



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OKOLJE IN PROSTOR
DIREKTORAT ZA PROSTOR, GRADITEV IN STANOVANJA



Univerza v Ljubljani
Biotehniška fakulteta

Presoja prostorskih učinkov

NAJA MAROT

Univerza v Ljubljani, Biotehniška fakulteta

Rogaška Slatina, 30. november 2021

Kaj je presoja prostorskih učinkov?

PRESOJA UČINKOV NA PROSTOR = je metoda presoje, ki nam pomaga identificirati prostorske učinke na nacionalni, regionalni in lokalni ravni. Dodatno pokaže razliko v potencialnih učinkih na različnih območjih, kar predstavlja “prostorsko dimenzijo” predpisov v ocenjevanju.

Ang. Territorial Impact Assessment, krajše TIA.

Lahko izvedena vnaprej (ex-ante), vmes (ex-durante) ali po zaključku izvajanja (ex-post).

Kaj je prostorski učinek?

PROSTORSKI UČINEK = vsak učinek na rabo prostora, upravljanje z njim ali širše na gospodarstvo, družbo in okolje v izbrani prostorski enoti, ki je posledica izvajanja izbrane politike ali zakonodaje, sprejete na EU, državni ali drugi ravni.



Pristopi k presoji

Kvantitativni

- ESPON 2.1.1 (transport), 2004
- ESPON TIP-TAP (prostorski scenariji), 2010
- ESPON ARTS, 2011
- TIA, JV Evropa, 2018
- TIA, Češka, prispevek h koheziji, 2018

Kvalitativni

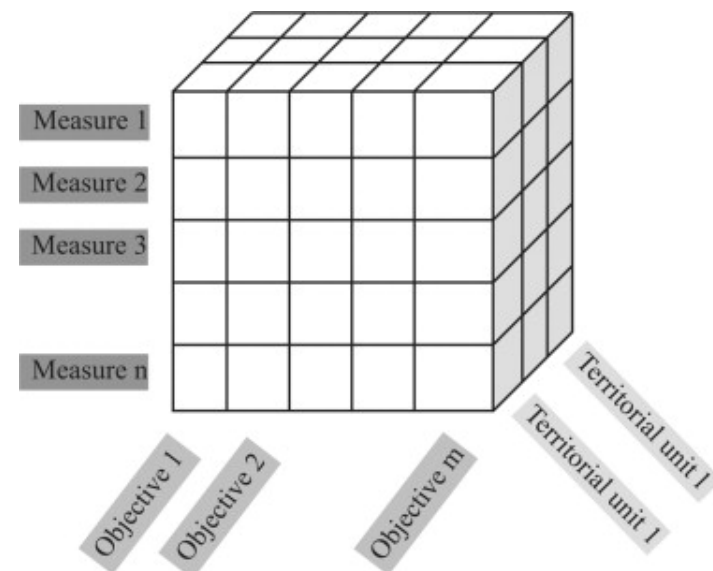
- Nizozemska TIA, 2009
- **ESPON EATIA, 2012**

Kvantitativni in kvalitativni

- ESPON 2.1.3 (SKP in podeželski razvoj), 2005
- ESPON 2.1.4 (energetika), 2005
- **CRP TIA, Slovenia (energetika), 2008**
- Ciljna TIA za vrednotenje CBC programa, 2016
- CBC TIA, 2019

TIA in Nacionalni energetska program

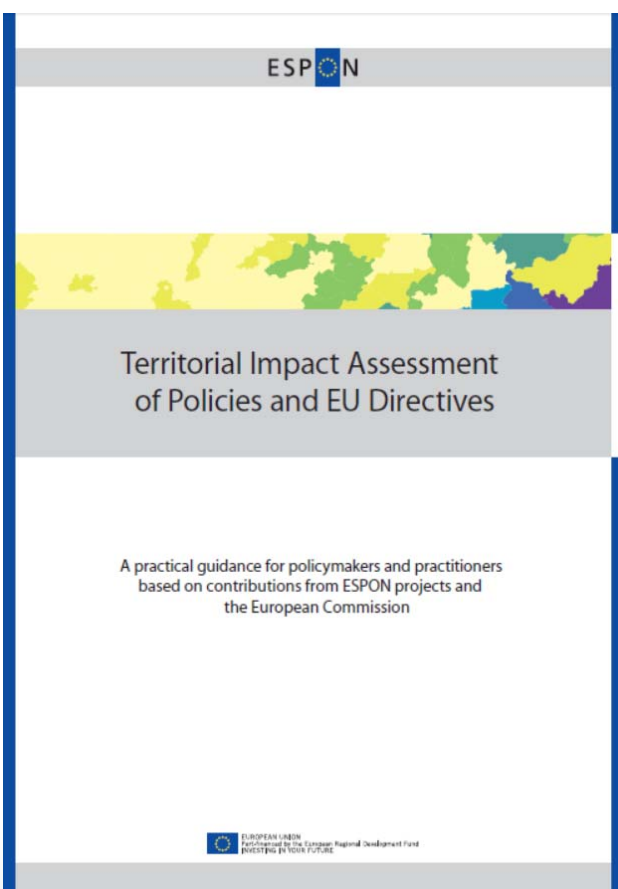
- 2006-2008: Urbanistični inštitut RS
- Ciljni raziskovalni projekt z namenom razviti spletno orodje za izvedbi TIE
- Bolj kvantitativni kot kvalitativni pristop
- Resolucija o nacionalnem energetskega programu (2004)
- Vključitev strokovnjakov
- Pregled in uokvirjenje (opis ciljev in ukrepov, regij, kazalnikov), matrično ocenjevanje, Delphi delavnica
- Prispevek k doseganju ciljev SPRS, 2004 (po posameznih regijah)



