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THE RELATION OF SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION TO GREEN OPEN PUBLIC SPACES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Abstract

Open public spaces in urban and rural areas are essential because they encourage interaction between citizens and connect the built urban fabric. That is why the planning and maintenance of these spaces are vital and require constant improvement following modern man's needs. For this reason, special attention must be paid to these areas when planning documents are in creating. This work investigates the relationship between planning practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina and green open public spaces. Given that Bosnia and Herzegovina has a specific planning system, spatial planning documentation of different spatial levels will be analyzed in the paper. The results should indicate ways of treating green open public spaces in the spatial planning process.

Keywords: open public spaces, spatial planning documentation, planning levels

ОДНОС ПРОСТОРНОПЛАНСКЕ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИЈЕ ПРЕМА ЗЕЛЕНИМ ОТВОРЕНИМ ЈАВНИМ ПРОСТОРИМА У БОСНИ И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНИ

Сажетак

Отворени јавни простори у урбаним и руралним срединама су неопходни јер подстичу интеракцију између грађана и повезују изграђено урбано ткиво. Зато су планирање и одржавање ових простора од виталног значаја и захтијевају стално унапрјеђење пратећи потребе савременог човјека. Због тога се овим областима мора посветити посебна пажња приликом израде планских докумената. Овај рад истражује однос између праксе планирања у Босни и Херцеговини и зелених отворених јавних површина. С обзиром на то да Босна и Херцеговина има специфичан систем планирања, у раду ће бити анализирана просторно-планска документација различитих просторних нивоа. Резултати треба да укажу на начине третирања отворених јавних простора у процесу просторног планирања.

Кључне ријечи: отворени јавни простори, просторнопланска документација, нивои планирања

1. INTRODUCTION

The development and improvement of the use of space within the borders of a specific state, region, city or municipality directly depends on the existing spatial planning documentation created for those spaces. Spatial plans represent a main planning document of a particular spatial level and provide guidelines for developing and improving infrastructural, economic, housing, and natural systems. More precisely, the key objectives of spatial planning are the resolution of changes in land use, the determination of different land uses, and the realization of public interests in terms of land use [1]. In this way, the holders of spatial planning documents tend to change the space according to the needs of modern man and current trends of spatial development. The creation of the mentioned documentation certainly requires a detailed analysis of the existing state of the infrastructure systems, the degree of development and construction of the area, analysis of demographic parameters, etc. It also requires projections of possible impacts of the proposed solutions on the planned space.

Spatial planning practice today differs in many ways from the 20th century and even from the practices adopted at the beginning of this millennium. Sustainable development has undoubtedly been one of the priorities in spatial planning for years, but today, special attention is paid to climate change, which significantly impacts almost all urban and rural areas. That is why planning, improving and maintaining open public spaces, especially green open public spaces in urban areas, is considered one of the most critical tasks of planning practice [2]. It is important to emphasize that in spatial planning documents, land is divided into urban and rural areas (rural areas include forests, agricultural land, waters, natural areas, etc.). At the same time, land in urban areas is further classified according to purpose into zones of industry, housing, infrastructure systems, protective belts, etc. Green areas, belts, and corridors indeed take their place in this division. Unfortunately, in urban development, primacy has been taken over by the increase in population density, which directly causes the dramatic appropriation of green areas and other public amenities in residential areas [3]. Although the plans generally envisage different purposes for these spaces, the interests of investors, city authorities, and other space users lead to neglecting the planning documentation or changes to the spatial planning vision. That is why changes in legislation, spatial planning documents, and various concessions are adopted to make changes possible. Although spatial planning documents do not define the final development and appearance of green open public spaces, these documents, as the main ones, contain guidelines and recommendations that lower-order plans, such as urban plans and regulatory plans, must adopt and apply. Therefore, in analyzing the development and maintenance of green open public spaces, it is important to investigate the process from the main planning document to the realization itself. In this regard, this research can be the first in a series to examine the complete planning process for developing green open public spaces and the relationship of all planning documents to these essential urban areas. As primary documents, spatial planning documents should contain guidelines, recommendations and obligations that lower-order plans must comply with regarding developing open public spaces. The approach to this problem differs from country to country, from one planning practice to another. Of course, this is conditioned by the degree of development of a specific area and the fundamental goals of spatial planning documents.

