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Pavle Mihevc

Podeželje v naši prostorski stvarnosti

Sestavek opozarja na spoznanje, da je potrebno o razvoju in urejanju podeželja spregovoriti tudi v okviru razvojne strategije Slovenije, ki jo šele iščemo. Potrebno je poiskati lasten odgovor na vprašanje, kaj je resnično naša, za naš čas sprejemljiva grajena dediščina podeželja in kaj funkcija. Izpostavljena je teza, da mora nadaljnji obstoj in razvoj temeljiti na dograjevanju obstoječega, ob nespornem iskanju tudi nove vsebine in oblike. Zapisana je tudi misel, da mora podeželje v okvirih integralnega prostorskega planiranja dobiti pomembnejšo vlogo še posebno s predstavitvijo njegovih posebnosti.

Marjan Ravbar

Suburbanizacija

Suburbanizacijo avtor pojmuje kot proces populacijske dekoncentracije, pa tudi kot družbenogospodarski proces obsežnih socialnih razsežnosti. Na primeru Slovenije pojasni kako suburbanizacija vpliva na prostorsko preobrazbo obmestij slovenskih mest in tudi spremenjenih navadah prizadetih prebivalcev. Ob prikazu razporeditve delovnih mest, selitvenih gibanj ter dnevnih migracij opozarja na težnje po zmanjšanju gostote v mestih. Po prikazu motivacijskih elementov suburbanizacije opredeljuje tipe suburbanizacije in oblike območij le-teh. Obstoj procesa suburbanizacije pa zahteva resno obravnavo prav zaradi pogojev, ki jih postavlja pri nadaljnjem planiranju tako mestnega kot ruralnega prostora.

Vlado Drozg

Razvijanje in ohranjanje podeželskih naselij

Vsako načrtovanje je v bistvu uresničevanje ideje, ki ima svoj izvor v preteklosti, kontinuiteta v urejanju podeželskih naselij, pojem blizu tej misli, pa je predmet tega zapisa. V besedilu so odprta vprašanja v zvezi z: razvijanjem kontinuitete, opredelitve pomena kontinuitete pri oblikovanju naselij in izraznosti kontinuitete.

Ljubo Lah

Nekateri aktualni sklopi vprašanj pri uvajanju prenove podeželja

Avtor opozarja na nekatera nerešena vprašanja pri uvajanju celovitega načrtovanja in urejanja podeželja. Začenja z problemom prepoznavanja dejanskih razmer na podeželju in uporabe objektivnih podatkov. Nadaljuje z vprašanji opredelitve razlogov za prenovo stavbne dediščine v urejanju podeželja, vprašanji pogojev za uspešnost pri tovrstni prenovi in identifikacijo pomembnih izvorov problemov. Po načelnih opredelitvah problema izpostavlja temeljne pogoje za uveljavitev procesa

prenove podeželja in pomena organiziranosti arhitekturne stroke kot infrastrukturne, strokovne podpore pri teh prizadevanjih. Besedilo zaključuje razmišljanja o prenosu tujih izkušenj pri prenovi podeželja v naš prostor.

Milena Hazler Papič

Vloga tipologije v oblikovanju ruralnih naselij

Avtorica članka najprej opredeli pojem podeželje in najbolj izrazita spreminjanja, katerim smo priča. Splošna razmišljanja zaključuje z ugotovitvijo, da ne glede na vse, podeželje še vedno ponuja vizijo kvalitetnega življenjskega prostora. V nadaljevanju pojasni, kaj je predmet načrtovanja podeželja in kakšna je ustrezna lestvica vrednot. Prostor podeželja obravnava kot zgodovinsko in prostorsko strukturiran, z bogato naselbinsko in kulturno dediščino, pri načrtovanju katerega, kot analitsko orodje služi tipološka opredelitev. Zaključuje z opisom različnih tipologij.

Maja Črepinšek

Varovanje in prenova podeželja v okviru zavodov za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine

Članek orisuje razvoj zanimanja za prostor in še posebej ruralni prostor v okviru spomeniškovarstvene stroke ter razčlenjuje razloge za zaostajanje nalog na področju prostora v okviru teh služb. Spomeniškovarstvene službe se za enkrat še ne vključujejo v preoblikovanje razvojne strategije (po vzoru evropske strategije "smiselnega razvoja") tako kot druge stroke, ki gospodarijo s prostorom. Toda v prihodnje bo tudi spomeniškovarstveno stroko zajel val sprememb. Zato bi bilo smiselno, da bi matična služba spomeniškovarstvenih služb v sodelovanju s sorodnimi institucijami (fakultetami in inštituti) pospešeno pripravila nove metode in postopke dela, ki bi nadomestili sedanje manj uspešne. Ker bo usklajeno delovanje potrebno predvsem na področju varovanja in prenove celotnega prostora, bi bilo smiselno organizirati usposabljanje za urbanistično-konzervatorsko delo na regionalni ravni.