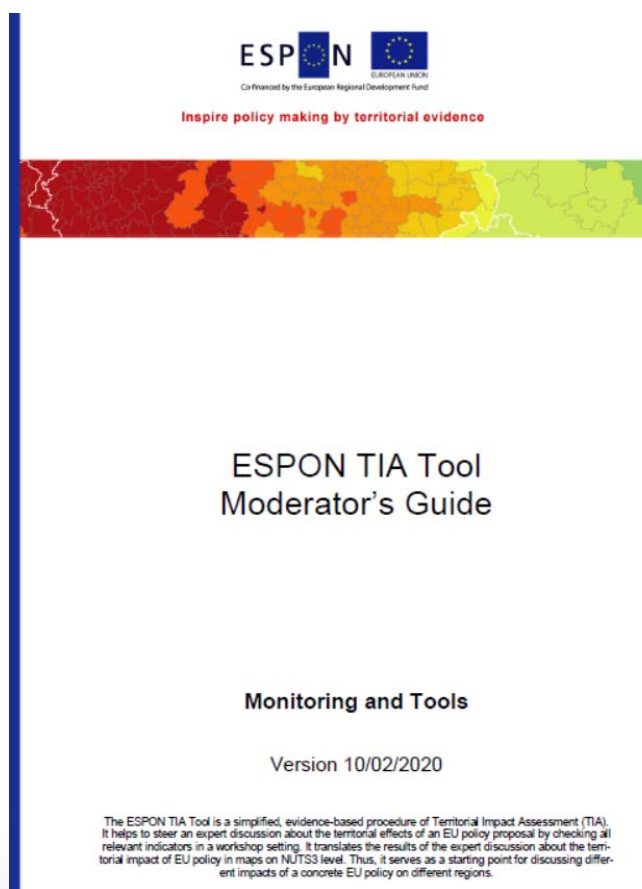
Golobič et al., 2011

[Povezava na spletni obrazec](#)
[Več o projektu](#)

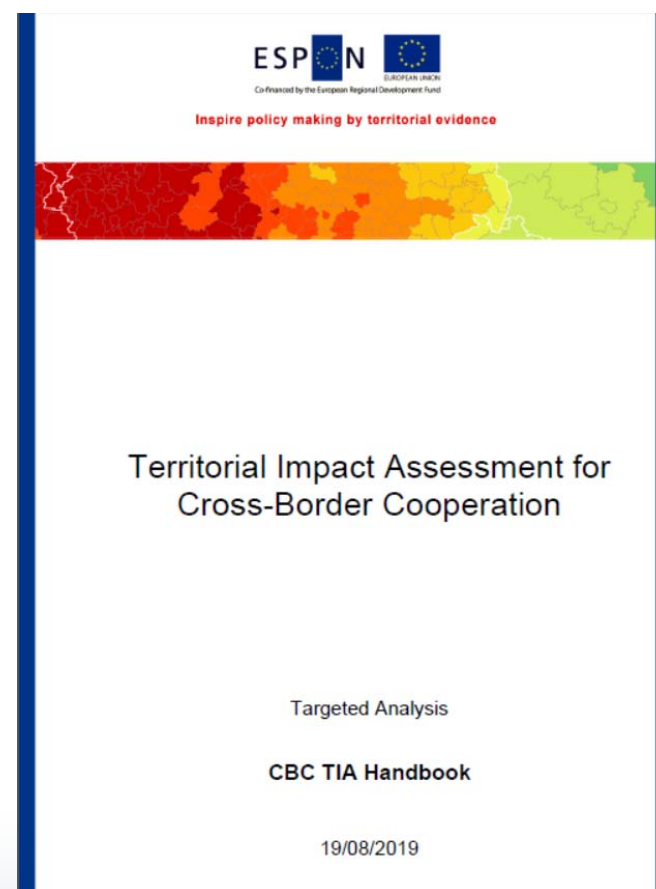
Kje lahko dobim informacije?



TIA of Policies and EU Directives, a practical guidance, [povezava](#)

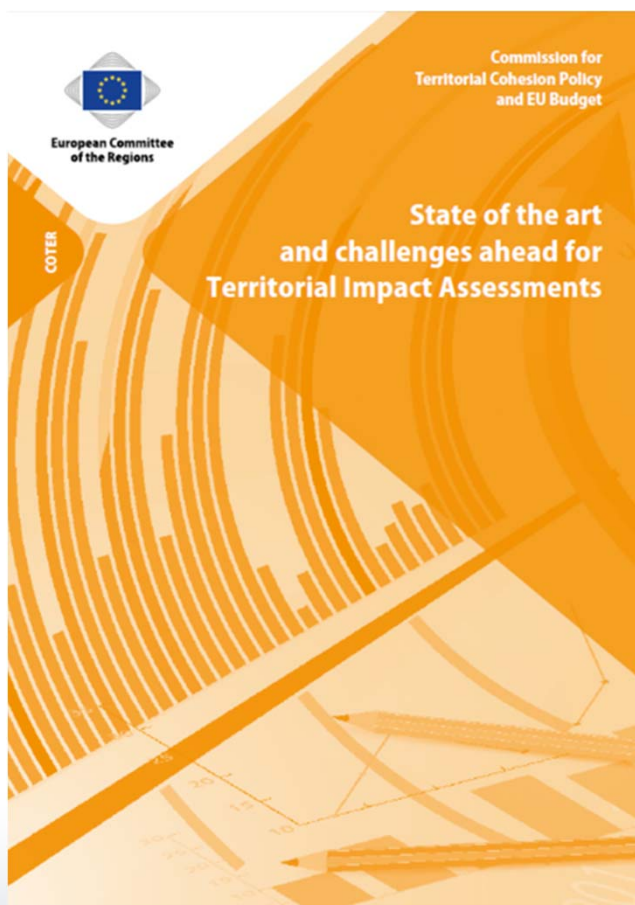


ESPON TIA TOOL, Moderator's guide, [povezava](#)

