



Slovenian strategic spatial planning

**28 September 2015
Ljubljana
Space-net Conference**



Some basic characteristics

20.273 km² - Surface area

1370 km of land border lines: with Austria 318, with Italy 280, with Hungary 102 and with Croatia 670 km;

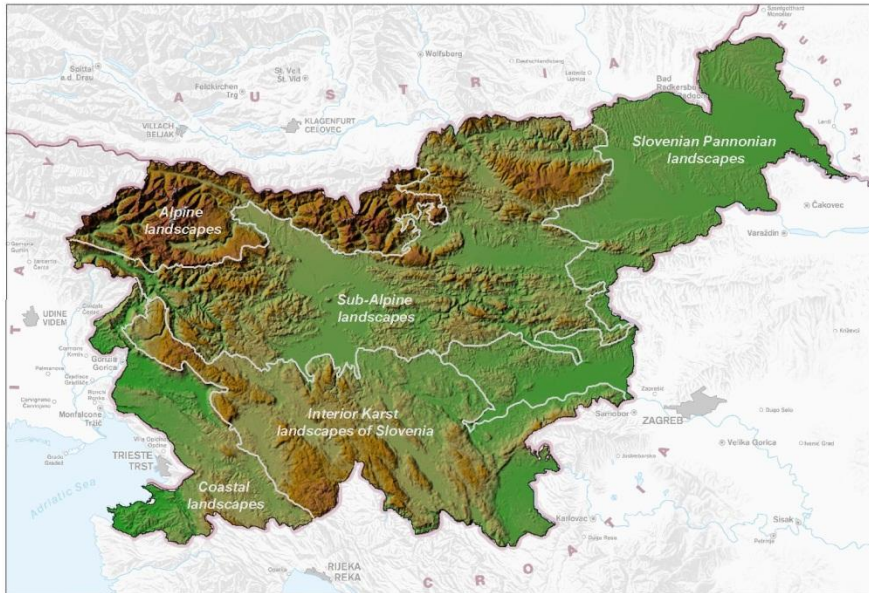
46,6 km of the coast-line

4 geographical regions (Alpine, Pannonian, Mediterranean and Dinaric) → influence on climate, geology and spatial distribution of activities → landscape characteristics

