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SAFETY IN URBAN PUBLIC SPACES

Leipzig Charter, adopted in May 2007, related largely to urban planning, called for consideration of sustainable development, economic development, social stability, public safety and healthy living environment in spatial planning. Not only is the source of crime, physical and economic degradation of public space, but also the fear of crime prevents urban residents active in everyday life. In terms of the impact of spatial solutions to reduce or prevent such actions may be relevant, such as the characteristics of the material, texture and color, the location of the site and its exposure to the public, the potential for the smooth implementation of the "action" by the perpetrator.

Taken in response to a decrease in the level of safety, changes in spatial solutions should improve living conditions and the potential of social control. The fixed structure of the space, it is usually difficult to be corrected, it can be modified mainly by introducing changes in the structure solution available. In the case of residential space should be considered a slightly different structure of social norms crossing signs and use other methods of prevention.

Key words: Urban planning, public space, public safety, changes in spatial solutions.

Лейпцизька хартія, прийнята в травні 2007 року, пов'язана в значній мірі з міським плануванням, закликала до розгляду економічного розвитку, соціальної рівноваги, громадської безпеки і здорового середовища проживання в просторовому розвитку. Не тільки джерело злочинності, фізичної та економічної деградації суспільного простору, але й страх перед злочинністю заважає активності міським жителям у повсякденному житті. З точки зору впливу просторового рішення, щоб зменшити або запобігти такі дії можуть мати відношення, наприклад, характеристики матеріалу, текстури і кольору, розташування ділянки та її впливу на громадськість, потенційні можливості для безперешкодного здійснення "дії" злочинцем.

Прийняті у відповідь на зниження рівня безпеки, просторові зміни повинні покращити умови життя та потенціал соціального контролю. Фіксовану структуру простору, як правило, важко виправити , вона може бути змінена, головним чином шляхом внесення змін в структуру. У випадку житлового простору слід розглядати дещо іншу структуру соціальних норм і використовувати інші методи профілактики.

Ключові слова: містобудування, громадський простір, громадська безпека, зміни просторових рішень.

Leipzig Charter Sustainable European Cities

In May 2007, at an informal meeting of EU ministers in Leipzig, Leipzig Charter was adopted for the sustainable development of European cities. According to the meeting theme – Europe needs strong cities and regions in which we live well – developed common principles and strategies for urban development. One of the main guidelines relating largely to urban planning was to take account of sustainable development, economic development, social stability and healthy living environment in spatial planning. Mentioned the idea of an integrated approach to urban planning is a basis element for urban operations. The document also included the need for a comprehensive strategy and coordinates the activities of the institutions involved in the process of

urban development. The card indicated that the city should contribute to improving the quality of life. This can be achieved through the use of advanced information and communication technologies in education, employment, social services, health, and public safety.

Fear of crime, and the planning and design of public space

Fear of crime is the main aspect that affects in a negative way, the society and the level of urban life. At the turn of 1960/70, a new field of urban planning, and attempts to approach this complex problem from the planning and design of public space. Crime and fear of crime is often a major problem in today's society urban communities. Not only is the source of crime, physical and economic degradation of public space, but also the fear of crime prevents people active in their daily lives. The vast majority of crime is still spontaneous and has a character of violence directed at people or objects. Criminal events usually do not occur because it happens to be a good opportunity. Criminal, against, conduct a rational selection process, evaluate variables, such as the risk of being seen, incurred effort and the potential benefits of crime. Crime prevention should be based on maximizing the conditions in which the decision of the action resulting in the mind of the offender, place it in a physically and mentally disadvantaged. Typically, this is achieved by measures that make it harder to achieve the target crime. The relevant systems are: closing systems, alarms, video surveillance systems. Although this route is achieved success, they have three consequences. The problems have not been solved, but only avoided them. Secondly, social problems may be due to enhanced separation of public and private space. Third legitimate use of public space can be difficult if people are constantly reminded of the existing safety measures and precautions. Strengthening of police patrols is the first action leading to the improvement of the situation, but the same problems remain and long-term results are rarely successful outcome. Achieving an effective contribution to crime prevention through planning and design decisions in the urban scale is difficult. It is clear that criminals are aware of the specific characteristics of public space. Commit crimes in places with a good ability to escape or if there will not be noticed. On the other hand, the citizen also has a tendency to feel more secure in well-lit public spaces well-planned, designed and maintained. So it seems, there is a relationship between current crime prevention strategies and the planning and design of public spaces in cities. Apply principles of planning and urban design is based on the belief that certain specific features of the built environment can promote or inhibit the activity and criminal activity. Through the manipulation of these rules can also reduce the potential for crime, so crime rates can be reduced. There is a common belief that you can achieve a great deal in planning and urban design of new public spaces. However, it is difficult to make changes in established conditions of existing public spaces. It is also important for users to create "a sense of identification with the place," which prompts the person to play a positive and active role in preventing crime.

