed and more turbulent post-socialist transition, locally named as “blocked transformation” (Petrović, 2004, pp. 149-151), urban redevelopment has got many distinctive features. It has spontaneously happened in some Belgrade neighbourhoods without “real” support of some governmental or planning bodies, such as Savamala district or Beton Hala (Cvetinović, Kucina & Bolay, 2013). On the contrary, some other cases (Belgrade port, Marina Dorćol), considered as the best “polygons” for the redevelopment by these bodies (Petrović, 2009), have not witnessed any major urban transformation.

This dichotomy can be also found in the old urban neighbourhood of Kosančićev venac in the inner core of Belgrade. It belongs to rare, well-preserved historical areas containing valuable buildings and open public spaces in Belgrade (Vučenović, 1992). In accordance with this, it is protected as one of just 11 spatial cultural and historical zones of extraordinary importance in Serbia (NIPCM, n.d.). Moreover, it has been officially planned as a new tourist area with urban redevelopment (UPIB, 2007). Nevertheless, it has not been transformed to enable this official aims. This is totally different than in the case of some nearby areas and neighbourhoods (Savamala, Beton Hala), which have had very intensive redevelopment with many new/renewed buildings and ambience last years (Cvetinović, Kucina & Bolay, 2013). In fact, this difference has been especially visible in open public spaces as crucial representations of the liveability of an urban area.

The problem is why this dichotomy has occurred in these cases. The most often mentioned reason in professional circles in Serbia is related to financial problems. But, the issue of weak financial support “covers” many other problems in a lot of similar cases. In this case, strict protection, private ownership, and the prevalent residential function also contribute to this situation. The aim of this paper is to analyse this problem from the stance of urban security, as a significant element of human security, strongly connected to subjective dimension of security. It is becoming an inevitable element of qualitative planning and design of open urban spaces (van Soomeren, 2000; Saville & Cleveland 2008; Fenelly, & Crowe, 2013; van Soomeren, 2013). The issue of safety is in the essence of pleasant urban space (Gronlund, 2012). Despite the fact that it is also a relevant issue for the (re)development of post-socialist cities (Matijosaitiene & Garcia Sotos, 2015), the question of urban security and, particularly, security in open urban spaces is still underdeveloped professional topic in Serbia.

Thus, this paper will try to find if urban security is (a part of) a problem for the absence of urban redevelopment in Kosančićev venac. It will check it through the analysis of the results of a survey done during a course at the Faculty of Architecture of Belgrade. The research polygon is Kosančićev venac with nearby neighbourhoods (Beton hala, northern part of Savamala district). The main expectations of this paper is to clarify the role of urban security for the general urban (re)development of Kosančićev venac, with special insights how this process can be better encouraged by the improvement of the security of open public spaces.

2. METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the aforementioned lack of research on urban security in Serbia, selected methodology for this research is organised to collect information from users. It is shaped in the form of a survey. Hence, the focus of this survey is on the induction of new scientifically valuable information regarding the issue, based on individual preferences.

Five selected questions for this research, which tackle the issue of urban security in Kosančićev venac, were part of a broader research through 15-question questionnaire carried out in this area during March 2016. All arranged questions were initiated by introductory lessons about city image and urban security, presented by professor Aleksandra Đukić. They were strongly influenced by the theory of city image, created by Kevin Lynch, which recognises 5 elements: paths, edges, districts, nodes, and landmarks. The issue of security in urban space was in the essence of the work of K. Lynch – “A good environmental image gives its possessor an important sense of emotional security” (Lynch, 1960, p. 5). These lessons were also supported by the theoretical heritage of Jane Jacobs, who pointed to the importance of the concentration of the users in open urban space, through the concept of “eyes on the street” (Jacobs, 1961). Assistants and students prepared the questionnaire that covered all the elements within the concept of city image. The survey was conducted by students in the open public spaces in Kosančićev venac area.