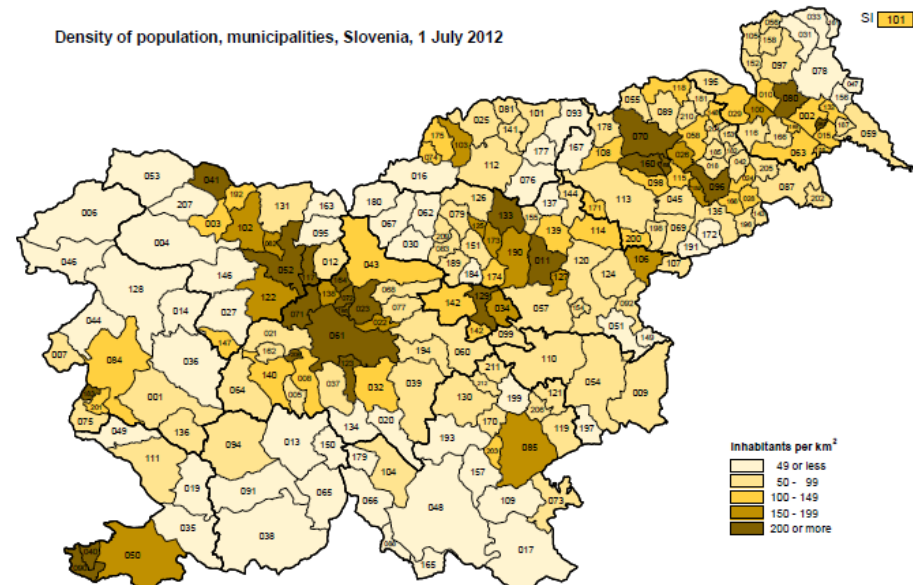
26 600 km of inland waters

556,8 m is the medium height above sea level

> 50 % of the territory covered by forest

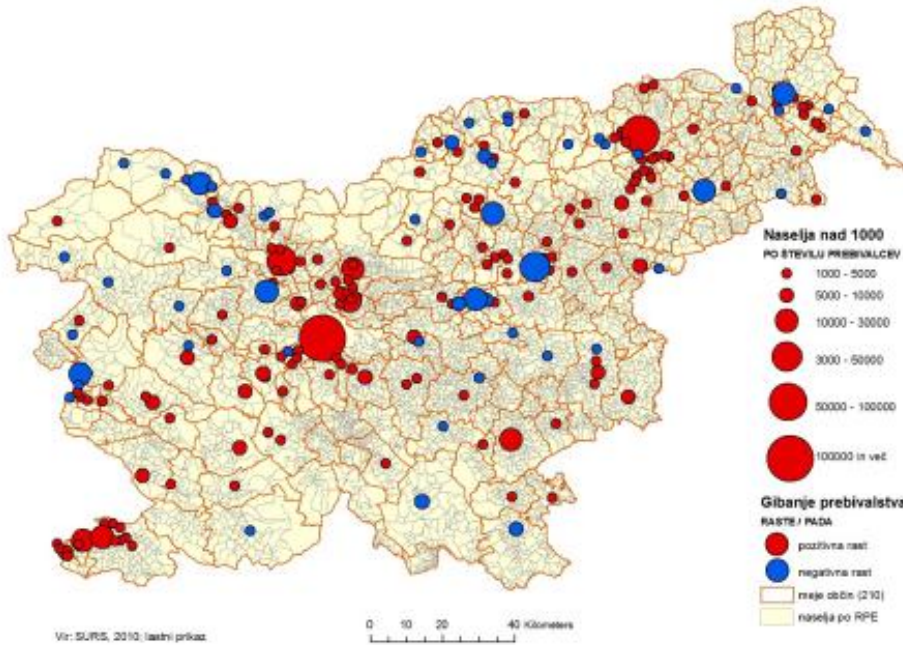


Density of population, municipalities, Slovenia, 1 July 2012





Settlement characteristics



Slika 3: Velikost naselij (nad 1.000 prebivalcev) in gibanje števila prebivalcev.
Vir: SURS

	Settlements		Population	
	number	%	number	%
Size classes of settlements by number of population				
TOTAL	6,034	100.0	2,061,085	100.0
0	57	0.9	0	0.0
1-24	732	12.1	9,960	0.5
25-49	872	14.5	31,951	1.6
50-99	1,287	21.3	93,228	4.5
100-199	1,413	23.4	200,046	9.7
200-499	1,106	18.3	336,156	16.3
500-999	347	5.8	238,396	11.6
1,000-4,999	181	3.0	355,780	17.3
5,000-9,999	23	0.4	154,092	7.5
10,000-49,999	14	0.2	268,336	13.0
50,000+	2	0.0	373,140	18.1

Settlements with > 1000 inhabitants ↑
and population trend + and -

Settlements according to their size and population (1st January 2014) →

Source: SORS



Spatial Development Policy

- 1980 - Societal planning system: spatial/territorial, social and economic part
- After 1990: disintegration of the societal planning system – spatial plans remained, without social and economic part
- Until 2004 - Long- and mid-term National Spatial Plan, prepared on the basis of legislation from 1984 with some accommodations
- In 2004 - adoption of the Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia:
 - Integration of all relevant sectors and fields
 - Participative and informed approach: studies of potential development opportunities by involved sectors, expert spatial planning studies, analysis of potential environmental impacts of the proposed spatial development concept etc.
 - The highest agreement achieved: adoption in the Parliament
- In 2014: Is SI spatial development implemented as planned? Start of SDSS revision.