Open public spaces, especially green spaces, according to the interpretation of Alexander Wandl and his associates [4], are essential in cities and other smaller communities. These spaces contribute to urban and rural environments in three ways. First, open public spaces are vital for the population because they encourage well-being, interaction, socializing, and recreation. Also, open public spaces contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the development of ecosystem services. Indeed, the economic aspect of these spaces should not be neglected because they directly affect the increase in the value of the surrounding land.

The spatial planning system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is very specific. Compared to the systems in other countries, there is no single main planning document in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but planning is organized differently. Considering the political and social structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina, spatial planning has three primary planning documents, namely the Spatial Plan of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Spatial Plan of the Republika Srpska, and the Spatial Plan of the Brčko District of BiH. All spatial plans of a lower order in the entities Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska must be harmonized with the already mentioned spatial plans. The spatial plan is the primary document in the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the Urban Plan is the next most powerful. Based on the above, it is clear that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the planning, development, improvement and maintenance of open public

spaces, including green areas, does not have a single policy but depends on the visions and goals of the primary planning documents.

In connection with that, this paper examines ways of treatment, that is, planning and developing green open public spaces in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For this reason, the paper will analyze and compare five plans of different spatial levels, i.e., their approach to developing green open public spaces. The plans that will be analyzed are the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska, the Spatial plan of the Brčko District of BiH, the Spatial plan for the area of Tuzla Canton, the Spatial plan of the City of Banja Luka, the Spatial plan of the Municipality of Čelić. The mentioned plans were selected for research to analyze the relationship between spatial plans of all spatial levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina and green open public spaces. In other words, one spatial plan was selected for entity, city, municipal and cantonal levels, as well as the spatial plan of Brčko District of BiH as a single administrative unit of local self-government under the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina [5]. Due to the complexity of the planning system, the spatial plan of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was omitted from the research, but the cantonal and municipal spatial plans belonging to the territory of the mentioned entity were analyzed. On the other hand, the paper analyzes the spatial plan of the entity Republika Srpska, as well as the largest administrative unit on the territory of this entity that has the status of a city, namely the city of Banja Luka.

The work aims to conclude how planning practice and spatial plans (as a finished product) treat open public spaces and green areas. Indeed, through comparative analysis, we try to find answers to how this space segment is treated in plans intended for different spatial levels. Based on the results, conclusions will be drawn about spatial planning practices in Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding open public spaces, and guidelines and recommendations will also be given as to how the considered area of planning can be improved and improved in order to protect green open public spaces from the expansion of construction and rapid disappearance of these spaces.

2. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Open public spaces are essential in urban areas. These spaces in the urban structure represent links or fabric between different city entities. Also, open public spaces allow citizens to socialize, connect, spend their free time there, and perform recreational activities [6]. The main difference between open public spaces and other open spaces, such as courtyards of residential buildings, is that open public spaces are common areas that belong to everyone, i.e. they are open to all people, and at the same time, they are controlled and maintained by the state [7]. In this regard, it is clear that these spaces must be subject to planning and design processes managed by city, regional or national authorities. Indeed, it is essential to note that open public spaces can be classified into specific categories, and one of them is the one that speaks about the structure of these spaces, i.e. whether they represent grey or green public spaces. According to this division, open green public spaces include parks, city forests, green promenades along rivers, and other bodies of water. According to the data from the valid Urban Plan of the city of Brčko adopted for the period 2007 - 2017 (validity period extended until the adoption of the new plan), green areas in the city are divided into Green areas of public use, green areas of limited use, green areas of particular purpose, forests and forest lands And other green areas [8]. In addition to the already mentioned roles in urban environments, these spaces enable users to connect with nature, i.e., escape from the built environment space [9]. Based on the above, it is clear that these spaces directly impact citizens' quality of life precisely through the opportunities they provide. Of course, not all of the mentioned areas have the same importance in terms of the quality of life of citizens. The most significant are green areas for public use, including city parks, parks in settlements, parks along water bodies, and green spaces along roads and other public spaces. Also, if they are represented in urban areas, forests and forest lands are extremely important precisely because they allow citizens to connect with nature. These spaces are the subject of research in this work. In connection with the mentioned importance of the mentioned spaces on the one hand and the role of spatial planning documentation on the other hand, which is an instrument for improving the quality of life of space users as well as for the rational and clearly defined use of space, it is crucial to define the commitment of the planning process to improving the quality of life precisely through the segment of planning and development of green open public spaces in urban areas.

