The role of cultural heritage in Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia
Slovenia on the map

- Slovenia is a varied country as a result of the interaction of different climatic and geomorphologic characteristics of the Alpine, Mediterranean and Pannonian areas, as well as various cultural influences in the past. With its position in the narrow band between the Alps and the northern-most gulf of the Adriatic Sea, it represents one of the most important European passages from South-western Europe to the East.

Slovenia in Europe and International Cooperation Areas, Spatial Development Strategy od Slovenia, 2004
Slovenia on the map

- Slovenian territory is recognizable for its diverse cultural landscape, architectural and settlement heritage, and for its varied and extensive natural systems. Important are its forest cover, presence of water and the conservation of water streams, karst features and phenomena, biodiversity and landscape diversity.
Vision of Slovenia 2050

- In harmony with our environment and our era, we have achieved a balanced, high-quality standard of living. By learning throughout our lives, we are well-equipped to take on the biggest challenges. We are innovative and translate ideas into actions. We create positive relationships based on trust and are building a society of solidarity and tolerance. With confidence, we open Slovenia to partners willing to cooperate. **We are proud that our cultural uniqueness makes a difference around the world.** Our identity and culture foster cooperation in creating synergies and facing challenges. The Slovene language is a precious asset, and our unique culture is a great inspiration.
Slovenian Development Strategy 2030

- Slovenian Development Strategy 2030, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in December 2017, presents a new long-term national development framework. Its primary objective is titled “Slovenia, a country with a high quality of life for all.” With five strategic orientations and twelve interconnected development goals, it sets a new foundation for the future development of Slovenia.
Culture, as a reflection of the conditions, dialogue and relations in society, both forms and reflects the national identity. It contributes to the recognition of our uniqueness and the openness of our society, to the development of creativity, innovativeness and collaboration, and is an important factor in economic and regional development.

We will achieve this goal (relating to cultural heritage) by:

- developing and preserving the Slovene language and culture, and the cultural and natural heritage;
- strengthening the national identity and protecting cultural diversity;
- promoting sound management of the cultural heritage based on collaboration among all stakeholders;
- promoting cultural activities and digitalisation;
- strengthening cooperation between the business and cultural spheres, and promoting creativity and the creative industries and research sciences as a synergy between science and art;
- promoting international cultural collaboration, promoting Slovenian culture internationally, in order to increase Slovenia's recognition and reputation around the world.
The objectives of the Spatial Management Policy (2001) relating to cultural heritage are:

- to make use of comparative advantages and protect the national identity in the European integration processes, taking into consideration regional characteristics and the spatial diversity of Slovenia;
The objectives of the Spatial Management Policy (2001) relating to cultural heritage are:

- when restructuring the countryside, to preserve significant features of rural landscapes and indigenous rural settlement characteristics, the characteristic patterns of which represent cultural heritage of national and European significance;
The objectives of the Spatial Management Policy (2001) relating to cultural heritage are:

- to ensure effective spatial and environmental management, as well as the management of the areas of outstanding natural value and cultural heritage in Slovenia.
Spatial Management Policy

- The policies of the Spatial Management Policy are:
  - an integrated treatment of the settlement, infrastructure, and landscape at all levels, while taking care of rural areas, biodiversity, areas of outstanding natural value and the cultural heritage.
  - The spatial development of settlement has to be regulated by means of appropriate spatial and land policies, including the policy of incentives for renovating settlements and buildings.
  - It is necessary to establish instruments for the conservation and development of city cores and older parts of settlements, with special attention directed towards the revitalization of old industrial areas.
  - The attractiveness of our urban areas and landscapes as well as the quality of the living space can only be enhanced by a rational allocation of land use, better quality of urban and landscape design and good architecture, in harmony with the elements of natural values and cultural heritage.
  - Tourism requires special attention directly by way of prudent placement and construction of necessary structures, and indirectly through the concern for the conservation of cultural heritage.
  - Spatial management promotion, thereby raising the awareness of spatial values, environmental vulnerability, and the significance of cultural heritage.
Spatial Development Strategy

- Considering the variety and diversity of the Slovenian territory and based on its comparative advantages, the Spatial Strategy imposes conditions for balanced economic, social and cultural development while ensuring the kind of development which will also enable the conservation of the environment, nature, heritage, and the quality of living.

- The achievement of these objectives requires an integrated treatment of three systems: the settlement, infrastructure and landscape at all levels.

- In this respect, it is necessary to provide prudently planned policies for polycentric development of the network of cities and other settlements, also to prevent further uncontrolled and dispersed building while taking care of the development of rural areas and preserving also cultural heritage.
Cultural Heritage Strategy 2019-2027

- The strategy is a development document of the government and shall represent the basis for the preparation of documents of development planning and the policy-making in the field of culture, spatial planning, environment protection, protection against natural and other disasters, constructions, the residential and public utility sectors, tourism, research, as well as the information society, education, training and lifelong learning.