Spatial planning documents (hierarchical)

NATIONAL

Spatial development strategy of Slovenia

Spatial order of Slovenia

Detailed plan for sparial
arrangements of national
importance

INTERMUNICIPAL

Regional spatial plan

Municipal spatial plan

Municipal detailed spatial plan

STATE

LOCAL



SI Spatial Development Strategy SSDS

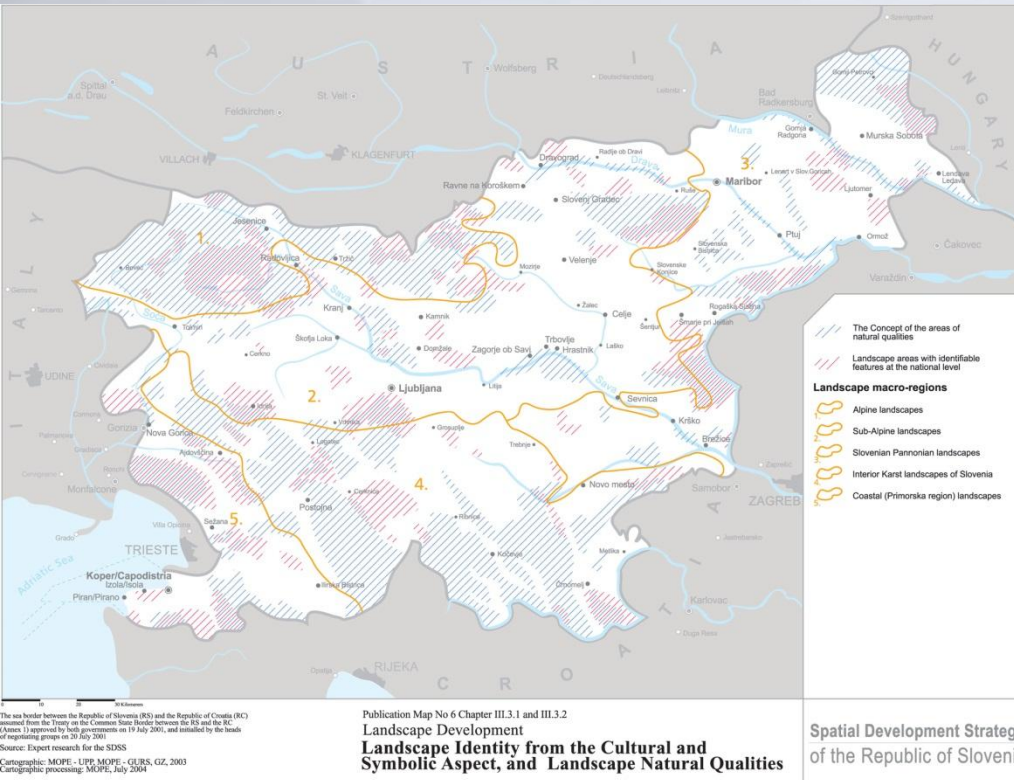
- Builds on three interconnected spatial development systems:
 - Settlement
 - Infrastructure
 - Landscape
- Three main sets of objectives:
 - Rational and efficient spatial development through polycentric urban development
 - Appropriate connectivity and accessibility – within SI and to EU infrastructure networks
 - Landscape identity and environmental sustainability
- Detailed guidelines for spatial development at regional and local levels
- Implementation measures