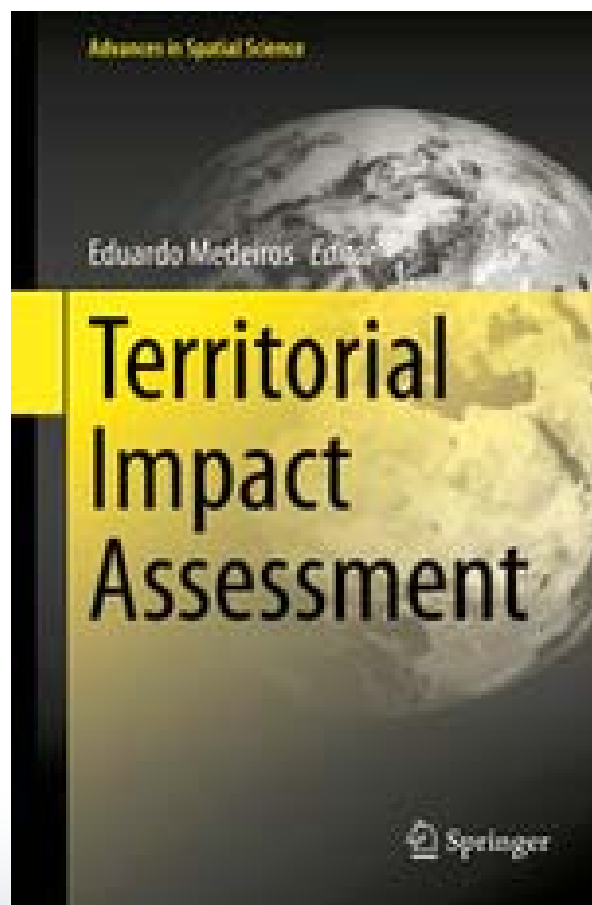


TIA CBC - Territorial Impact Assessment for Cross-Border Cooperation, [povezava](#)

Pregled pristopov k presoji



Obstoječe prakse, 2020, [povezava](#)



Medeiros, E., ur., Priročnik za presojo prostorskih učinkov, 2020, [povezava](#)

Zakaj današnja delavnica?

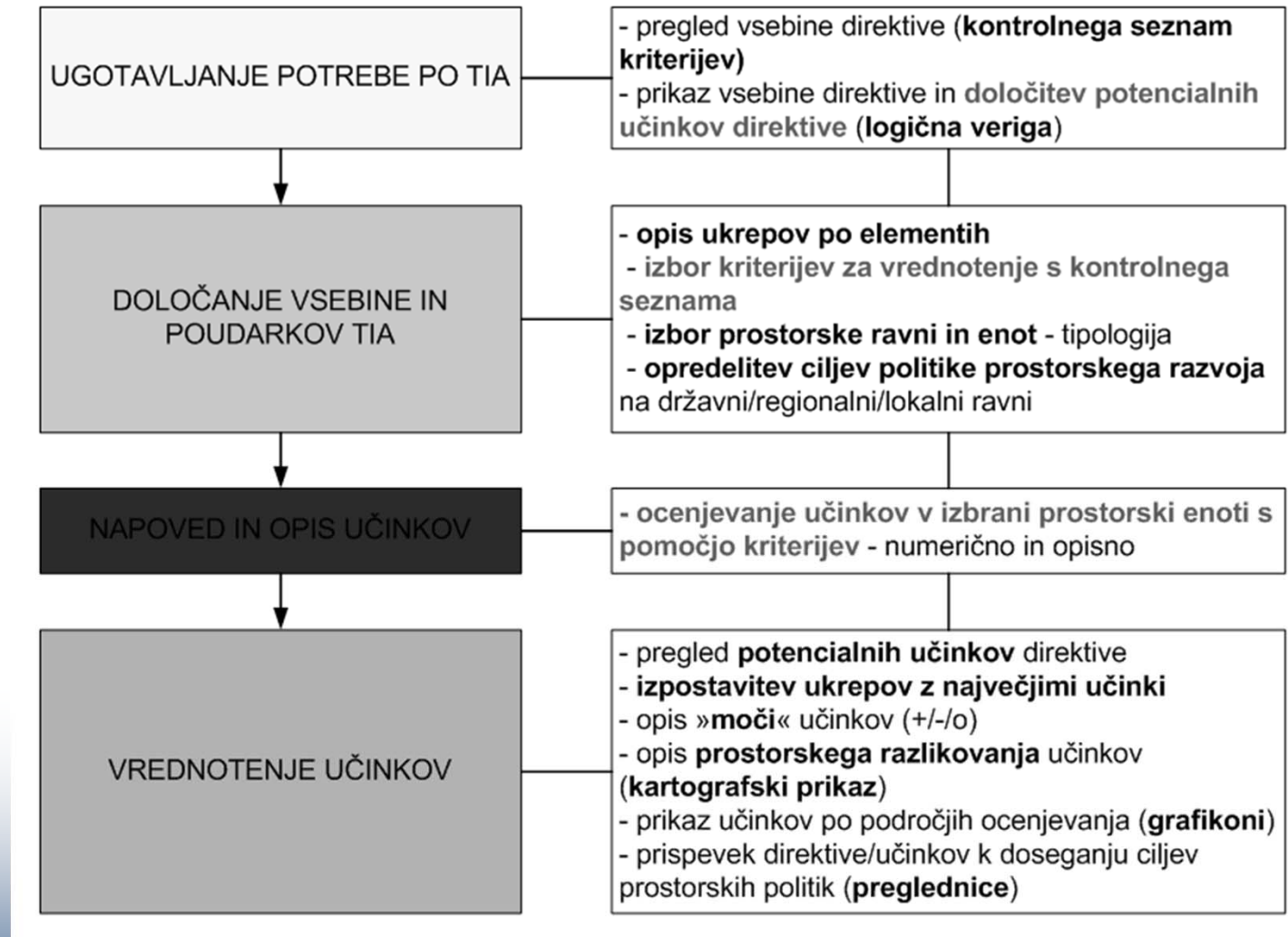
- Potreba po medsektorskem usklajevanju pri pripravi in izvedbi politik (ZUreP-2, 66. člen)
- Sprejem novih prostorskih politik (TA 2030, SPRS 2050)
- Težnje po večji integraciji sektorjev



- Ocena prostorskih učinkov ukrepov Strategije kulturne dediščine 2020-2023
- Ocena prispevka ukrepov Strategije k doseganju ciljev prostorskih politik (=referenčni okvir, različne adm. ravni)