However, the attitude towards these areas is not identical in all spatial planning documents. Spatial planning practice is very heterogeneous around the world. Differences can also be seen in creating a plan, collecting data, involving all interested users of the space, and, therefore, also in the finished product, which is the spatial plan of a specific space. However, within countries or regions, certain

principles and postulates are respected so that the development of infrastructure systems, built spaces, and open, common areas follows a certain continuity. In other words, the aim is to create a homogeneous, compact space by coordinating and making plans. When it comes to green open public spaces from research conducted by Tüzün Baycan-Levant and Peter Nijkamp [10], it is possible to conclude that planning processes and spatial planning documents are entirely coordinated in terms of development and maintenance of the mentioned areas. However, they state that through a comparative analysis of 23 European cities, a result was obtained that indicates that in the green image of Europe, three geographical regions appear that can be divided into northern, southern, and eastern Europe. Also, when comparing planning policies worldwide, it is evident that different terms are used for green areas. So, for example, the term urban green place in Russia means urban land covered with vegetation that can be used by all citizens and arranged by the municipality. On the other hand, in Europe and the USA, this term also includes private open green areas that are not allowed to be accessed by the public [11].

In this paper, as mentioned, we strive to find answers to how spatial plans in Bosnia and Herzegovina treat green open public spaces. Considering the very heterogeneous spatial planning system and the insufficient coordination of spatial plans, this paper will reveal how spatial plans of different spatial levels treat green open public spaces. More precisely, do these plans envisage the development of new green areas, the revitalization and reconstruction of existing ones, and their maintenance, or do they ignore and marginalize green open public spaces in Bosnia and Herzegovina? Spatial planning in Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided and entrusted to the entity authorities of the Republika Srpska and the Federation of BiH and the authorities of the Brčko District of BiH. There is no main planning document for the country's entire territory, but it has been replaced by three plans for the mentioned territorial units. In Brčko District, the spatial plan is the primary planning document, and the next in power is the urban plan. The system is different in the RS and FBiH entities. After the primary planning documents are adopted for the entire territories, the next in force in the RS are the plans of cities and municipalities, while in the FBiH, there are plans for each canton, and after that, spatial plans adopted for cities and municipalities [12].

This paper analyzes five spatial plans for each of the spatial levels, namely the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Srpska, the Spatial Plan of the Brčko District of BiH, the Spatial Plan of the Tuzla Canton, the Spatial Plan of the City of Banja Luka and the Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Čelić. Based on comparative analysis, an attempt is made to investigate how planners treat green open public spaces in the mentioned plans. Also, an attempt is made to answer whether the practice of spatial planning is complementary within the state or whether each level of government has a certain degree of autonomy to treat the same concepts and elements of space in its way. Concerning the already mentioned importance of open green public spaces, after the results have been obtained, the paper tries to make a final judgment about the spatial planning process and the approach to solving the problem of open green public spaces in Bosnia and Herzegovina. That is, their planning, development and maintenance. Also, based on the results, they try to give clear guidelines and recommendations for the practice of planning in which way the attitude towards these areas could be harmonized so that they are developed according to the same principles. The citizens' needs and the increasing degree of climate change indicate that the attitude towards these areas must be harmonized with regional and global spatial planning practices.

3. METHODOLOGY

The treatment of a specific public space with spatial planning documentation must be harmonized with the needs of all users of the space. This implies the necessity of involving all actors in the planning process, from city authorities and planners to private capital owners and citizens. Only in this way can spatial planning provide results that direct the city's development following its inhabitants' needs [13]. These results imply the achievement of spatial and social well-being and the realization of spatial planning solutions. On the one hand, we can assess its quality based on the methods and policies through which the spatial planning document was created.