The questionnaire had two groups of questions. The first group of three questions included basic questions that covered the personal information of respondents: gender, age, and educational attainment. The second group of questions were those that covered the main topic. All of five selected questions and three basic questions for this research were formed as closed-ended ones, where a respondent could choose only one choice among several options.

3. RESULTS

Results are based on 209 completed questionnaires. Before presenting the main group of questions, it is important to give some information in brief on the structure of the survey respondents, formed on basic questions:

- Gender ratio in the survey is pretty similar to general ratio for Belgrade and Serbia - 54% of respondents were women and 46% of them were men.
- Age structure followed the distinction between three main groups (<18, 18-65, and >65 years). The ratio between the respondent groups was 18%/75%/7%, respectively. This was a bit surprise because of the low percentage of elderly population, which makes 24% of Belgrade population by the latest census and even more in inner city areas (SORS, 2012).
- The last basic matter was educational attainment. The main contingent of the respondents had academic degree (52%). Prominent contingents were those with secondary-school degree (35%) and elementary-school degree (11%). Finally, one percent of the respondents was without full elementary school. This structure is generally better than average for Belgrade (SORS, 2013), particularly for the percentage of the respondents with academic degree. Nevertheless, high concentration of public institutions and knowledge-based services in the area and its vicinity certainly influenced to such results.

The first selected question refers to paths as an element of city image. In relation to importance for walking through the area of Kosančićev venac, several main streets are settled as options. The results show that respondents mostly used Brankova Street (31%) and Kralja Petra Street (29%). Both streets are very transitive and with a lot of facilities. This is particularly true in the case of Brankova Street, which is one of the main transport corridors

in city centre. Kosančićev venac Street (21%) and Kneza Sime Markovića Street (13%) are less used by respondents. These results followed the lower concentration of facilities along them in comparison to two most frequently chosen options. Finally, the last option was open, but users mainly “bypassed” this possibility. 6% of those who opt for it usually named Karađorđeva Street as the most important street for their use.

Which street is mostly used for walking?

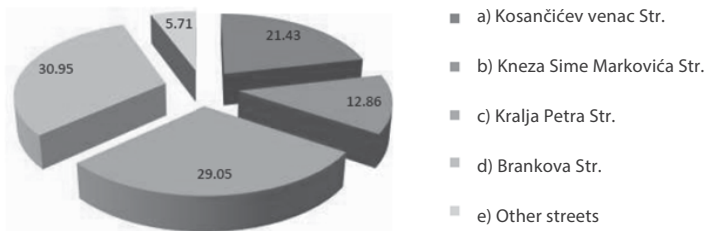


Fig. 1 & 2: The pie chart on the first question and the mapping of obtained results

Opposite intention regarding streets as major edges in the area was presented by the second question. Here, the main streets and other important linear structures (tram rails and bridge) are positioned as possible restrictions for walking to and across Kosančićev venac area. Karađorđeva Street, well-known as a wide street with tram rails, heavy transit, narrow and uncomfortable footways and with underdeveloped central activities, was conceivably chosen as the most noticeable restriction. 45% of respondents opted for it. The second option was Brankova Street with the extension into Brankov Bridge (32%). It is also under pressure of heavy traffic, but there are still many facilities along the street. Pop Lukina and Pariska streets were rarer options (11% in both cases), which corresponds to their “more human” physical and functional side⁷².

Which is the street or other barrier that restrict your walking?