Koraki dela

1. Pregled (*ang. screening*)
2. Uokvirjanje ali vsebinjenje (*ang. scoping*)
3. Ocenjevanje
4. Vrednotenje ali evalvacija



1. Pregled: ukrepi politike

Izbor politike:

- _ preliminarni seznam (sektorji, datum sprejetja)
- _ participativni pristop

Opis ukrepov:

- _ Opis ukrepa
- _ Deležniki
- _ Raven implementacije

Osnova za predizbor ukrepov
s prostorskim učinkom in
ocenjevanje učinkov ukrepov

2 OPIS POSAMEZNIH UKREPOV

Ime	Ukrep 1: Mehanizmi sodelovanja
Opis	Pomembno je sodelovanje nacionalnih, regionalnih in lokalnih organov
Cilj	Spodbujanje aktivnega delovanja na področju uporabe in proizvodnje energije iz OVE v smeri obveznih ciljev v vseh sektorjih in na vseh ravneh lokalni, regionalni, nacionalni in meddržavni.
Ciljna skupina	nacionalna energetska politika, sektorji za energetiko (ogrevanje in hlajenje, električna energija), promet, okolje in prostor, gospodarstvo, stavbni sektor, distributerji in odjemalci energije in goriv (gospodinjstva, industrija, posameznik), potrošniki, arhitekti, inštalaterji, organi za izdajo dovoljenj, javnost
Raven implementacije	meddržavna, nacionalna, regionalna, lokalna

Ime	Ukrep 2: Programi za spodbujanje električne energije, proizvedene iz OVE
Opis	Vključujejo lahko: - prenovljeno shemo podpor kvalificiranim proizvajalcem električne energije iz OVE, začeta 202 (zagotovljen odkup električne energije, finančna pomoč za tekoče poslovanje) - povečanje učinkovitosti javne uprave na področjih, ki vplivajo na razvoj OVE
Cilj	Spodbujanje aktivnega delovanja na področju proizvodnje električne energije iz OVE v smeri obveznih ciljev v vseh sektorjih in na vseh ravneh lokalni, regionalni, nacionalni in meddržavni
Ciljna skupina	nacionalna energetska politika, sektorji za energetiko (ogrevanje in hlajenje, električna energija), promet, okolje in prostor, gospodarstvo, javna uprava
Raven implementacije	nacionalna, lokalna

1. Pregled: referenčni okvir

Izbor prostorskih ciljev:

- Teritorialna agenda 2030: 2 cilja, 6 prioriternih nalog
- SPRS 2050 (dopolnjen osnutek, jesen 2021): 14 prioriteta
- RRP 2021-2027: 5 ciljev
- ~~Cilji OPN-jev~~ (pokrivanje s cilji v SPRS – Rog. Slatina, Podčetrtek, Rogatec da / Kozje, Šmarje pri Jelšah?)

Potrebujemo, da ocenimo, v kolikšni meri ukrepi sektorske strategije prispevajo k izpolnitvi ciljev prostorskih strategij na različnih prostorskih ravneh – prostorska (ne)ravnovesja.

Povezava prostorskih ciljev in kazalnikov – osnova za vrednotenje.

2. Uokvirjanje: logična veriga

Ozadje politike

- Osnovni opis politike (izhodišča, cilji, ukrepi)
- Izhodišče za delavnico – viharjenje možganov o učinkih: gospodarski, družbeni, okoljsko-prostorski, upravljavski

DIRECTIVE ON THE PROMOTION OF THE USE OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES 2009/28/ES

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

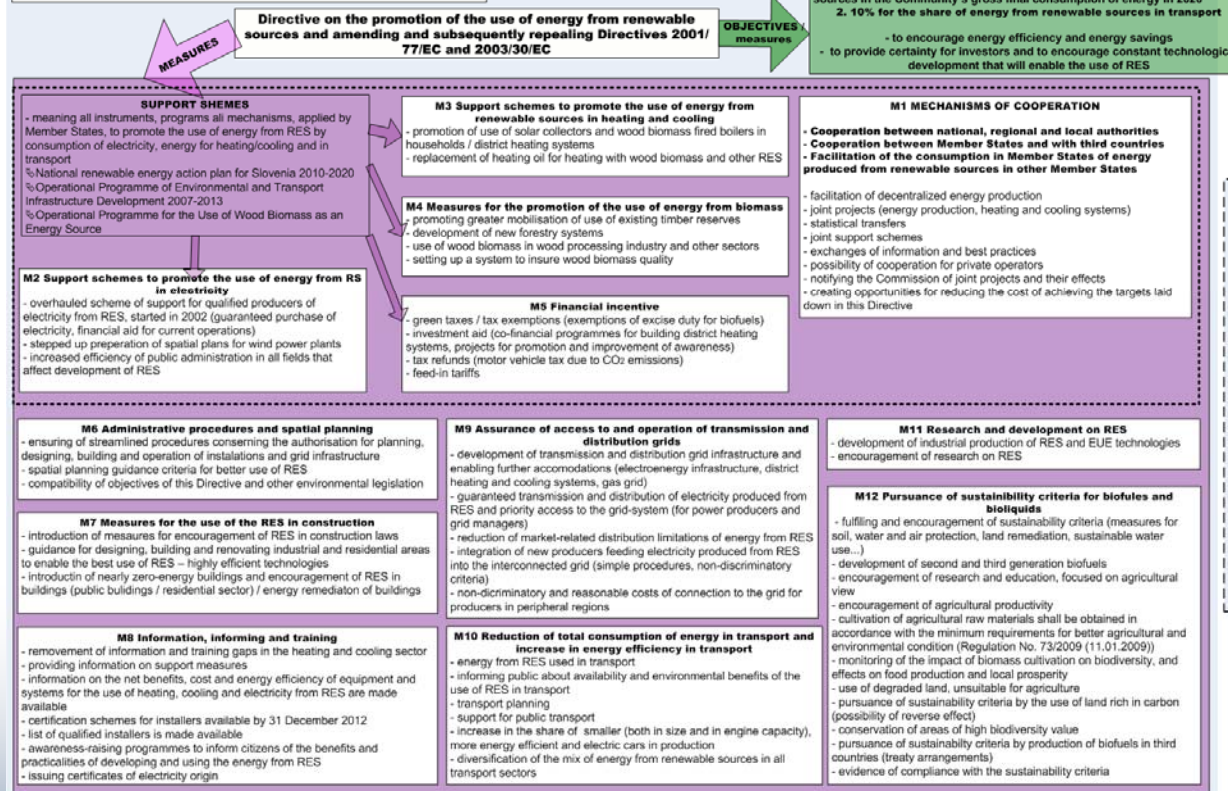
Regulations:
 - UNFCCC (Kyoto Protocol)
 - Decision on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 (406/2009/ES)
 - Renewable Energy Roadmap — Renewable energies in the 21st century: building a more sustainable future (The Commission communication, 10.01.2007)
 - Resolution on the Road Map for Renewable Energy in Europe (25.09.2007)
 - Directive on the energy performance of buildings (2002/91/ES and its recast 2010/31/EU)
 - Directive establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-using products (2005/32/ES)
 - Directive on energy end-use efficiency and energy services (2006/32/ES)

