

Spatial planning

(Saša Piano, diploma degree in landscape architecture)

Subject code: PN

Academic year: 2.

Lectures (number of lessons): 30

Seminar work (number of lessons): 20

ECTS: 5

Aims of the subject:

The aim of the study subject is to get students acquainted with the basic terminology in spatial planning, legislation and various levels of planning (within a municipality, a region, a country) enlightening the importance of spatial planning in terms of a particular place, and the importance of a dependent relationship between spatial planning and environmental protection in order to ensure sustainable development, by intertwining the procedures of spatial planning with the ones of environmental protection reflected in all stages of spatial planning (f.e. when adopting spatial plans, obtaining permits necessary for interventions into a particular environment), with the meaning of formal and informal ways to include public in spatial planning procedures. The purpose of the subject is also, by including topical occurrences at home and abroad, to illuminate the issues of spatial planning and environmental protection, and to encourage students to monitor such occurrences or events, to observe the environment and space around us and to understand the visible (to look, see, perceive and identify), and consequently to make the students qualified for their active involvement in spatial and environmental procedures in the role of a professional / a graduate of the EPC as well as in the role of a citizen.

Subject content:

- What is spatial planning, fundamental concepts in the field of spatial planning, agents (individuals) involved in spatial planning, reasons for spatial planning;
- Relationship space / environment – society / a human – economy / economics;
- What is space and what is environment;
- Relationships (and contrasts) between environmental protection and spatial planning (environment: space, interventions into space and their effects on the environment, sustainable development, etc.);
- Qualities (advantages) and drawbacks of the Slovenian space (landscape, settlements, significance of towns / cities, the importance of a countryside, primary activities, other activities, spatial and environmental issues in a particular space, etc.)
- Spatial planning - theory (its history, importance, concepts like integrated spatial planning, security planning, urban planning, project designs, etc.);
- The legal framework of spatial planning - current Slovenian practice (the history of spatial legislation in Slovenia, current spatial legislation, spatial documentation currently in force, etc.);
- Spatial planning as a team work;

- From a spatial plan to a useful permit (procedures for adopting spatial acts, the relationship between spatial planning and obtaining permits in administrative proceedings, the relationship between the permits allowing interventions in a particular space and the permits allowing interventions in an environment, etc.).

Teaching methods:

lectures, seminar work, seminar paper and its defence

Study obligations:

completed seminar work, production of a seminar paper and its successful defence in form of a simulated public debate, a written or oral exam

Literature:

- Topical spatial and environmental legislation / selection for each academic year.
- Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia.
- Strategy of Slovenian Spatial Development. 2004. Published in the Official Journal of the RS, No. 76/ 2004.
- Simoneti, M., Zavodnik Lamovšek, A. 2010. Prostor za vsakdanjo rabo. (*Space for Everyday Use.*) MOP, Ljubljana.
- Forman, T.T.R., Gordon, M.; Landscape Ecology / selected chapters.
- Additional selection of literature for each academic year.