Ana Barbič

Socialna tipologija (kmečkih) gospodinjstev kot sestavina strokovnih osnov prostorskega in gospodarskega načrtovanja razvoja podeželja

Novi pogledi na načrtovanje podeželja poudarjajo celovit, interdisciplinaren načrtovalski, projektni pristop. Projektni pristop je bil v Sloveniji prvič preizkušan v 80. letih, v korak z razvito Evropo. Specifičnost urejanja podeželja se gradi na procesih kot so: deagrarizacije in heterogenizacije, merilo in konkretna identifikacija izvajalcev. Raziskava izhaja iz obravnave osnovne enote, ki je družina/gospodinjstvo, prostor raziskave pa je 16 naselij v

Triglavskem narodnem parku. Naselje, gospodinjstvo, kmečko gospodarstvo, člani jedra družine in posamezniki so osnovni indikatorji perspektivnosti (vitalnosti) konkretnega gospodinjstva. Obsežno so predstavljeni rezultati analize. Predstavljena metodologija pa lahko postane način pridobivanja socioloških informacij kot sestavine strokovnih osnov gospodarskega in prostorskega načrtovanja v konkretnih razvojnih projektih.

Marko Koščak

Turizem na podeželju - krepitev podeželske ekonomije

Ko govorimo o razvoju podeželja in možnostih za ta razvoj, ne moremo mimo turizma, ki kot sektor ekonomije v nacionalnem smislu pri nas prav gotovo še ni izkoristil vseh možnosti za razvoj. V naslednjem prispevku želimo razčleniti nekaj dejstev, ki so pripomogli k razvoju ruralnega turizma v Evropi ter hkrati opozoriti na te možnosti tudi pri nas. Predvsem pa želimo opozoriti na to, da moramo temu sektorju, torej turizmu na podeželju posvetiti predvsem več organizirane pomoči.

Jani Zore

Sanacija podeželja z upoštevanjem minimalnih standardov komunalne oskrbe

Policentrična zasnova naselbinskega modela Slovenije in uravnotežen prostorski razvoj na celotnem območju Slovenije, so stalnici v politiki prostorskega razvoja. Predpogoj za oboje pa je v zagotovitvi temeljnih materialnih pogojev življenja v vseh naseljih, kamor sodi tudi minimalni standard komunalne oskrbe. Čedalje manjše razlike v življenjskih navadah meščanov in podeželanov terjajo podobno reševanje te problematike. V članku so opredeljeni: (minimalni) standardi komunalne opremljenosti, vrednotenje le-teh in ustrezna sanacija podeželskih naselij ter merila za določanje prednosti pri sanaciji glede na različne dejavnike. Metoda je prikazana na primeru ljubljanskih primestnih naselij.

Detlev Simons

Das Ortliche Entwicklungskonzept in der Dorfentwicklungsplanung

Članek predstavlja pristop k načrtovanju vasi, ki ga je v zadnjih 15 letih razvil Oddelek za načrtovanje podeželskih naselij Univerze v Stuttgartu. Koncept razvoja naselja je neformalna načrtovalska raven, ki leži med planersko in izvajalsko ravni, zajema pa vse potrebe prebivalstva vasi in celotno vaško zemljišče. Pristop daje posebno težo prepoznavanju problemov in ukrepov za njihovo razrešitev. V zaključku je predstavljen konkreten primer, ki s pomočjo preglednice sooča cilje in ukrepe ter njihove prednosti in slabosti

Pavle Mihevc

The Countryside in our Spatial Reality

The emphasis in this article is that rural development should be dealt with in the framework of an overall development strategy of Slovenia, which is as yet not defined. Answers should be found on how to deal with our rural heritage. Our thesis is that future rural development should be based on the present situation and implementation of new approaches in rural development promotion.

Rural areas should be given a more important role in planning, especially specific rural problems.