General objectives of the EU: Strategy EU 2020
To reduce the energy dependency of the EU and GHG emissions
 - energy savings and 20% improvement of energy efficiency by 2020
 - GHG emission reduction beyond 2012
 - 20% target for the overall share of energy from RES and a 10% target for energy from RES in transport

The control of energy consumption and the increased use of energy from RES and increased energy efficiency, constitute important parts of the package of measures needed to reduce GHG emissions. With the use of energy from RES in transport the Community can reduce its dependence on imported oil in the transport sector and influence the fuel market for transport.

Establishing a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources.

- Setting mandatory national targets for all MS by 2020:
1. Slovenia 25% for the overall share of energy from renewable sources gross final consumption of energy
 2. 10% for the share of energy from renewable sources in transport
- to encourage energy efficiency and energy savings
 - to provide certainty for investors and to encourage constant technological development that will enable the use of RES



Osnova za identificiranje potencialnih učinkov

Ukrepi politike

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Regulations:
 - Kyoto Protocol
 - Decision on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 (406/2009/ES)
 - Renewable Energy Roadmap – Renewable energies in the 21st century: building a more sustainable future (The Commission communication, 10.01.2007)
 - Resolution on the Road Map for Renewable Energy in Europe (25.09.2007)
 - Directive on the energy performance of buildings (2002/91/ES and its recast 2010/31/EU)
 - Directive establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-consuming products (2005/32/ES)
 - Directive on energy end-use efficiency and energy services (2006/32/ES)

General objectives of the EU: Strategy EU 2020
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The control of energy consumption and the increased use of energy from RES and increased energy efficiency, constitute important parts of the package of measures needed to reduce GHG emissions. With the objective of ensuring that RES is supported by the Commission.

Establishing a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources.

Setting mandatory national targets for all MS by 2020:

OZADJE POLITIKE

Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directive 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC

MEASURES

SUPPORT SCHEMES

meaning all instruments, programs all mechanisms, applied by Member States, to promote the use of energy from RES by consumption of electricity, energy for heating/cooling and in transport
 - National renewable energy action plan for Slovenia 2010-2020
 - Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development 2007-2013
 - Operational Programme for the Use of Wood Biomass as an Energy Source

M3 Support schemes to promote the use of energy from renewable sources in heating and cooling

- promotion of use of solar collectors and wood biomass fired boilers in households / district heating systems
 - replacement of heating oil for heating with wood biomass and other RES

M4 Measures for the promotion of the use of energy from biomass

- promoting greater mobilisation of use of existing timber reserves
 - development of new forestry systems
 - use of wood biomass in wood processing industry and other sectors
 - setting up a system to insure wood biomass quality

M5 Financial incentive

- green taxes / tax exemptions (exemptions of excise duty for biofuels)
 - investment aid (co-financing programmes for building district heating systems, projects for promotion and improvement of awareness)
 - tax refunds (motor vehicle tax due to CO₂ emissions)
 - feed-in tariffs

M1 MECHANISMS OF COOPERATION

- **Cooperation between national, regional and local authorities**
 - **Cooperation between Member States and with third countries**
 - **Facilitation of the consumption in Member States of energy produced from renewable sources in other Member States**

- facilitation of decentralized energy production
 - joint projects (energy production, heating and cooling systems)
 - statistical transfers
 - joint support schemes
 - exchanges of information and best practices
 - possibility of cooperation for private operators
 - notifying the Commission of joint projects and their effects
 - creating opportunities for reducing the cost of achieving the targets laid down in this Directive

M6 Administrative procedures and spatial planning

ensuring of streamlined procedures concerning the authorisation for planning, designing, building and operation of installations and grid infrastructure
 - spatial planning guidance criteria for better use of RES
 - compatibility of objectives of this Directive and other environmental legislation

M7 Measures for the use of the RES in construction

introduction of measures for encouragement of RES in construction laws
 - guidance for designing, building and renovating industrial and residential areas
 - enable the best use of RES – highly efficient technologies
 - introduction of nearly zero-energy buildings and encouragement of RES in buildings (public buildings / residential sector) / energy remediation of buildings
 - removal of information and training gaps in the heating and cooling sector
 - providing information on support measures
 - information on the net benefits, cost and energy efficiency of equipment and systems for the use of heating, cooling and electricity from RES are made available
 - certification schemes for installers available by 31 December 2012
 - list of qualified installers is made available
 - awareness-raising programmes to inform citizens of the benefits and practicalities of developing and using the energy from RES
 - issuing certificates of electricity origin

M8 Information, informing and training

M9 Assurance of access to and operation of transmission and distribution grids

- development of transmission and distribution grid infrastructure and enabling further accommodations (electroenergy infrastructure, district heating and cooling systems, gas grid)
 - guaranteed transmission and distribution of electricity produced from RES and priority access to the grid-system (for power producers and grid managers)
 - reduction of market-related distribution limitations of energy from RES
 - integration of new producers feeding electricity produced from RES

M11 Research and development on RES

- development of industrial production of RES and EUE technologies
 - encouragement of research on RES

M12 Pursuance of sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids

- fulfilling and encouragement of sustainability criteria (measures for soil, water and air protection, land remediation, sustainable water use...)

