



IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY ISSUES IN SPATIAL PLANNING

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Abstract: *Selected security relations are connected also with citizens' needs according to spatial planning issues. The article provides a comprehensive picture not only on the formation of the position and role of citizens in the security system of a municipality, but also the possibilities of interconnection and the potential effects on human security environment. Paper is written in from general knowledge to specific, and its structure contains theoretical as well as methodological, analytical, synthesizing and parts focused on specific proposals. The paper is focused on evaluation of the current status in the issue of possibilities of citizens' security implementation in spatial planning documents. Theoretical part of the paper deals with basic terminology of security and risk management issues. Further chapter analyse the current status in security risk management issues involving in the spatial planning documents. A customized method how to involve management of security risks related with citizens is described. The article contains a summary of the results achieved processing of relevant issues in the broader context of their transferability. In particular, a possible effect of achieved objectives of the self-government territorial units and interconnection of documentation in relation to the effective creation, monitoring and fulfilling the mission of the municipality in the security context.*

INTRODUCTION

Security of citizens depends on our ability of prevention and preparedness on crisis situations and reliability of services for citizens. Land-use planning documentation is an essential tool for the implementation of sustainable development of territorial units. This is a tool for spatial projection of all activities that take place in that area including transport services. It is also an instrument, for which the necessity of applying preventive solutions for all risk events and situations, is characteristic. In addition, this documentation is the basis for issuing building approvals by competent public authorities and also for planning social and economic development of territorial units. Currently in spatial planning of territorial units in Slovak Republic, there is not required to consider results of security risk management. Examples of negative effects of natural disasters on human lives and health, property (including transport infrastructure) and the environment show clearly that security risks have not been taken into account. The article analysis and evaluates the current state of application

of security requirements in the process of spatial planning and regional development in European Union, with a focus on Slovak Republic.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUNDS

The current society is characterized as hasty and this situation is according to Ulrich Beck or Witmore causing differences among people and nations. Some differentiation may be useful; others may not suit all individuals and thus causing disruption of equilibrium of the social environment resulting in the generation of risk." (Šimák, Filip, 2006, s. 26) The aim of a society is then in that context finding possibilities and tools of maintaining such equilibrium. Each Community is different and this could be cause either by historical background, by natural or by anthropogenic influences.

The democratic community is typical for its relation to human and his needs in the society. Such social order should efforts to protect its existence and provision of human needs as well as ensuring overall development.

Democracy as a term is closely connected with freedom and democracy. These words evoke various interests on individual, local or national level. Such a interconnection should be seen in several important home and world documents:

- Constitution of the Slovak republic: „*Slovak Republic is a sovereign, democratic and legal nation.*“
- Article 6, chapter 6 of the EU Chart of rights and basic freedoms, there is defined personal freedom and security right.
- Article 5, chapter I of the European Convention of human rights, there is defined freedom and security right.
- Article 3 of the UN General is written: „Everyone has a right to life, freedom and personal security.“

POSITION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES IN ENSURING OF CITIZENS' SECURITY

A particular system in relation to which it is possible to define security of citizens is self-government territorial unit. Despite a wide variation a relation between European and local level does exists. Validation of this relation is the EU Committee of Regions, which has in august 2006 formulated resolution: „Political objectives of the Committee of Regions for period 2006-2008“, in which there was clearly declared effort for strengthen of security in Europe. In part 19, there is confirmed willingness of the local and regional self-government bodies to contribute into removal of the causes of uncertainty and violence in all European cities and regions (2006/C 192/07).

For an effective action of self-government bodies for negotiation of regional and local disparities, there is a big influence of cooperation between public administration bodies and local/regional enterprises. Vladimír Gozora highlights that such a cooperation is decisive also in conditions of ensuring civil services. (Gozora, 2010, s. 186)

Activities of local self-government bodies have direct influence on citizens' security (ensuring of continuity and communication support in rescue activities and system recovery after extraordinary events). However there exists a necessity of planning and efficient preparedness of communication support from the side of local self-government bodies.

SECURITY RISKS AND SPATIAL PLANNING DOCUMENTATION

Citizens' security is a pure public good; no citizen can be excluded from its consumption. Security as one of the life quality factors is possible to be understood according to the New Public Management Theory, as a service which self-government body ensures to citizen as customers. Definition of service: „It is such an activity or benefit, which one side could offer to another, is intangible and it does not lead to its ownership.“ (Halásek, 2004, s. 9)

After taking an inspiration in the valid definition of security in general (Šimák, 2006, s. 8), we can define citizens' security: „Status, in which individual as well as collective right of citizens are preserved, his own further development and development of his rights is allowed, in the interest of the whole society.“ Such a definition is connected with some rules specific for democratic legal norms.

Following the irreplaceable role of self-government body in ensuring of security for citizens, we do consider as essential to point on the current system of citizens' security ensuring.

The most of the spatial planning documents in its textual form – accompanying part includes „Proposal to address the interests of state defence, fire protection, and flood protection.“

This above mentioned part could be considered as an practical application of security aspects inside of the spatial planning documents. However the real situation differs mainly according to size of a territorial unit and of course related number of its citizens and financial budget. Because content of this mentioned chapter differs a lot. Mainly these smaller villages but also small towns include in these texts an insufficient content. Usually there are only references on existing legislation and partial documents like planning documents of flood / fire protection. However the nowadays situation, when legal norms are not linked to one another.

