

UČNI NAČRT PREDMETA / COURSE SYLLABUS

Predmet:	Sistem prostorskega planiranja
Course title:	Spatial Planning System

Študijski program in stopnja Study programme and level	Študijska smer Study field	Letnik Academic year	Semester Semester
Pravo in management nepremičnin - 2. stopnja		1	1
Law and Management of Real Estate – 2 nd degree		1	1

Vrsta predmeta / Course type obvezni / mandatory

Univerzitetna koda predmeta / University course code:

Predavanja Lectures	Seminar Seminar	Sem. vaje Tutorial	Lab. vaje Laboratory work	Teren. vaje Field work	Samost. delo Individ. work	ECTS
40	0	0	0	0	160	8

Nosilec predmeta / Lecturer: Izr. prof. dr. Kaliopa Dimitrovska Andrews/ Assoc. Prof. Kaliopa Dimitrovska Andrews, PhD

Jeziki / Languages: Predavanja / Lectures: Slovenski jezik /Slovenian
Vaje / Tutorial:

Pogoji za vključitev v delo oz. za opravljanje študijskih obveznosti:

Vpis v 1. letnik študija.

Vsaj 80% prisotnost na predavanjih.

Prerequisites:

Enrollment in the 1st year of study.

At least 80% attendance at lectures.

Vsebina:

Sistem prostorskega planiranja obravnava naslednja področja:

- Teoretični okvir prostorskega planiranja.
- Prostorsko planiranje v Sloveniji.
- Evropski kontekst prostorskega planiranja.
- Regionalno planiranje.
- Lokalni kontekst prostorskega planiranja.
- Metodologija prostorskega planiranja in urbanističnega načrtovanja.

Predmet je koncipiran v treh tematskih sklopih.

Prvi tematski sklop 'Teme in vrednote

Content (Syllabus outline):

The Spatial Planning System addresses the following areas:

- Theoretical framework for spatial planning.
- Spatial planning in Slovenia.
- European context of spatial planning.
- Regional planning.
- Local context of spatial planning.
- Spatial and urban planning methodology.

The course is conceived in three thematic sections.

The first thematic section 'Themes and values of

sodobnega prostorskega planiranja' obravnava terminologijo, zasnovo mesta in sodobne procese urbanizacije predvsem trende, probleme in možne prostorske rešitve za center mesta, kompaktno mesto in mestne funkcionalne regije.

Drugi tematski sklop 'Zgodovina planiranja in sodobna praksa' seznanja študente s razvojem planiranja od antike do 20. stoletja, ter bolj poglobljeno obravnava teorijo in prakso sodobnega planiranja. Predvsem pozorno obravnava paradigme moderne, postmoderne in trajnostnega razvoja, ter njihovo udejanjene pri planiranju in oblikovanju mesta. Udejanjenje teoretičnih izhodišč v praksi in oblikovanje fizične strukture mest / nepremičnin je nazorno predstavljeno na primerov dobre mednarodne prakse. V tem sklopu so predstavljene tudi listine EU, ki vplivajo na pripravo prostorske zakonodaje in posledično prostorske politike države članic.

Tretji tematski sklop 'Zakonodajni okvir prostorskega planiranja v Republiki Sloveniji obravnava prostorsko zakonodajo, prostorske dokumente na strateški in izvedbeni ravni ter posel planiranja s vidika razvoja nepremičnin. Predvsem poglobljeno obravnava kvantitativne in kvalitativne kriterije ter na primerih dobre planerske prakse nazorno predstavi njihovo uporabo v smislu zagotavljanja bolj kvalitetnega bivalnega okolja.

modern spatial planning' deals with terminology, city design and modern urbanization processes, especially trends, problems and possible spatial solutions for the city center, compact city and urban functional region.

The second thematic section 'History of Planning and Modern Practice' acquaints students with the development of planning from antique time to the 20th century, and deals in more depth with the theory and practice of modern planning. Above all, it pays close attention to the paradigms of modern, postmodern and sustainable development, and their implementation in town planning and design. Implementation of theoretical principles in practice and the design of the town's physical structure / real estate is clearly presented on examples of best international practices. In this context, EU documents influencing the preparation of spatial legislation and consequently the spatial policy of the Member States are also presented.

The third thematic section 'Legislative framework of spatial planning in the Republic of Slovenia deals with spatial legislation, spatial documents at the strategic and implementation level and the planning process important for real estate development. Above all, it deals in depth with quantitative and qualitative criteria. In examples of good planning practice, it clearly presents their use in terms of providing a better quality living environment.