M10 Reduction of total consumption of energy in transport and increase in energy efficiency in transport

- energy from RES used in transport
 - informing public about availability and environmental benefits of the use of RES in transport
 - transport planning
 - support for public transport
 - increase in the share of smaller (both in size and in engine capacity), more energy efficient and electric cars in production
 - diversification of the mix of energy from renewable sources in all transport sectors

Requirements in production of organic biofuels or other liquid biofuels

- compliance with the minimum requirements for better agricultural and environmental condition (Regulation No. 73/2009 (11.01.2009))
 - monitoring of the impact of biomass cultivation on biodiversity, and effects on food production and local prosperity
 - use of degraded land, unsuitable for agriculture
 - pursuance of sustainability criteria by the use of land rich in carbon (possibility of reverse effect)
 - conservation of areas of high biodiversity value
 - pursuance of sustainability criteria by production of biofuels in third countries (treaty arrangements)
 - evidence of compliance with the sustainability criteria

UKREPI

GOSPODARSKI UČINKI

Economic impacts

positive impacts on economy
 - establishment of economic growth with innovation and competitive energy policy
 - impact on production and trade

Energy production and supply (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M9, M12)

benefits of decentralized production of energy: higher local supply security, shorter transport paths and decreased energy loss by transmission (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6)
 - promotion of the use of agricultural materials for biogas production and use of biofuels (M12)
 - higher energy independence (M2, M4)
 - improved possibilities for energy export (M9)
 - possible impact of renewable energy production on food security (M12)
 - infrastructure improvement (M9)

Improvement of energy efficiency in all sectors (M7, M10, M12)

transport: use of biofuels and all the other RES (M10, M12)
 - civil engineering: energy efficient buildings (M7)

Economic activities and services (M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8, M11, M12)

development of economic activities: life sciences, technology, environment, nature, civil engineering, architecture, planning, forestry (M11)
 - increased workload in construction and installation sector (M2, M3, M4, M7)
 - opportunity for growth of local or regional small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and independent energy producers (M5)
 - increase of local supply projects (M6, M7, M8, M12)

Innovation (M5, M11, M12)

- more innovation
 - investment of financial funds in research and development on RES production technologies, education, increasing competitiveness

Price fluctuation in energy and raw material costs (M1, M3, M7, M9, M10)

- higher energy cost, because the prices will include external cost, that were not calculated until now (positive on the long run), and consequently increased costs of operating and production

Real estate market (M3, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10)

- price variability in real estates (energy efficient buildings more expensive) and building land according to accessibility of RES

Investments (M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M9, M10)

- investments in utilization of regional and local energy sources (M2, M3, M4, M6)
 - assurance of certainty for investors and encouragement of energy production development from all sorts of RES (M6, M9)
 - special attention given to sectors that suffer disproportionately from the lack of technological progress (M2, M5)
 - questionable economic viability of utilization of RES (SLO – wood biomass) (M3, M4)
 - more expensive investments (M6, M9, M10)

Financial impacts (M5, M6, M7, M8, M9)

- increased national budget burdens
 - increase in taxes
 - energy certification on a regular basis

Financing (M5, M11)

- promotion of financing from EU and national structural funds, new financial incentives (eco fund)
 - financial funds for research and development of technologies (EU innovation and technology institute)
 - adjusting subventions according to market conditions
 - new ways of organizing and financing the use of RES (e.g. co-operatives)

Company management (M2, M3, M5, M7, M8, M11)

- increase in competitiveness (branding)

OKOLJSKI IN PROSTORSKI UČINKI

Environmental and territorial

- emission reduction
 - dispersion of point source pollution
 - decrease of environmental impact

Air (M2, M3, M6, M7, M10, M12)

- GHG emission reduction
 - renewable source: wind
 - diminution of risks by transport

Water (M2, M3, M6, M7)

- water as a renewable source
 - utilization of hydrothermal energy
 - usage for heating/cooling
 - change of watercourses and other habitats because of interventions on water courses

Soil (M2, M6, M9, M10, M12)

- soil as a renewable source:
 - utilization of geothermal energy
 - heat energy storage
 - increase of underground installations

Waste (M1, M2, M7)

- increase of (hazardous) waste by dismantling of transnational energy facilities and devices / by the use of specific type of RES (e.g. photovoltaics)

Spatial planning (national, local plans) (M2, M3, M4, M6, M7, M8, M9, M10, M12)

- difficulties in delivery of new spatial interventions (M2, M4, M6, M7, M8, M9)
 - reservation of space for energy purposes (cable lines)
 - problematic interference in protected areas, that are also the source of RES (rivers, forests, meadows) and/or they are suitable for delivery of infrastructure for production of energy from RES
 - »public cooperation« and unacceptability of new interventions
 - change in land use (M2, M3, M4, M6, M12)
 - restoration of degraded land (suitable for production of raw materials for biofuels or the use of other RES)
 - change in land use in order to benefit the land for production of raw materials for biofuels (e.g. use of agricultural land for non food purposes)
 - conflict of interests (use of agricultural land for RES : preservation of agricultural land and promotion of increased agricultural production)
 - infrastructure improvement (transport and utility infrastructure) (M6, M10)

Urban planning (more ecological) (M2, M3, M6, M7, M10)

- also city areas reserved for the RES
 - buildings oriented towards the sun
 - providing air circulation and urban (wind) ventilation
 - accommodated infrastructure needs and burdens
 - increased use and expansion of public transport
 - lower level of sealing, increase in size of green areas
 - more public buildings – increase of rebuilding (neighborhoods)

Architecture (M3, M4, M6, M7)