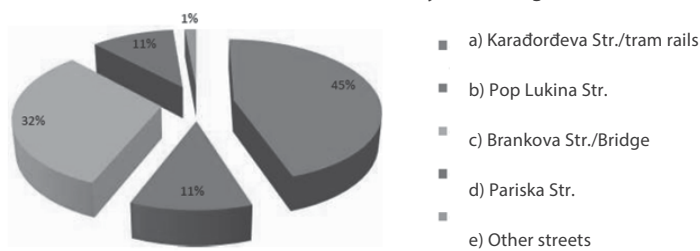


Fig. 3 & 4: The pie chart on the second question and the mapping of obtained results

The third question referred to the issue of districts. To be more precise, it considers the respondents' opinion relating to safety in the neighbourhoods and parts of Kosančićev venac area. The inner part (“heart”) of Kosančićev venac proved to be the most problematic

⁷² They are rich in facilities and not wide. There are a lot of prominent and beautiful buildings along them.

district for urban safety with 34% opted respondents. This result is in the sharp contrast to its historic importance and to valuable buildings and ambient located there. However, spatial isolation of this neighbourhood certainly contributed to the obtained results. Other three named neighbourhoods were pretty equable by results (19-23% of total responses).

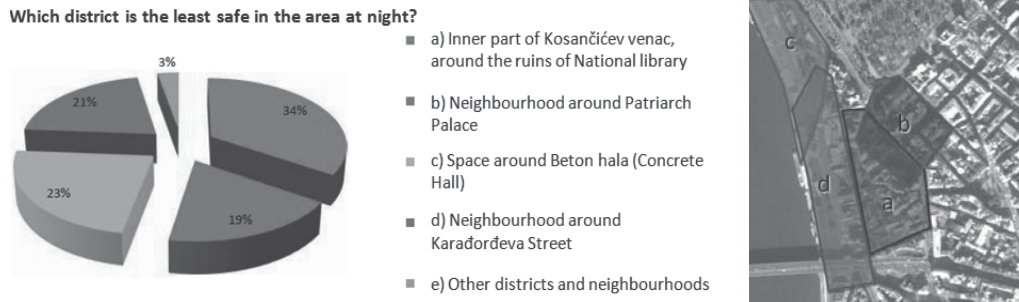


Fig. 5 & 6: The pie chart on the third question and the mapping of obtained results

The last two selected questions cover the issue of nodes as urban points for social interaction (to meet each other and to spend time there). The first one of them is dedicated to the situation when weather is nice. Beton hala was the most desirable place by the results, with 32% of respondents' support. This space is one of few renewed areas in Belgrade which are "hotspots" for leisure time next to the river. The Orthodox Cathedral⁷³ situated in the upscale neighbourhood with many institutions and retail and hospitality services, was the second chosen option (28%). The third option was node on the intersection of Branko Bridge and the Sava Quay (22%). The last option (16%) was the space around the ruins of old National library in the inner area of Kosančićev venac, which is not transitive and with many structures in poor and dilapidated condition.

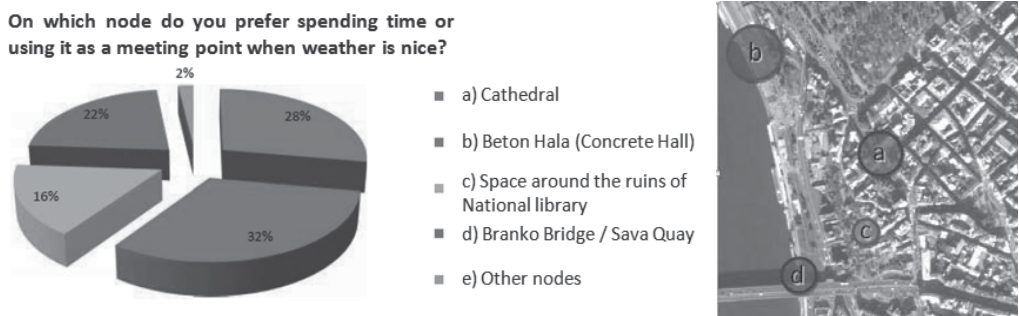


Fig. 7 & 8: The pie chart on the fourth question and the mapping of obtained results

The previous results were a bit different when bad time or wintertime was considered. This was set in the last question. The main difference is that urban spaces which were more oriented to open-air facilities achieved lower support among respondents. Accordingly, the Orthodox Cathedral as a nod for meeting and spending time was more desirable than

73 Actually, this is the old cathedral of Belgrade and Serbia.

Beton hala (34%/27%). In the same way, the gap between two less chosen options in the previous question disappeared – both options had 15% of the support. Interesting thing was that other nodes were more visible (9%) than in all aforementioned questions. In this case, respondents mostly opted for Karađorđeva Street and Kalemegdan⁷⁴.