On the other hand, we can evaluate a particular spatial planning document if we analyze it thoroughly or single out one of its segments, i.e. planning solutions and visions created for a particular spatial system or area. In this regard, in this paper, an attempt is made through a comparative analysis to find an answer to how spatial planning documents, that is, planning practice, treat open public spaces. More precisely, the paper aims to answer the question: How do spatial planning documents in Bosnia and Herzegovina treat green open public spaces, such as city parks, city forests, promenades along rivers, and others? Considering the fact mentioned in the paper that the spatial

planning system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is highly heterogeneous, and very often, plans of different spatial levels are not coordinated, it is necessary to analyze many plans. In this way, it is possible to get an answer to the question of whether green open public spaces have the same importance in all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina or whether specific plans aim only to ensure their existence while others envisage the development of new areas, their maintenance and revitalization. In further research, five spatial planning documents that are currently in force will be analyzed. As mentioned in the paper, spatial planning documents do not deal with detailed planning, design and development of green open public spaces. However, this level of planning still contains specific guidelines, goals, strategies and visions that lower-order plans must respect in the development of the aforementioned public spaces. For this reason, those segments of valid spatial planning documents of certain spatial levels in Bosnia and Herzegovina will be further analyzed. Also, concerning the previously mentioned division of green open public spaces (according to the Urban Plan of the City of Brčko), the focus is on the relationship of guidelines, goals, strategies and visions to green areas of public use (parks, green spaces along rivers, etc.) as well as city forests. In order to include all levels of planning, the relation of spatial planning documentation to green open public spaces will first be analyzed at the level of entities and Brčko District of BiH. After that, at the canton level in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the area with the city's status, and finally, the spatial plan prepared for the municipal level. The plans that will be analyzed are the following:

Table 1. Spatial plans that will be analyzed in the paper

Plan name	Duration	Year of adoption	Holder of the creation	Spatial coverage
Amendments and additions to the spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska until 2025	The plan initially lasted until 2015, and after the amendments to the first amendment, its duration was extended until 2025.	2015	JU „NOVI URBANISTIČKI ZAVOD REPUBLIKE SRPSKE”	The territory of the Republika Srpska entity.
Spatial plan of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2007-2017	The spatial plan was adopted in 2006 with an expected duration of 10 years, but by the decision of the Assembly of the Brčko District of BiH, its validity was extended until the adoption of the new plan.	2006	Synerghia Spa, Italy	Area of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Spatial plan for the area of Tuzla Canton 2005 - 2025	The planning document is valid for 20 years, from 2005 to 2025.	2006	Zavod za urbanizam, Tuzla	Area of Tuzla Canton (the canton belongs to the Federation of BiH entity).
Spatial plan of the City of Banjaluka 2014 - 2034	The document is valid for 20 years, from 2014 to 2034.	2014	Institut za građevinarstvo "IG" Banja Luka	The tertian plan includes the area of the City of Banja Luka, the largest city of the RS entity.
Spatial plan of the municipality of Čelić for the period 2012 – 2032	The planning document is valid for 20 years, from 2012 to 2034.	2016	IPSA INSTITUT, Sarajevo	The document covers the territory of the municipality of Čelić, located northeast of the Federation of BiH.

4. RESULTS

As already mentioned, the paper will make a comparative analysis of spatial plans created and adopted for different levels of planning. In this part of the work, those parts of spatial plans that deal with the topic of green open public spaces will be extracted, and the approach of each of the already mentioned plans to the problem of development and maintenance of these spaces will be analyzed. Indeed, it is essential to note that higher-order spatial plans will not contain guidelines for developing specific, precisely defined city parks, etc., but will undoubtedly contain recommendations and specific planning policies.

4.1. RELATION OF SPATIAL PLANS TO GREEN OPEN PUBLIC SPACES

Spatial plans as a tool in space development have highly great power. In addition to the vision and guidelines a specific area provides, these documents can also influence specific systems to develop faster or have a higher priority than others through their implementation. Although this should not

be the case, these documents can still influence specific systems to be developed at the expense of others. For example, a spatial plan can favour certain particular purpose zones in a certain way while at the same time neglecting the development of public or other spaces.