General available public space.

According to the legal definition contained in the Act on spatial planning and development, public space is an area of particular importance to meet the needs of residents, improve their quality of life and conducive to social networking because of its location and functional characteristics – space. Examples of public spaces are roads, streets and public squares and various still available structures and buildings in the public domain. Public spaces are also usually different forms of natural landscape owned by the state or municipal. In cities observed appropriation of public space in a literal way with the release of the private public legality usually under the guise of increased security secreting. The consequence of this phenomenon is the lack of continuity of the natural development of the city, creating closed enclaves, seemingly safer, but affecting the stratification of society, which in turn leads to the intensification of negative social behavior. The organization of public space affects the way people communicate. Determining the actual state of space and place in the diagnosis of phenomena is important for the proper opportunities to influence the formation and functioning. Design solutions should be developed based on

actual evidence, and should lead to positive effects, that is, the effects of which meet the expectations. With regard to the formation which might in particular, the functioning of an object or place which is the subject of the development of the project. In the case of the public space of the city, it will affect the incidence of adverse social phenomena. The possibility of correct diagnosis of conditions, including the status quo, always limits the efficiency and accuracy of design decisions. Evidence of violations of social norms in a particular area, may be material to determine the course leading to the incident and the perpetrator. However, to examine the extent to which such an analysis can be used to determine the factors that contribute to the occurrence of events and identifying those that result from spatial solutions: shaping the space, space planning and equipment. Establish of the will to determine the importance of this kind of evidence. It is important for the diagnosis of spatial solutions and the formulation of proposals for their correction. This should be useful in eliminating the causes of spatial, concentration violations of social norms in the study of public space. Among the groups of signs of violation of social norms in the public sphere in terms of themes can be identified due to a desire for a variety of benefits such as: informational, economic, political, group:

  – Placard information without proper authorization,
  – Undermining the formal structures of the organization
  – Activity of subcultures,
  – Destruction and damage to the urban infrastructure
  – Appropriation of space by unauthorized users,
  – Devastated and robbery of buildings and equipment.

In terms of the impact of spatial solutions to reduce or prevent such actions may be relevant, such as the characteristics of the material, texture and color, the location of the site and its exposure to the public, the potential for the smooth implementation of the "action" by the perpetrator. Inference based on signs of excess social norms with respect to the built environment relates mainly to the scene and the surrounding scene. Inference on the basis of evidence of events captures the elements the impact of management method or type of space on the occurrence of adverse events. It is very important to determine the relationship between severity of acts of destruction of property, and the legibility of signs of ownership and supervision. Taken in response, to changes in spatial solutions should improve the living conditions and the potential of social control. Are also important aspects related to the limitation of the possibilities of exercising social control, such as overriding or limiting visibility, the structure and arrangement of various functions throughout the area under consideration, and solutions that affect the ease of moving away from the place of the perpetrator? The use of formulated applications to other similar space will be subject to risk making mistakes and will usually indirect nature of generalizations and analogies. The fixed structure of the space, it is extremely difficult to correct, can be modified mainly by introducing changes in the structure solution available. If this is not possible, the negative impact of the spatial structure can be adjusted by a small-scale solution architecture detail changes, modifications security. Activities in the sphere of space should be coupled with measures to improve the functioning of influencing the movement of the new organization, to restrict access to certain parts of the space, creating an appropriate structure and function space.

Public space in organized housing units

In the case of residential space should be considered a slightly different structure of social norms crossing signs. A lot of damage, the damage they cause people, especially children and youth. Often they are not targeted actions. Effects caused by them can be classified as a result of heavy use. It is difficult to classify many of them as signs of violation of the law. You can rather talk about the changes that lead to better tailor solutions to real spatial preferences.

This are Signs of disorder or damage to contribute to the creation of the lack of experience supervision.

Conclusion

Analysis of the signs of violations of social and legal norms has varied importance for inference of spatial solutions. The correct inference of spatial solutions should be based on data the full set of events occurring in that part of space. Evidence of infringement analysis does not always translate directly into concrete proposals for spatial solutions. Conclusions from the analysis of crime scene evidence often contribute very little to the spatial solutions in the design process. Inference based on the evidence of a series of events is a major difficulty. Generally detailed knowledge of the field is stored in the form of summaries especially on the spatial aspects of the individual events. Analysis of events in the housing units allows for more practical use of the results to improve the spatial solutions.

For residential areas are often their managers who deal with them are therefore only possible continuous observation and recording of events location and accompanying signs. Often applications are trying to use to combat such phenomena, by limiting access to persons in a foreign subordinate them. The possibility of applying on the basis of evidence of violations of social norms in the housing units is larger than the generally available public spaces. The manager is dealing here with a limited area, as well as the inhabitants of the users. The result is that both the operation and management of the character is less anonymous. This increases the capacity and motivation to effectively prevent unwanted phenomena.

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