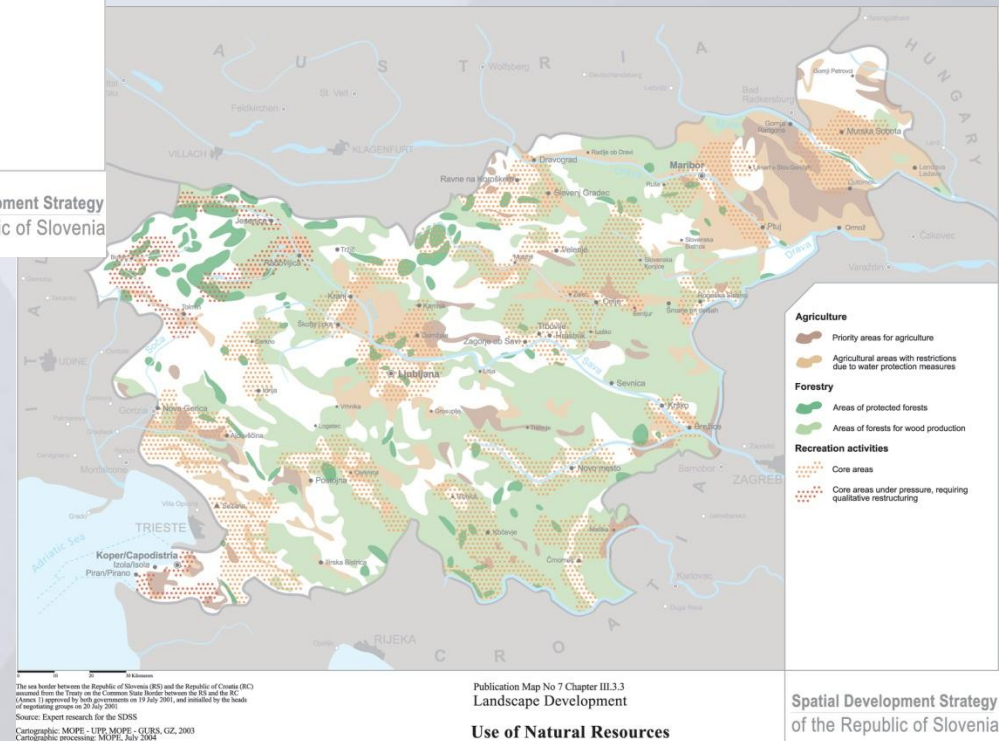


SSDS

Landscape Identity on the basis of cultural and symbolic aspect and natural quality



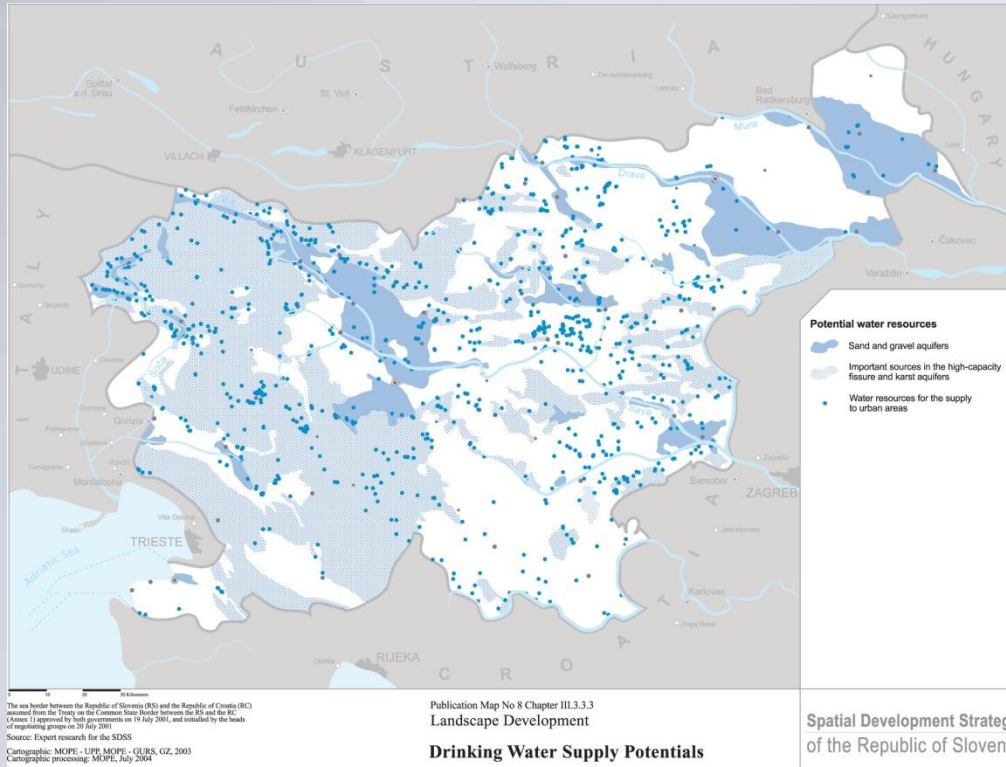
Use of natural resources: agricultural land, forests, recreation