Amendments and additions to the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska until 2025

The Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska [14] was initially created with a period of validity until 2015, but by the decision of the Government of Republika Srpska, the time horizon was moved to 2025, and changes and additions to the original planning document were made accordingly. This planning document has a strategic development character and serves as a basis for further spatial and urban planning and the preparation of appropriate sector strategies. The essential vision of the plan is to activate the territorial capital of Republika Srpska and its constituent units.

This plan defines specific goals in terms of planning the further development and maintenance of green open public spaces. It is important to emphasize that this document analyzes significant green open public spaces on the entity's territory, such as rainforests, nature parks, national parks, and the like, and defines them as protected nature assets. Regarding the richness of these areas, the plan states on page 97: "Republika Srpska is characterized by a diversity of natural values. In this area, there is a whole series of natural assets that man has influenced by his actions, fitting them into urban spaces without taking away their basic value. In addition to rainforests (Perućica, Lom and Janj), of which there are more in such a small area than anywhere in Europe, there are also natural values created and nurtured by man in urban areas (parks, alleys, artificial lakes), from some of which deserve to be protected due to their characteristics."

The primary goal of protection and preservation of these areas stated in the plan, on page 97, reads: "Maximum protection and preservation of natural assets and retention of all values for the purpose of sustainable development - starting from air and water quality, plant cover, fauna, to global protection regions and areas, and the preservation of natural areas through activities, programs and projects to preserve biodiversity and protected natural assets."

However, although this planning document gives importance to open green public spaces, it is still important to emphasize that these are spaces of this type that belong to green areas not created by man and are not primarily located in urban areas. Of course, we are talking about national parks, nature parks, forest resources, etc. When it comes to green areas for public use in the city, the Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska does not provide clear guidelines and goals for their development, except the mention on page 138 where, in terms of stimulating the increase in the birth rate, it is stated that it is necessary, among other things, to plan and develop parks in cities.

Spatial plan of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina 2007-2017

As mentioned, the spatial plan prepared for the territory of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina [15] is the primary planning document on the territory of this municipality. This plan is the first document of this type for the territory of the District since its creation in 2000. The drafting of the plan was entrusted to an Italian firm that deals with these matters to minimize any national or political influences. The essential obligations of the plan were the change of land use, which has been disputed since the period of unification of the two municipalities in the Brčko District of BiH, as well as the determination of the course of transformation of the space. Although the plan was initially valid until 2017, it was extended until adopting the new Spatial Plan for the Brčko District of BiH territory.

When it comes to green open public spaces in this plan, public green areas are considered to be areas of children's playgrounds, public local parks, city parks, and parks outside the city. When it comes to these areas, the Spatial Plan prescribes the development of an Environmental Conservation Plan for two main goals, namely, guaranteeing the necessary protection and valuation of the environment and natural resources and supporting the economic and social development of the zone through the spread of popular science and adequately regulated forms of tourism and excursions.

Spatial plan for the area of Tuzla Canton 2005 - 2025

The spatial plan drawn up for the area of Tuzla Canton [16] is regional because it provides guidelines and recommendations for the development of the territory, including many cities and municipalities. Also, it is essential to emphasize that this plan must be harmonized with a higher-order plan, which in this case is the Spatial Plan of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The plan was drawn up by the Urban Planning Institute from Tuzla in July 2006 and was adopted by the cantonal assembly in the same year. It was created to regulate the rational use of natural resources, protection of space, direction of economic development, and direction of social development. In terms of green

public spaces, this planning document decisively lists landscape park areas, i.e., the central parks of each municipality and natural areas in the canton.

Regarding the guidelines and recommendations and the further development and maintenance of these areas, the plan states on page 330 the following goals: "As a special and basic measure for the protection of natural areas, the implementation of the geodetic reambulation procedure and the completion of cadastral plans with the obtained data are determined. - preparation and adoption of the landscape basis of the Tuzla Canton for mandatory classification of all landscape areas into landscape types based on criteria (diversity of natural, architectural and traditional heritage)". The plan also provides measures for the protection of green public spaces and states the following on page 335:., Protection measures primarily refer to: - reambulation of these areas, in order to prevent their permanent spatial reduction, - biological revitalization and rehabilitation, - installations park furniture and other contents."