„There is no significant intervention in the resolution modes. From the side of the state government bodies there were not specified the requirements of a given areas.“

On the one hand, we accepted that this is fulfilling of the legal obligations of producers of the Spatial plan, on the other hand, the absence of more specific conditions, criteria and structures can cause serious deficiencies in the impact of spatial planning documentation for the safety of the territorial unit and its citizens in the future.

More specifically solutions are fundamentally related to cases of flood protection. We therefore consider that the situation is unacceptable and propose the inclusion of risk management in the following way.

PROPOSED METHOD FOR SOLUTION

We do propose using of a specific method for the support of risk management system associating many separate documents and requirements. Such a method would serve for an analysis, assessment and determination of security requirements and proposals for resolution of security risks.

Description of the proposed method

Each local authority, it gets into contact with security risks for citizens arising from different types of activities and actions undertaken in connection with the development of such a territory. It is no longer true that the security is mostly related to military threats, security is perceived in several sectors (economic, military, social, environmental) and a security of citizens is able to be understood as a penetration of several of these security

sectors. Basically, each entity coexisting in society can affect somehow citizens' security. Therefore we consider it as necessary to examine the probabilities and consequences of all security risks in some territorial unit. Despite the fact that some of these risks are treated in separate documents, there is a need of reconciliation of these analyses.

A risk rate in is understood in this methodology by several factors including the value of assets and the level of threats and vulnerabilities. The method works with the requirements of a documented security management system in the administrative unit, through the following instruments: the creation, construction, operation, monitoring, inspection, maintenance and improvement.

Model and its nature

The basic methodology of the proposed method was developed as a CRAMM method in 1985 in the UK by CCTA. It served mainly to analyse the security of information systems and gradually been enriched by proposals of countermeasures in case of identified information security risks. In the nineties it was used by the UK government. However we use this method from another point of view.

The proposed method contains a cyclic PDCA model (Plan-Do-Check-Act), where the partial phases have following purpose:

Plan – creation and design of a security management system (SMS). At this stage, an evaluation of hazards and overall security risks is made. Legal and other requirements, objectives and objective values are formulated, projects for realization of the objectives are designed.

Do – implementation and deployment of SMA including a determination of responsibility and competences. Relevant documentations are created and effective response preparedness are implemented.

Check – monitoring and control of SMS - evaluation of systems is performed, disagreements are searched, and corrective and preventive actions are formed. Monitoring and measurements are taken using records and audits.

Act – maintenance and improvement of SMS. This last phase includes the system examines by the direction on the highest level, there is also a whole system improvement, after which the cycle is repeated to achieve the highest efficiency and continuous improvement.

The method covers risk analysis as well as management and proposal of countermeasures including the generation of output for specialized security documentation. The method also makes it possible to demonstrate the effectiveness of expenditures on security and emergency planning.

Algorithm

The proposed method includes 3 phases with following objectives and content:

- 1st Phase – identification and creation of assets, establishment of the assets' values (determining the possible effect on the operations and goals of the organization in case of a threat realization)
- 2nd Phase – identification of threats and vulnerabilities of a system, designation of their level, calculating of the risk exposure;
- 3rd Phase - draft of countermeasures to cover identified risks and identification of their condition, preparations of treasures to implement counter-measures recommended for implementation.

Risk management project is proposed to be made in following steps:

- Definition of project objectives;
- Delimitation of borders and deeps of analysis;

- Characterization of system and identification of assets (life, health, property, environment);
- Identification of assets;
- Analysis of threats and vulnerabilities;
- Selection of optimal security measurements;
- Preparation for implementation;
- Further processing of results according to given objectives.

CONCLUSION

Introduced article focuses actual theoretical knowledge of the related issues to a logical order, which creates preconditions for real investigation and solving of the problem. It is necessary to mention especially systematization of an environment conducive to connection of the existing protection documents related to citizens in a territorial. Such an entanglement of existing documents relating to the management of security risks would allow more efficient processing of such documents as: Flood protection plan, Fire protection plan, civil protection documents and Evacuation plan, but also Municipal budget; Economic and social development plan and others. Practical reconciliation of sub-documents dealing with citizens' security would allow municipalities to better understand the factors influencing their services provided to the citizens. The proposed method can provide an important way for acquiring measurements in order to check compliance with predetermined objectives and streamlining the quality of services for citizens. The paper also indicates that there remain a number of areas which are suitable topics for further study. Article created preconditions for the continuation of studies and research on issues of risk management implementation according to citizens' security risks in the spatial and other planning documents of self-government territorial units. It also creates the preconditions to explore this issue with neighboring institutions of member countries as well as in the wider European area.

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ВЪВЕЖДАНЕ НА ЗАЩИТНИ МЕРКИ ПРИ УСТРОЙСТВО НА ТЕРИТОРИЯТА

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***Ключови думи:** сигурност, устройство на територията, регионално развитие, риск, управление на риска.*

***Резюме:** Съгласно редица изследвания, въпросът за сигурността има тясна връзка с гражданските потребности при устройството на територията. Настоящият доклад има за цел да представи ролята на гражданите в системата за сигурност при управление на общините и потенциалните ефекти, които тя създава за обществото. В структурно отношение, докладът представя теоретични, методологични и аналитични анализи. Специално внимание е отделено на оценка на възможностите за участие на гражданите в системата за сигурност при устройство на територията. В теоретично отношение са разгледани основни термини от сигурността и управлението на риска. По-нататък в разработката са изследвани въпроси, отнасящи се до управление на риска при устройство на територията, както и участието на гражданите в този процес.*