

# Lecture : spatial planning for flood protection 01/12/2021

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contact : alma.zavodnik@fgg.uni-lj.si

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## Lecture : spatial planning for flood protection 01/12/2021

### Presentation

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- Seminar work

### Course

- General introduction

- The importance of spatial planning

- Context of spatial planning

- Social dynamics

- Involving users

- Natural resources

## Presentation

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### Goals of the course

- theoretical background of SP,
- practice of SP to manage the impact of floods on SP,
- understand the urban rules (plot, ownership), vertical structure of the organization,
- learn the methods through practical examples.

### Seminar work

It's an individual work. With a subjective point of view allowed (our opinion is asked)

Focus more on the practical experience. Showcase example and relate it to the article we collect in the bibliography.

Deadlines :

- topic selection : **9/12/2021** → 300 words to explain the choice
- first submission : **03/01/2022**
- review from the teacher: **11/01/2022**
- final submission : **18/01/2022**
- presentation : **20/01/2021**

2500 words, APA citation, 10 minutes presentation.

## Course

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# General introduction

**Spatial planning** determines the framework of conditions for the organization of space activities and the determination of a sustainable and rational land use, taking into account and coordinating various interests in space

Spatial planning is more strategic than urban planning (or called urban design) that is more oriented around regulation and tools (a more detailed level)

**Urban planning** sets out more detailed conditions and regulations of building, development, reconstruction, etc., in an urban area

## The importance of spatial planning

Area are not renewable, so problems arise about the function of the area (traffic congestions, extensive urban development).

There is a big distinction between the fact that these are local issues and the fact that few people living in these areas are involved in these issues. The goal of the spatial planning is also to emphasize the identity of an area.

The job of a spatial planner is to meet those requirements :

- environmental responsibility,
- social equity,
- economic viability.

## Context of spatial planning

Analysis of the area from different perspectives (landscapes, nature, streets, buildings, materials, ...) to get an overview of the current situation. It's the first step before making plans.

A timeline is also necessary to understand how it evolved during past time.

The opinion and feeling of the population is a key analysis because spatial planning is above all a project for the inhabitants. Every stakeholders in the area are involved.

The priorities :

- Strengthening the local community (equality, consultation and collaboration)
- Creating places of distinction (access, amenity, safety)
- Harnessing intrinsic site assets and resources (sustainability)
- Integrating with surroundings (flexibility and innovation)
- Ensuring feasibility (To ensure economic viability and deliverability, value management)
- Providing vision (A vision focusses community aspirations)

## Social dynamics

It's important to know the people and the activities in the area. To get those information we can develop encounters with the locals such as workshop etc..

The first point is to detect the problems of the area by making a diagnosis which synthesises all the perceptions of the stakeholders involved.

Every place is different and has its own identity and the spatial planner must not be jeopardised it. So we check :

- regional identity,
- connection with the surroundings,

- morphology,
- natural elements,
- socio-economic profile of the area.

## **Involving users**

There is an inter-disciplinary (urbanist, biologist, architect) approach to the analysis. Are also involved : users, municipalities politician, investors, etc.

We are building public places.

## **Natural ressources**