Marjan Ravbar

Suburbanization

Suburbanization is defined as a process of population deconcentration and as a social-economic process of majestic social proportions. Using Slovenia as an example, the author shows how suburbanization influences change in suburban regions of Slovene towns and the changing habits of their inhabitants. Trends for diminishing the population density of cities are shown through the distribution of labour, migrational patterns and patterns of daily migration. Motivation elements for suburbanization are followed by an account of types of suburbanization and their spatial patterns. The process demands serious debate because of the conditions it imposes on any further planning of urban or rural areas.

Vlado Drozg

Development and Conservation of rural settlements

Planning as such is in fact the realisation of ideas which have their origins in the past - the concept of continuity in management of rural areas, being the subject of this article. In the article questions are raised, such as: development of continuity, defining the idea of continuity in design of settlements and the expressiveness of continuity.

Ljubo Lah

Current Questions on the Introduction of Rural Renewal

The author points out certain unsolved problems of implementing comprehensive planning of rural areas. The first is the problem of recognising real conditions in the countryside and the use of objective data. The next is the definition of reasons for renewal of built rural heritage, conditions for success of such renewal and the identification of major sources of problems. These defined principles are followed by basic conditions for the recognition of the process of rural renewal and the necessity for the infrastructural and professional support from architects. Reflections on the introduction of

foreign models and experiences in Slovenia concerning rural renewal, conclude the article.

Milena Hazler Papič

The Role of Typology in the Design of Rural settlements

The author first defines the concept of countryside and points out the most evident changes taking place. These general considerations are concluded with a statement, that the countryside still offers a vision of high quality living conditions, which are followed by debate on the subject of rural planning and the appropriate scale of values. The countryside is dealt with as a historic and structured space with a rich cultural heritage. Typologic definitions are an analytical tool which must be used in the planning process. Descriptions of different typologies conclude the article.

Maja Črepinšek

Protection and Renewal of the Countryside in Agencies for Environmental and Cultural Heritage Protection

The article presents the development of interest for rural areas in the scope of the cultural heritage protection agencies and analyses the reasons for the present decline in their efficiency. At the moment, these agencies are not taking part in the restructuring of development strategies (following the European example of sustainable development), while others, which manage rural and urban areas are. Nevertheless it can be expected, that these agencies will in the future have to undergo a series of changes. These agencies should, together with complementary institutions begin preparing new methods and principles which could replace the present less successful ones. Since compatible actions will be necessary, especially in the protection and renewal of complex areas it would be best to organise these agencies for urban-conservational purposes on a regional level.

Ana Barbič

Social Typology of (rural) Households as an Element of Rural Spatial and Economic Development Planning

Contemporary views on the planning of rural areas emphasise the necessity of interdisciplinary, comprehensive, project oriented approaches. The project approach was tested in Slovenia in the eighties. The particularity of rural planning is based on processes such as: deagrarianization and heterogenization, scale and concrete identification of performers. The basis of the research is the definition of basic unit - the family/household, the area of research being 16 settlements in the Triglav national park. The settlement, the household, the rural

economy, core members of the family and individuals are the basic indicators of perspectiveness (vitality) of the particular household. Results of the analysis are profusely elaborated. The presented methodology could become the method for obtaining social information as an element of economic and spatial planning of rural areas in concrete development projects.

Marko Koščak

Countryside Tourism - Strengthening the Rural Economy

When speaking about countryside development and possibilities for this development, we cannot exclude tourism as a sector of economy. On the national level, most of the possibilities for the development of tourism haven't been, as yet, dealt with. The article presents facts which have helped in the promotion of rural tourism in Europe and which could be implemented in slovenia. The emphasis of the article is in the request for more organised assistance for development of tourism in the countryside.

Jani Zore

Minimal Standards of Communal Provision - an Element of Rural Improvement

Constants in the spatial policies of Slovenia are the polycentric settlements pattern and a balanced development on the whole territory. Sustaining both demands the provision of basic material conditions for living in all of the settlements. These include minimal standards of communal facilities. Diminishing differences in the lifestyle of urban and rural inhabitants demand similar regard. The article deals with minimal standards of communal provision, their evaluation and adequate sanction of rural settlements, as well as defining criteria for determining priorities for sanation. The method is illustrated by an example on suburban settlements near Ljubljana.

Detlev Simons

A Concept of development Planning for Rural Settlements

The article describes an approach to planning villages, devised by the Department for rural settlements of the Stuttgart University. The concept of development is in the informal planning level, which lies between the planning and the execution level. It includes the needs of the village population and all of the village land. The emphasis of the method is in the identification of problems and formulating methods for their solution. A table showing an example of possible confronting goals and measures as well as their advantages and weaknesses concludes the article.