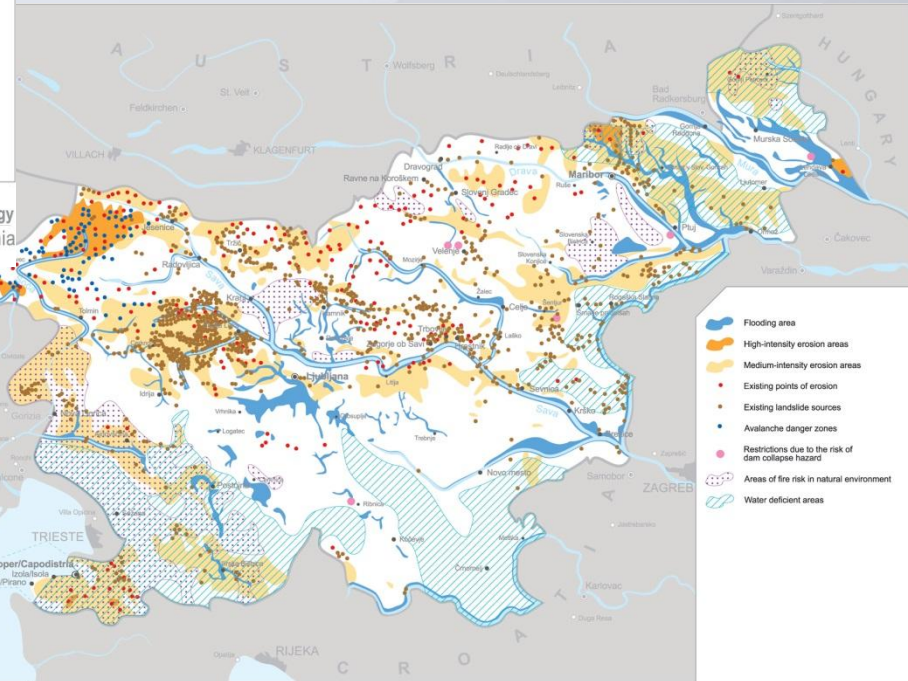


SSDS

Potential water resources



Spatial Development Strategy
of the Republic of Slovenia

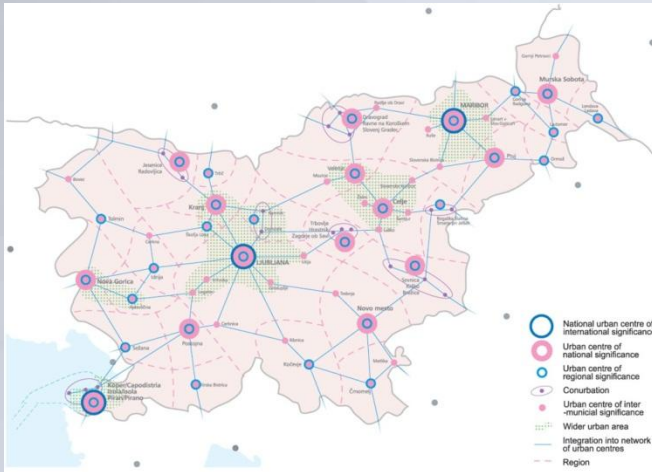


Spatial Development Strategy
of the Republic of Slovenia

Spatial restrictions for development