- »passive« energy - saving houses and favouring particular type of buildings (thicker walls, isolation, direction towards the sun / heating in winter, shadow / cooling in summer, rooftop / greenery)
 - changed proportion between multidwelling and individual housing

Regional and local development (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6)

- positive impact because of investments in regional and local RES (M1, M2, M3, M4, M5)
 - polycentric spatial development (M6)

Population (M2, M3, M6, M7)

- locations with accessible RES and possibility to connect to heating energy supply facilities (geothermal energy, water, wood sun)
 - decreased number of new buildings according to changed demands (M6, M7)

Landscape and cultural heritage (M2, M3, M6, M7)

- changing of landscape appearance (monocultures, size of agricultural land, placement of the solar panels - photovoltaics, wind turbines)
 - changed appearance and difficult placement of objects for the use of RES on buildings protected as cultural heritage

DRUŽBENI UČINKI

Social impacts

Quality of life (M2)

- improvement of life conditions, different
 - improved social cohesion
 - development and improved local community cohesion (cooperation in local projects)
 - decreased social function of forest

Health (M7, M10, M12)

- generally positive impact
 - possible negative impacts in case of biofuel production effects on food market and prices
 - possible negative impacts due to precarious ventilation of buildings

Labour market (M1, M2, M5, M8)

- new jobs that contribute to larger employment possibilities

Education (M2, M8, M11)

- programs for informing and training of experts, installers, builders, architects (Intelligent Energy Europe)
 - awareness raising programmes

Energy poverty (costs transmission from producer directly to end user in poorly isolated buildings), larger impact on socially deprived groups (M1, M7, M12)

- increased / decreased household costs
 - possible negative effects on food supply (higher food prices due to production of biofuels) (M12)

Public acceptance (M6, M8)

- larger social acceptance and motivation of local residents for interventions due to higher awareness of the use of RES
 - difficult location placement of facilities as a result of »public contribution« and opposition to new interventions
 - improved social responsibility of companies

Demographic changes (M2, M3, M4, M5, M9, M12)

- maintenance of population by providing income sources and creating local job opportunities

Administrative impacts

UPRAVLJAVSKI UČINKI

- additional administrative burdens in spite of simplified procedures (increase of workload and administrative procedures, reporting of MS, coherence of information at the EU level)
 - shortening of agreement procedures for spatial interventions (replacement of permission with simple notification of competent authority)
 - improved intersectoral action

- more important role of municipalities and regional level in achieving the targets of RES directive (motivation, regional projects)

Navodila za viharjenje možganov

- Vsak pri sebi razmisli o potencialnih učinkih Strategije kulturne dediščine 2020-2023 na štiri področja [20 min]:
 - Gospodarstvo ●
 - Okolje in prostor ●
 - Družbo ●
 - Upravljanje s prostorom ●
- Učinke zapišite na posamezne lističe ustrezne barve
- Pomagajte si z logično verigo.
- K posameznemu učinku lahko pripišete še oznako ukrepa ali več njih, ki bodo ta učinek povzročili, npr. zvišanje povprečne place, U01.
- Po individualnem viharjenju možganov sledi poročanje z razpravo

RAZPRAVA V SKUPINAH

Vprašanja za razpravo

1. Kateri od ukrepov bodo imeli prostorski učinek?
2. Ali se bo učinek teh ukrepov razlikoval glede na tip območja (urbano vs. podeželsko območje)?

Urbano naselje je mesto ali drugo urbano naselje. Ima več kot 2.000 prebivalcev, storitve splošnega in splošnega gospodarskega pomena, delovna mesta, stanovanja in vzpostavljen javni prevoz za oskrbo preb. V gravitacijskem območju.

Podeželje = območje s podobnimi naravnimi, gospodarskimi in družbenimi značilnostmi, prepoznavno prostorsko identiteto in viri. Za podeželje so značilna manjša naselja in manjša gostota poselitve. Prevladujeta kmetijska in gozdna raba prostora.