Spatial plan of the City of Banjaluka 2014 – 2034

The Spatial Plan of the City of Banja Luka [17], which was prepared by the Institute for Construction "IG" Banja Luka, was adopted in 2014. This planning document had to be prepared following the higher-order plan, which is the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Srpska. The main concepts of the plan are balanced territorial development, activation of economic potential, development of tourism, protection and activation of natural values and potential, and environmental protection under current trends.

Regarding open green public spaces, the plan provides clear guidelines that must be applied to develop lower-level plans. Those guidelines determine the formation of a network of city parks, spacious avenues with walkways and tree rows, and neighbourhood parks. On page 37 of this planning document, the following is stated:.,Regarding the system of green areas, it is necessary to have a variety of organized green areas area, a large number of parks evenly distributed throughout the city, alleys, promenades, squares, green squares. Strive for the formation of linear green structures (rows of trees, etc.) which all green elements (parks, squares, etc.) will be connected. Take into account when planning the following parameters:

- Total area of public green areas in relation to no. residents of urban areas should be min. 12 - 15 m²/inhabitant, and it is desirable to achieve a greater representation of minimum.
- The minimum area of the park necessary for one visitor is 60 m², while the percentage of visits in the summer period is 15% of the total number of residents of the urban area."

This plan also clearly defines nature parks, urban forests and other green public areas and describes them with further guidelines and recommendations for further development.

Spatial plan of the municipality of Čelić for the period 2012 – 2032

This planning document was prepared for the territory of the municipality of Čelić [18], which is located in the Tuzla Canton on the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina entity. In this regard, this planning document must be harmonized with higher-order plans, which in this case are the Spatial Plan of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Spatial Plan of Tuzla Canton. The plan was developed by the IPISA Institute from Sarajevo and adopted in 2016. The plan envisages rational use of land, protection of space from negative impacts of all kinds and improvement of spatial conditions for organizing life and work.

Because of the planning and development of green open public spaces, this document envisages green zones in urban areas, especially near roads, to reduce the negative effects of noise and air pollution and increase the visual-aesthetic component. The plan clearly defines the areas of parks in the settlements that belong to the municipality and analyzes the landscaped park areas. For further development of these areas, the plan states that it is necessary to create appropriate documentation, carry out the valorization of natural values, and determine the appropriate degree of protection of natural heritage in accordance with international criteria and valid FBiH laws.

4.2. COAST COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PLANS

The mentioned planning documents were prepared and adopted in the previous 10-20 years. All plans were, therefore, made in the 21st century, with more or less the same or similar technologies and techniques, as well as according to existing legal regulations. The spatial plans this paper analyzes cover the territory from the entity to the municipality. Although the plans' contents, goals and vision are mostly the same, the way certain areas are treated is different.

Spatial plans that represent the primary planning documents for the territories for which they were created, which in this case are the Spatial Plan of the Republika Srpska and the Spatial Plan of the Brčko District of BiH treat green open public spaces in such a way that they pay more attention to more essential nature parks, national parks and other larger green open public spaces. City, neighbourhood or block parks are not analyzed in these plans. Also, these plans provide general goals and obligations for developing open green public spaces but do not include specific solutions and recommendations, as expected from lower-level plans.

Unlike the previous two plans, the spatial plan prepared for the territory of the Tuzla Canton clearly states the city parks for each of the municipalities and cities in the territory of the canton. Like the spatial plans previously analyzed, this plan does not enter into further analysis of these areas but provides mandatory guidelines that should influence further planning and development. Thus, this plan requires the completion of cadastral plans and the mandatory preparation and adoption of a landscape basis for the entire territory of the canton. The landscape basis should contain clear policies for further developing and maintaining green open public spaces in each municipality.

