

Abstract

Urban public spaces are one of the most important components of the city structure, because a full spectrum of human behaviours could be spotted there. One of the universal types of public space is a city square. This paper presents a summary of study about the human spatial activity, that was conducted in Plaza de Armas, the main city square in Lima, the capital city of Peru. Plaza de Armas is surrounded by various representative buildings such as Basilica Cathedral of Lima and Peruvian Government Palace. Every day at noon, the ceremonial change of the guard takes place in front of the Palace, it is an event that attracts attention of both city inhabitants and tourists. The aims of the study were to recognize the impact of such a periodical event on the tourist attractiveness of the place, and to investigate the patterns of human activity at the square before, during, and after the event. Research methods included survey, observation, gathering photographic documentation and cognitive mapping. Gathered data was processed, using the statistics and GIS methods. As a result of GIS processing, the heatmaps presenting the most and less crowded parts of the place during three days (30.09.2015 – 2.10.2015) were obtained, as well as the maps of perception, showing the favourite parts of the Plaza de Armas and its surroundings, that was indicated by the visitors. The surveys (n=129) delivered information about the origin of the visitors, frequency of visits at the square and the purpose of the visit. The study reveals that the change of the guards attracts a lot of people in front of the Peruvian Government Palace, but the spatial activity in the rest of the square is not distinctly affected during the event. Moreover, only 23% of the surveyed people answered that they were visiting a square especially to watch the ceremony. In addition, despite developed infrastructure at the Plaza de Armas, a lot of people, especially teenagers, prefer meetings on the stairs in front of the cathedral, and, according to the surveys, the cathedral itself is the most popular part of the square. There are also essential differences due to belonging to the age group in survey results about frequency of the visits on the square and the indicated favourite place.

Keywords: behavioural geography, spatial activity, public space, perception, heatmap, touristic attractiveness

GEOGRAPHY OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES IN SERBIA

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Abstract

Geographers have considered for a long time that the localisation of services is only the consequence, or just a reflection, of the positioning of industry in a certain area, i.e. that

the spatial patterns of the positioning of services can be explained through distribution of industries. Influenced by this opinion, geographers for a long time had no interest in services. Only with the modern internationalization of services and by appearing of thesis that wealth is not represented only by objects that could be owned, but also by the possibilities to satisfy one's needs, was this widespread opinion in geography confuted: the opinion that the services represent parasitic consumer of valuables created by the productive primary and secondary sectors, that can not be exported, but are exclusively tied to their area of origin. Geographic studies about the industry of services in the transitional countries are of utmost importance. The countries of former Eastern Bloc entered the transitional period with underdeveloped and limited sector of services, just for this sector to experience the most visible changes. During the centrally-planning system, the development of industry was favored. The companies were protected from national or international competition, and this in turn had negative influence on the development of entrepreneurship, innovations, etc. With the start of the reform process, new services (that were unavailable before) emerged, the market was opened for international companies; the services of large industrial companies were externalized, etc. Serbia, unlike many other former Eastern Bloc countries, entered this transitional process later (in the early 2000s), and this influenced the over-all development of country, as well as the development of the sector of services. The goal of this study is to research the effects of delayed transition process in Serbia on the development of service industry, the role of the services in this process in urban and regional development of Serbia, as well as to investigate the progress of the sector of services in Serbia, compared to the services of other transitional countries.

Keywords: services, transition countries, regional development, Serbia

FLOOD RISK POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT IN AKARCA Y SINANPASA SUBBASIN USING GIS TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

In this paper, it is presented flood risk mapping of Akarcay Sinanpasa Subbasin (Turkey) that is modelled and predicted by weighted overlay analysis which uses various GIS techniques. Effective factors for flood are considered to perform weighted overlay analysis. Elevation, slope, aspect, basin area, availability of flood control structures, rainfall, evaporation, soil type, land cover, groundwater level, proximity to drainage network, density of drainage and population factors are used in this study. Overlay analysis is carried out by weighting criterion variables (factors) based on multi-criteria evaluation. Thus flood risk map of basin is created and made some suggestions for mitigation of flood damage.

Keywords: Flood Risk Analysis, GIS, Spatial Analysis, Multi-criteria Decision Analysis,