Temeljna literatura in viri / Readings:

Obvezna:

1. Dimitrovska Andrews, K. (2024). Sistem prostorskega planiranja, skripta. Nova Gorica: Nova univerza, Evropska pravna fakulteta.
2. Dimitrovska Andrews, K., et al. (2024). Ljubljana – European Green Capital 2016: From Strategic Spatial Planning to Governance. Sustainability, vol. 16, is. 8, str. 1-25
3. Dimitrovska Andrews, K. (2011). Orodja za usmerjanje in nadzor urbanih oblik. Ljubljana: Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije.
4. Frey, H. (1999). Designing the city, Towards a more sustainable urban form. London: E & FN Spon.
5. Trancik, R. (1986). Finding Lost Space, Theories of Urban Design. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Priporočena literatura:

1. Allmendiger, Philip (2001) Planning in postmodern times, Routledge, London
2. Lehman, S. (2010). The principles of green urbanism: Transforming the city for sustainability. London: Earthscan
3. Košir, Fedja (1993). Zamisel mesta. Ljubljana: Slovenska matica
4. Pogačnik, A. (2000). Urejanje prostora za tretje tisočletje. Ljubljana: Študentska založba
5. Rogers, R. (1997). Cities for a small planet. London: Faber and Faber

Drugi viri:

1. Slovenska zakonodaja s področja prostorskega planiranja.
2. Evropske prostorske razvojne perspektive (ESDP) 1999.
3. Vodilna načela za trajnostni prostorski razvoj evropske celine. (2000). Hannover: CEMAT
4. Ljubljanska deklaracija o prostorski razsežnosti vzdržnega razvoja (2003). Ljubljana: CEMAT
5. Bristolska listina o trajnostnih skupnostih v Evropi. (2005). Bristol: CEMAT
6. Leipziška listina o trajnostnih evropskih mestih (2007). Leipzig: CEMAT
7. The Urban Aenda for EU (2016). Brussels: European Commision

Natančnejša literatura s primeri dobre strokovne in raziskovalne prakse je navedena v posameznih tematskih sklopih predavanj.

Cilji in kompetence:

Cilj predmeta je razviti zavedanje o pomembnosti prostorskega planiranja kot vede o družbenem, pravnem, ekonomskem in tehničnem delovanju. Dejstvo je, da se večina razvojnih namer s prostorsko razsežnostjo prav v prostoru fizično udejanja. Načrtovanje in urejanje prostora je praviloma dolgoročno, kontinuirano in sočasna dejavnost deležnikov in splošne javnosti, katere namen je, ne glede na vrsto delovanja, tj. ohranjanje, prenovo ali novogradnjo, spreminjanje urbanega prostora v smislu zagotavljanja trajnosti in izboljšanja kakovosti bivalnega okolja.

Kandidatom se omogoči pridobiti in razviti znanje in usposobljenost, ki po vsebini in zahtevnosti ustrezajo splošnim kompetencam:

- sposobnost inovativnosti, kreativnosti, sposobnost analize, sinteze in predvidevanja rešitev ter posledic,
- sposobnost rešavanja konkretnih problemov v praksi,
- učinkovito usno in pisno komuniciranje,
- sposobnost samostojnega in teamskega dela.

Študenti bodo pridobili naslednje predmetno specifične kompetence:

- poznavanje in razumevanje pojmov, načel in meril s področja prostorskega planiranja in urbanističnega načrtovanja ter razumevanje procesov planiranja in prostorsko zakonodajo

Objectives and competences:

The main aim of this subject is to give an overview of the importance of spatial planning as a discipline that deals with social, legal, economic and technical aspects of civic development. Most of the development projects have their physical / spatial connotation. Spatial and urban planning are long-term activities, which bring together stakeholders and general public to make decisions for the protection, development and renewal of the urban environment with the aim of achieving sustainability and improvement of the quality of the living environment.

Candidates are enabled to acquire and develop knowledge and skills that, in terms of content and complexity, fully or partially correspond to general competencies:

- ability to innovate, creativity, ability to analyze, synthesize and predict solutions and consequences,
- ability to solve concrete problems in practice,
- effective oral and written communication,
- ability to work independently and in teams.

Students will gain the following subjects' specific competences:

- knowledge and understanding of fundamental concepts, principles and rules in the field of spatial and urban planning, but also understanding of planning processes and spatial legislation,

- obvladovanje raziskovalnih metod in procesov s področja prostorskega planiranja in urbanističnega nartovanja ter razvoj kritične in samokritične presoje na področju urbanizma in nepremičninskega managementa,

- sposobnost kritične strokovne razprave in analize o temeljnih pojmi, načelih in meril urbanističnega načrtovanja in oblikovanja,
- razvoj sposobnosti kritično analizirati prostorsko dokumentacijo in zakonodajo urejanja prostora.

- mastering research methods and processes in the field of spatial and urban planning, and development of critical and self-critical assessment in the field of urbanism and real estate management,

- ability to critically discuss and analyse expertly the fundamental concepts, principles and criteria of spatial planning and urban design;
- developing the ability to critically analyse spatial planning documents and spatial management acts.