Spatial plans created for the territory of the City of Banjaluk and the Municipality of Čelić are the lowest-order spatial plans for the territories for which they were adopted. Unlike those previously analyzed, these plans still provide more detailed guidelines and recommendations for planning green open public spaces. For example, the spatial plan of the City of Banjaluka determines the mandatory square footage that every user of these spaces must have and regulates the mandatory areas of these spaces concerning a certain percentage of the city's population. The plan also classifies different open green public spaces in the city territory according to their importance and the area they cover. On the other hand, the spatial plan of the municipality of Čelić, although it clearly states the neighbourhood parks and their areas, unfortunately, does not determine clear guidelines like the City of Banjaluka planning document. However, it still requires the further development of appropriate planning documentation and the valorization of existing areas to define clear priorities for further development.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Spatial planning is a significant segment of urban and rural development. Although planning policies and practices differ between cities and countries worldwide, the plans' primary goals and visions are very similar. For the most part, all spatial plans state a rational approach to using natural resources, environmental protection, balanced territorial development, coordinated social and economic development, and protection of natural and cultural heritage as primary goals. Following these goals, planners develop unique goals for each area of the spatial plan in the process of making plans. Through this process, and under the policies of the area and the needs of the users of the space, planners pay more or less attention to certain areas, which is mostly in accordance with the previous development of the space and the standard of living.

In this paper, five plans prepared for different territorial coverage within the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina are analyzed. The work aimed to examine the relationship between plans and green open public spaces. More precisely, the paper tried to answer the question of how different levels of spatial planning in Bosnia and Herzegovina treat green open public spaces and what guidelines, strategies and goals they set before lower-order plans regarding the development and maintenance of these areas. As stated in the paper, these spaces are essential in all environments. Namely, these spaces affect citizens' quality of life precisely through the opportunities they provide. High-quality open public space, especially green areas such as city forests, parks, promenades along rivers, allow citizens to escape to nature from everyday city duties and built-up space. Also, green open public spaces, like all other open public spaces, influence the creation of different flows of city life because they connect citizens and allow them to achieve different interactions with each other and with the surrounding space.

The main conclusion of the work is that all analyzed plans treat green open public spaces similarly. Plans generally list and describe existing green open public spaces and classify them into predetermined categories. Also, all plans give guidelines and recommendations for further development without overemphasizing the importance of green open public spaces regarding environmental protection and positive effects on citizens' health. Spatial plans of a lower order, such as the plan of the City of Banjaluk and the plan of the municipality of Čelić, pay more attention to these areas. This is understandable because the scope of space that these plans treat is far smaller than that of other plans. Nevertheless, it is essential to emphasize that both the spatial plan of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina, although it covers a smaller area compared to the spatial

plan of the Republika Srpska and the spatial plan of the Tuzla Canton, does not pay too much attention to green open public spaces.

Due to its complexity, the level of planning analyzed in this paper should not even deal with more detailed planning and development of green open public spaces in cities. Nevertheless, when the development process of grey, built-up areas is expanding worldwide, especially in poorly developed countries such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, greater focus must be on areas of this type. First of all, these areas ensure a better structure of cities because they reduce the harmful effects of natural disasters such as floods, etc. Also, as mentioned, these spaces reduce air pollution and city noise. Because of its importance, a better approach to creating clearer, binding guidelines, goals, and strategies for developing open green public spaces in urban areas must be ensured during the development of spatial plans. In doing so, no other segment of spatial planning must be neglected or neglected.

Following the conclusions mentioned above, at the very end of the work, the following guidelines and recommendations are given in order to improve the way of treating and further developing green open public spaces in the process of making plans:

- Planning the development and maintenance of green open public spaces must be harmonized with European and world practices resulting from relevant recent research. In this way, these spaces will be planned and maintained in accordance with the global policies of contemporary urbanism and the current level of environmental pollution.
- The area of green open public spaces that must exist in spatial planning documentation should be created with the apparent involvement of space users so that parks and other green areas are planned and maintained according to the needs of modern man, that is, according to the needs of the citizens of a particular area.
- The attitude towards planning and developing green open public spaces should be raised to a higher level in all planning policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The current trends in developing cities and municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina significantly affect the reduction of green areas, which in the future can have substantial negative impacts on both the quality of life and the quality of urban space.

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