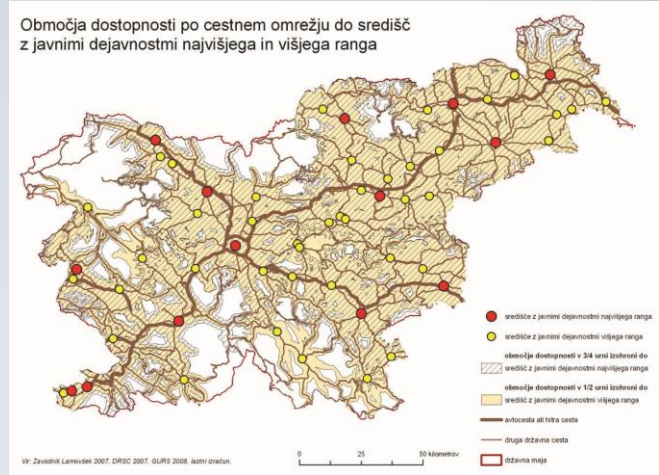


Between desired and current state

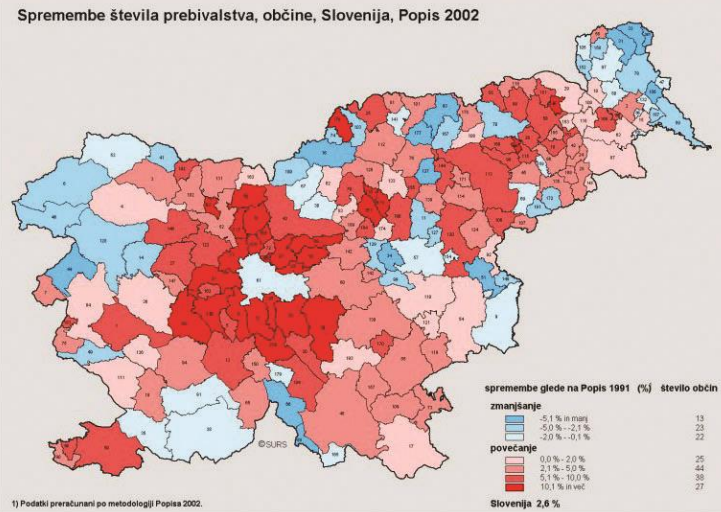


Map No 4 POLYCENTRIC URBAN SYSTEM AND DEVELOPMENT OF WIDER URBAN AREAS

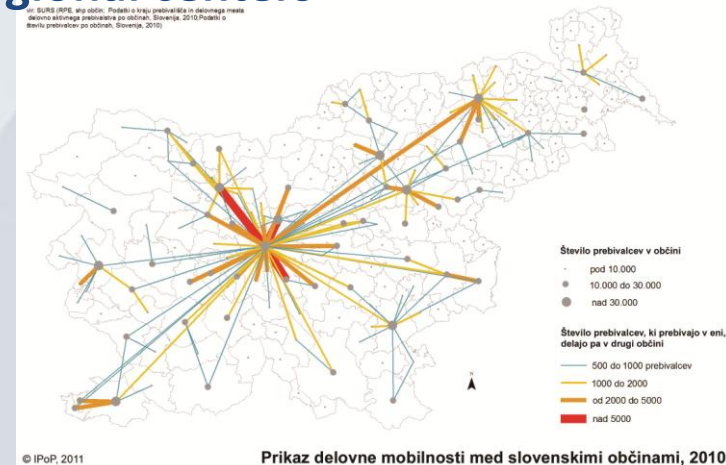
Policy aim:
Polycentric urban system (2004) – balanced territorial development