- The strategy is based on three components:
  - Society
  - Development
  - Knowledge
Cultural Heritage Strategy 2019-2027

Three components interact to achieve main objectives:

- Cultural heritage as the basis of national identity
- Renewed cultural heritage as the foundation of a quality living environment
- Access to services of heritage protection and information on heritage
- Integration of cultural heritage into spatial planning and environmental assessment
- Protection of cultural heritage against natural and other disasters
Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

CHS: Cultural heritage as the basis of national identity

SDS: Objective No. 10: Cultural diversity as the foundation of the national spatial identity

- 10.1 To promote the conservation and development of cultural diversity as the foundation of high-quality national spatial identity, high-quality living environment, and social integration.

- 10.2 To ensure access to heritage sites and areas and consequently enhance their identification, educational and economic potentials, and their sustainable use.
Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

CHS: Renewed cultural heritage as the foundation of a quality living environment

SDS: Objective No. 4: High-quality development and attractiveness of cities, towns and other settlements

- 4.2 To ensure the quality of the living environment through the integration of cultural heritage in the planning, restructuring and revitalization of towns and other settlements
- 4.5 To ensure the protection of people, property, cultural heritage and the environment through appropriate protection against natural and other disasters.
Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

CHS: Access to services of heritage protection and information on heritage

SDS: Objective No. 2: Polycentric development of the network of cities, towns and other settlements

- 2.1 To promote the development of urban centres with national and regional significance as the centres of regional territories.
- 2.2 To encourage the functional and infrastructural integration of cities, towns and other settlements.
Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

CHS: Integration of cultural heritage into spatial planning and environmental assessment

SDS: Basic Premise
- the protection of spatial identity and cultural heritage, and the protection and improvement of the quality of the living and working environment are the basic developmental requirements included in the Spatial Strategy as a constituent part of the guiding of spatial development.
Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

CHS: Protection of cultural heritage against natural and other disasters

SDS: Objective No. 9: Spatial development harmonized with spatial limitations

- 9.1 To steer spatial development away from areas threatened by natural and other disasters.
- 9.2 To redirect the existing activities away from areas threatened by natural and other disasters, or to improve protection against the consequences of such events.
New (draft) Spatial Development Strategy

The objectives of the New (draft) Spatial Development Strategy (2019):

- rational and efficient spatial development
- better competitiveness and attractiveness of Slovenian cities
- ensuring the quality living environment in cities and in the countryside
- strengthening spatial identity
- flexibility and responsiveness to changes
New (draft) Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

Rational and efficient spatial development

- With a polycentric urban system, spatially and temporally rational and environmentally acceptable access to services and care for the population and the economy will be achieved.

- Our proposal for improvement is to make sure that the access to cultural institutions and cultural heritage protection services is also included.
New (draft) Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

Better competitiveness and attractiveness of Slovenian cities

- The comparative advantage of the position at the junction of the three European macroregions must be exploited and the high quality of the environment and the landscape must be preserved.

- Our proposal for improvement is to highlight the meaning of renovated areas of cultural heritage (among the other highlighted specific comparative advantages) for the development of cities and landscape.
New (draft) Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

Ensuring the quality living environment in cities and in the countryside

- With the accelerated implementation of an integrated / comprehensive functional renovation of cities and other settlements, the attractiveness of cities for quality living, work and leisure is strengthened.

- The need to develop development visions, strengthen the planning and management of settlements, urban planning competitions and the preparation of basic and applied research in the field of all aspects of the development of settlements is highlighted.

- Our proposal for improvement is that the renovation of cultural heritage areas at all levels (planning, design, management) is of particular importance, since such areas contribute to greater attractiveness of cities, rational use of natural resources and space, and are, as a result of the quality of regulation and management, holders of identity.
New (draft) Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

Strengthening spatial identity

- The key elements of spatial identity, consisting of natural values and biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape, should be preserved and developed.

- Our proposal for improvement is to strengthen efforts at all levels of planning to contribute to the development of society in order to create spatial order, to preserve areas of national identity, nature and cultural heritage in the space and to harmonize the landscape.
New (draft) Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

Flexibility and responsiveness to changes

- The competence of administrations and decision-makers, timely identification of changes that affect development, and greater involvement of society in decision-making should be strengthened.

- In achieving the set goal, our proposal for improvement is to work together to raise awareness of the importance of heritage conservation, strengthen the qualifications for the preparation of quality spatial and architectural solutions, heritage impact assessments, the elaboration of basic and applied research and expert bases.
New (draft) Spatial Development Strategy vs Cultural Heritage Strategy

1. Rational and efficient spatial development
2. Better competitiveness and attractiveness of Slovenian cities
3. Ensuring the quality living environment in cities and in the countryside
4. Strengthening spatial identity
5. Flexibility and responsiveness to changes

1. Cultural heritage as the basis of national identity
2. Renewed cultural heritage as the foundation of a quality living environment
3. Access to services of heritage protection and information on heritage
4. Integration of cultural heritage into spatial planning and environmental assessment
5. Protection of cultural heritage against natural and other disasters
The role of cultural heritage in Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia
Thank you

Barbara Mlakar
Ministry of culture, Slovenia
barbara.mlakar@gov.si

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