Predvideni študijski rezultati:

- Poznavanje in razumevanje večplastnosti prostorskega planiranja in procesov urbanizacije;
- Seznanitev s sodobnimi metodami strateškega/dolgoročnega planiranja in prostorske/urbanistične regulacije na različnih nivojih prostorske organiziranosti: EU, državna, regionalna in lokalna raven;
- Sposobnost uporabe teh znanj v praksi pri komuniciranju s strokovnjaki iz različnih nepremičninskih področij in pri usmerjanju in zagotavljanju legitimnosti razvojnih namer.
- Študenti pridobijo sposobnost razumevanja prostorskih in urbanističnih principov nepremičninskega okolja in interdisciplinarnega razmišljanja v primeru investicijskega načrtovanja.

Intended learning outcomes:

- An understanding and knowledge of the spatial planning and urbanisation processes;
- Acquaintance with current methods of both, strategic/long-term planning and spatial/urban regulation in the different levels of spatial organisation: EU, national, regional and local level;
- To acquire capacity to use these tools in communication with experts from different areas of real estate expertise and also in guiding and ensuring legitimacy of development actions.
- Students acquire the ability to understand the spatial and urban principles of the real estate environment and interdisciplinary thinking in the case of investment planning.

Metode poučevanja in učenja:

Oblike dela:

- Frontalna oblika poučevanja
- Delo v manjših skupinah oz. v dvojicah
- Samostojno delo študentov
- e-učenje
- Kombiniran način študija
- drugo (vpišite) _____

Metode (načini) dela:

- Razlaga
- Razgovor/ diskusija/debata
- Delo z besedilom
- Proučevanje primera
- Igra vlog

Learning and teaching methods:

Types of learning/teaching:

- Frontal teaching
- Work in smaller groups or pair work
- Independent students work
- e-learning
- Combined study mode
- other _____

Teaching methods:

- Explanation
- Conversation/discussion/debate
- Work with texts
- Case studies
- Role-play

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Druge vrste nastopov študentov	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Different presentation
<input type="checkbox"/> Reševanje nalog	<input type="checkbox"/> Solving exercises
<input type="checkbox"/> Študijski obiski podjetij ipd.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Field work (e.g. company visits)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vključevanje gostov iz prakse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inviting guests from companies
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Udeležba na okrogli mizi, na konferenci	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attending round table and conference

Načini ocenjevanja:	Delež (v %) / Weight (in %)	Assessment:
- Seminarska naloga - Pisni izpit ocenjevalna lestvica: 6-10 pozitivno, 1-5 negativno	40% 60%	- coursework - written examination grading scale: pos. (6–10), neg. (1–5)

Reference nosilca / Lecturer's references:

1. Dimitrovska Andrews, K., at al. (2024). Ljubljana - European Green Capital 2016: From Strategic Spatial Planning to Governance. Sustainability, vol. 16, iss. 8, str. 1-25.
2. Dimitrovska Andrews, K. (2020). Podoba mesta skozi čas in perspective. Urbani izziv, strokovna izdaja, št. 11, str. 28-35.
3. Dimitrovska Andrews, K. (2011) Orodja za usmerjanje in nadzor urbanih oblik (Guidelines and Control Frameworks for Urban Structures), Ljubljana: Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije (Zbirka Urbani izziv: publikacije).
4. Dimitrovska Andrews, K., Mihelič, B., Stanič, I. (2007). The post-socialist urban restructuring of Ljubljana: strengthening identity. V: The post-socialist city: urban form and space transformations in Central and Eastern Europe after socialism / Stanilov, K. (ur.). Dordrecht: Springer, str. 427-445.
5. Dimitrovska Andrews, K. (2006). Sustainable spatial development in Slovenija : between global trends and local urban problems. V: Spatial planning and urban development in the new EU member states: from adjustment to reinvention / Altrock, U, (ur.), (Urban and regional planning and development series). Aldershot, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate, str. 59-76.
6. Sendi, R., Dimitrovska Andrews, K., Čerňič Mali, B. (2005). Slovenia. V: Urban issues and urban policies in the new EU countries / Kempen, R., Vermeulen, M., BAAN, A. (ur.). Aldershot, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate, str. 109-130.
7. Dimitrovska Andrews, K. (2005). Mastering the post-socialist city: impacts on planning and the built environment. V: Transformation of cities in Central and Eastern Europe: towards globalization / Hamilton, F. E. I., Dimitrovska Andrews, K., (ur.), Pichler-Milanović, N. (ur.). Tokyo: United Nations University Press, str. 153-186.
8. Dimitrovska Andrews, K. (2002). Planning in flux: changes in the spatial structure of Central and Eastern European cities: the case of Ljubljana, Informationen zur Raumentwicklung, No. 11/12.