Accessibility by car to regional centers



Increase of the inhabitants around bigger cities and along the highway cross

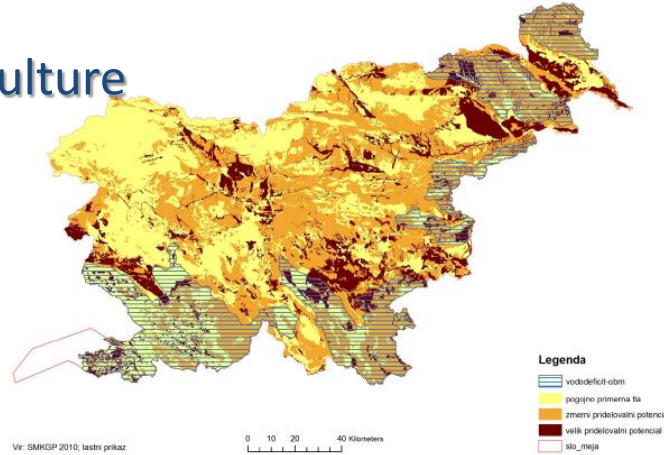


Daily migration patterns



Competitiveness in space

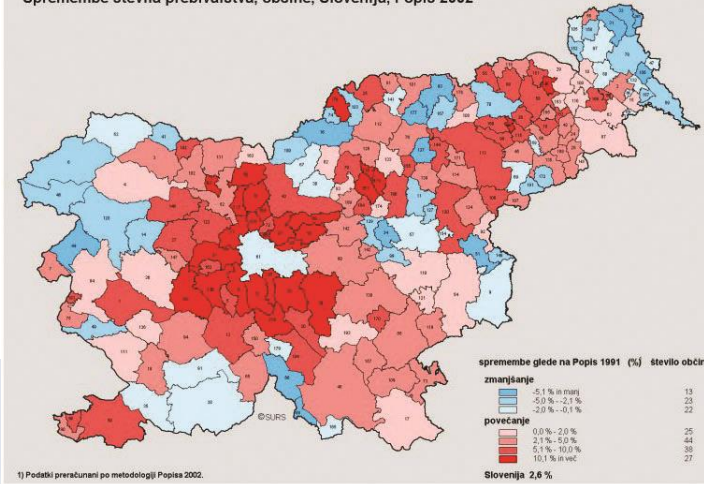
Between:
Potential for agriculture
and settlement



Slika 61: Pridelovalni potencial za kmetijstvo. Vir: MKGP, lasten prikaz.

Change of population
in municipalities

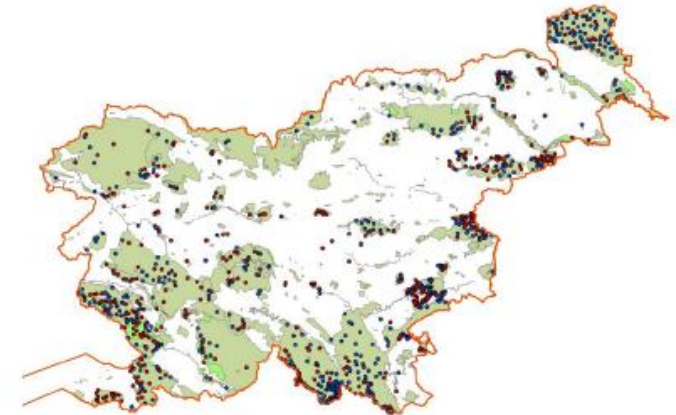
Spremembe števila prebivalstva, občine, Slovenija, Popis 2002



Overgrowing of agriculture land (forestation)



Slika 62: Prostorska razporeditev kmetijskih zemljišč v zaraščanju in kmetijskih zemljišč poraslih z gozdom (obseg površin je v prikazu pretiran).



Slika 60: Naselja v območju Nature 2000. Vir: portal ARSO, lastni prikaz.

Biodiversity conservation and economic development (settlements in Nature 2000 areas)



Addressing challenges through SDSS

Foreseen revision of the SDSS

- The aim: between long term spatial vision and short- to mid-term implementation framework (action plan /program)
- Integration of different sectoral fields → synergies in the territory
- Include quantified objectives and monitoring the implementation (realisation of targets)
- Build on functional relations in the territory → functional (urban) areas and connections (green infrastructure)
- Promote territorial governance



Municipal Spatial Plan (MSP)

- account the guidelines from national spatial planning documents,
- account the development needs of a municipality and protection requirements,
- determines the objectives and references of spatial development of a municipality,
- plans spatial arrangements of local importance,
- determines the conditions for the placement of building into space



Green Areas in MSP

Strategic part of MSP provides guidelines for:

- development of human settlement and comprehensive renewal,
- development in the landscape,
- determining land use and spatial implementation conditions and concept of public infrastructure of local importance.

Operational part of MSP

- Land use (scale 1:5000)
- Spatial implementation conditions
- Areas where municipal detailed spatial plan will be drafted.



Land use of MSP/Urban Plan

- Land use for the areas of individual towns or settlements in
- MSP is determined on the basis of the Urban Plan

Urban Plan determines:

- Areas of comprehensive renewal of settlements,
- Areas of public use and other forms of public assets,
- Green areas of a settlement,
- Basic structures of a settlement with elements of urban and architectural design,
- Traffic planning, areas for parking,
- Commercial public infrastructure of a settlement.



Urban Plan

Conceptual part:

- Green system concept with connections to other structures in the city
- Concept of traffic and public transport, of urban and architectural design, environmental protection, energy concept

Detailed part:

- areas of urban revitalization, inner and new areas for urban development
- green system areas
- green spaces, public spaces
- detailed land use
- elements of urban and architectural design
- transport arrangements
- public infrastructure



Thank you

**Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
Directorate for Spatial Planning, Construction and
Housing**

blanka.bartol@gov.si