3. Kateri od ukrepov bo imel čezmejni učinek?
4. Ali mogoče veste, če se kateri od ukrepov na vašem območju že izvaja?

NADALJNI KORAKI DELA

2. Uokvirjanje: določitev meril/kazalnikov za vrednotenje

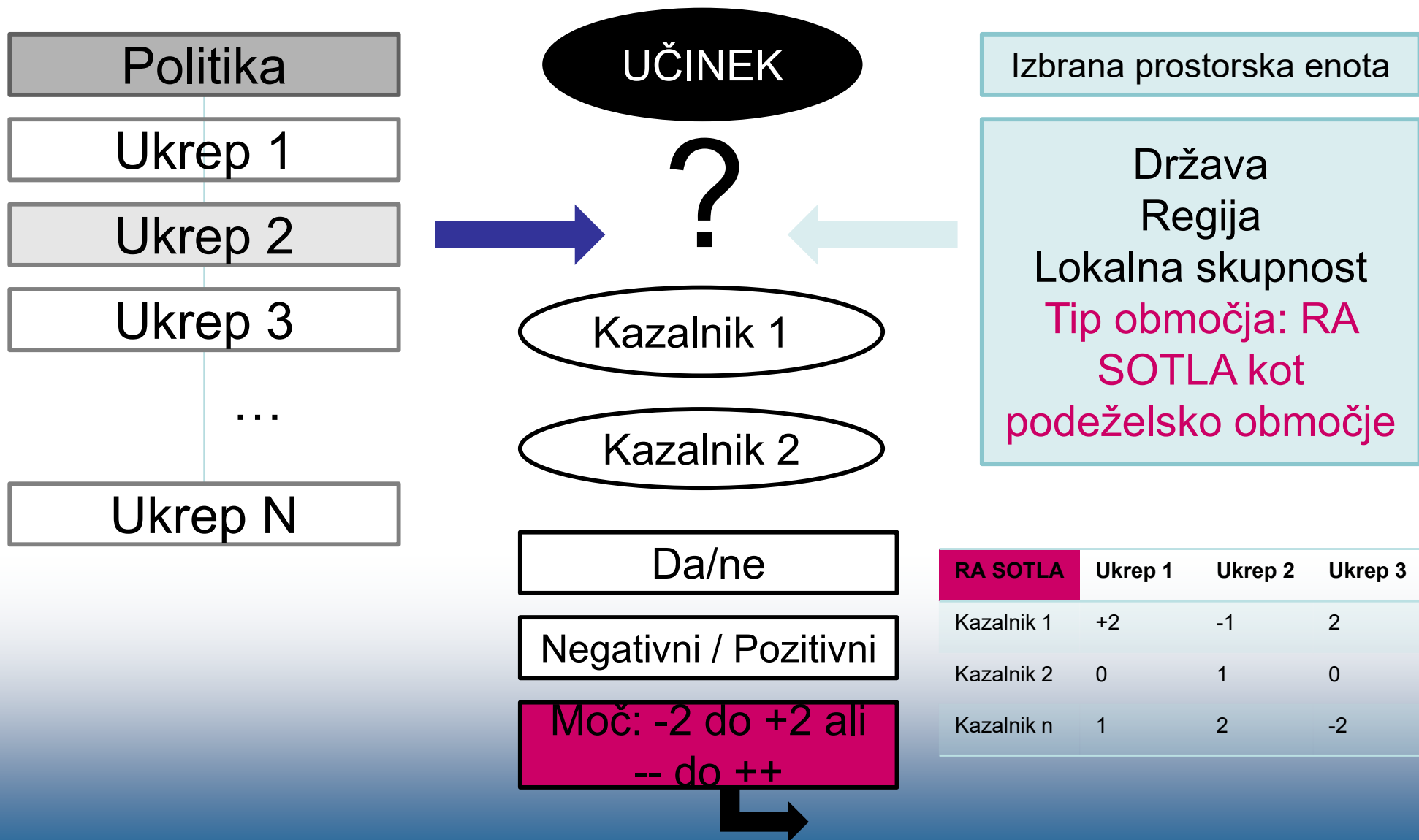
Izbor 20 meril za vrednotenje, podprtih s kazalniki, po področjih:

- **Okolje in prostor** – kakovost krajine, zavarovana območja in spomeniki, površina stavbnih zemljišč, število funk. degradiranih območij (prej kulturna funkcija), dostopnost javnega transporta
- **Gospodarstvo** – prihodek prebivalstva, število inovacij (novi turistični produkti), prihodek v I. sektorju, zaposlenost v III. sektorju, zaposlenost v turizmu, št. obiskovalcev, razpoložljivost prenočišč, število podjetij
- **Družba**: dnevne migracije, nezaposlenost, stopnja izobrazbe
- **Upravljanje s prostorom**: usposobljenost kadrov (število, znanje), obveznosti/naloge na lokalni ravni, obseg centralnih funkcij obč. središč

SI-STAT, Prostorski-informacijski sistem

Za celotno območje RA Sotla in po posameznih občinah (Šmarje pri Jelšah, Rogaška Slatina, Kozje, Podčetrtek, Rogatec)

3. Ocenjevanje



3. Ocenjevanje

Kako ukrep 1 učinkuje na povprečno plačo prebivalstva na vašem območju?

Podpodročje	Kazalnik	Vrednost (2019)	Ukrep 1	Ukrep 2
Površina stavbnih zemljišč (pozidane površine)	Indeks spremembe deleža stavbnih zemljišč		Ni učinka	+2
Dostopnost javnega transporta	% prebivalcev, ki ima manj kot 1 km do postaje JPP		-1	1
Prihodek prebivalstva	Povprečna plača na prebivalca			Ni učinka
Število obiskovalcev	Število prihodov turistov		Ni učinka	Ni učinka

- Torek, 11. januar 2022, med 10.00 in 12.00:
Individualno ocenjevanje, vodeno preko spleta

4. Vrednotenje: ukrepi na prostorske cilje

- Učinek posameznega ukrepa na posamezni kriterij v izbrani prost. enoti
- Učinek Strategije kulturne dediščine (vsi ukrepi) na območje RA Sotla in čezmejno območje
- Prispevek Strategije k doseganju prostorskih ciljev: ločeno za TA, SPRS in RRP 2021-2027 Savinjske regije.

Territorial cohesion objectives	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5
1 Polycentric and balanced territorial development					
EU (Promote polycentric and balanced territorial development)			+		++
N (Polycentric development of the network of cities, towns and other settlements)	o+				
L (Balanced spatial development)	o+				
4 Integrated development of the territories					
EU (Encouraging integrated development in cities, rural and specific regions)	o+				
N (Harmonious development of areas with common spatial development characteristics, Development of complementary functions of rural and urban areas, Spatial development harmonized with spatial limitations)		++	++	-	++
L (Improvement of the qualities of territory and countryside areas, landscape and built structures, creating new qualities in the land and preservation of the natural qualities)				-	
5 Preserving nature, landscape and cultural values					
EU (Managing and connecting ecological, landscape and cultural values of regions)	+		++	+	++
N (Nature conservation, Environmental protection, Prudent use of natural resources, Cultural diversity as the foundation of the national spatial identity)	+	+	++	-	
L (Environment protection objectives, Preservation of cultural heritage and its integration into social and economic development of municipality)		+	-	+	

Nadaljni koraki

- Povzetek rezultatov današnje delavnice (širok nabor učinkov, ukrepi s prostorskimi učinki/čezmejnimi učinki)
- Individualno ocenjevanje v matrični obliki (.xls, začetek januarja) ali vodeno individualno ocenjevanje (.xls, spletna delavnica, torek, 11. januar, med 10.00 in 12.00)
- Povzemanje ocenjevanja in vrednotenje rezultatov (UL BF, februar-marec 2022)
- Delavnica s predstavitvijo in validacijo rezultatov (v živo, april 2022)
- Sodelovanje v mednarodnem konzorciju (poročanje, izmenjava pristopov in rezultatov, obveščanje)



Univerza v Ljubljani

Biotehniška fakulteta

Hvala za pozornost!

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[FB](#) Oddelek za krajinsko arhitekturo

[Instagram](#) Oddelek za krajinsko arhitekturo