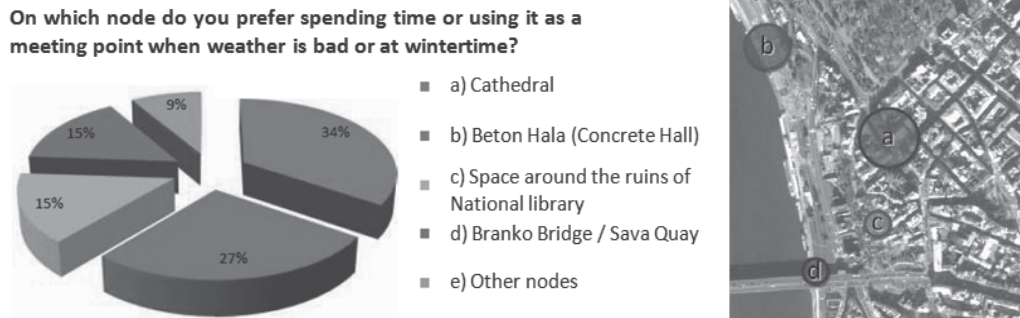


Fig. 9 and 10: The pie chart on the fifth question and the mapping of obtained results

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The most noticeable finding among the survey results on security in open urban spaces in Kosančićev venac area is the negative opinion toward the inner part of the area, around the ruins of old National library. This is very evident in 4 of 5 questions. It is also important to add the most extreme case by the survey. It is Karađorđeva Street, which was seen as the main restriction in space by almost half of responses in the second question. Both urban elements are next to each other and their mutual influence is certain – Karađorđeva Street limits the transitivity and thereby the openness of the inner part of Kosančićev venac towards the river. On the other side, the most positive respondents' reaction about urban security were obtained in the case of urban spaces which are at the periphery of the area, such as neighbourhoods around Beton hala (renewal project) and Cathedral (old affluent zone) or transitive streets with vibrant life during the whole day (Brankova and Kralja Petra streets). Therefore, it is obvious that these positive examples owe their advantages more to external factors than to internal ones⁷⁵.

The findings prove that urban security in Kosančićev venac area is more related to connectivity and permanent liveability of a space than to rich and preserved historical background. Therefore, it is meaningful to conclude that the general presentation of the area through the image of old historical district with many valuable buildings and open places is not enough to ensure urban security and, thereby, the comfort of prospective users. As a consequence, this image neither helps enough to attract more users nor contributes to its vitality. In other words, it is clear that urban security plays an important role in urban development.

⁷⁴ Kalemegdan park-fortress is not in the area of Kosančićev venac, but it is close to it.

⁷⁵ Proximity to riverside, which is among the most important points in the city, and transitivity are more important for urban security than rich history and preserved old ambient.

Accordingly, urban planning and urban design had to be focused on following elements:

- to support the activities and facilities which are active daily;
- to include more groups of prospective users in further urban development, because the focus on one group (e.g. tourists) is not good for the activation of the whole area and during all time (daily, weekly, and seasonally);
- to enable connectivity of the area through the opening of new links and better design of both old and new links; and
- to improve external look into the inner part of the area around the ruins of old National library, which is currently in very bad state. Perhaps this part needs more profound research and a separate development document (study, urban plan or renewal project) to overrun these obstacles.

The entire research proves that Kosančićev venac is a very interesting area for the exploration of urban security in Belgrade. Therefore, it should be understood as just one step for more profound research in the future. Future research should be more detailed and focussed on the links between general urban security and other related aspects, such as aesthetics of the area or its reputation among locals and outsiders.

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