

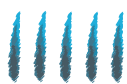
mednarodna konferenca

ZELENA infrastruktura

novi izzivi načrtovanja
mestne krajine



foto: Luka Vidic



DRUŠTVO KRAJINSKIH ARHITEKTOV SLOVENIJE



Univerza v Ljubljani

Biotehniška fakulteta



RRA LUR



TURAS



Mestna občina
Ljubljana



ZELENA INFRASTRUKTURA – NOVI IZZIVI ZA NAČRTOVANJE MESTNE KRAJINE

17. maj 2016, Stanovska dvorana na
Ljubljanskem gradu, Ljubljana,
Zelena prestolnica Evrope 2016, Slovenija

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – NEW CHALLENGES FOR URBAN LANDSCAPE PLANNING

17 May 2016, Estate Hall at the Ljubljana Castle,
Ljubljana, the European Green Capital 2016,
Slovenia

**Organizacijski odbor konference/Conference
Organizing Committee**

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**Oblikovanje in celostna podoba konference/
Design
Sergej Hiti**

Konferenco organizirata Društvo krajinskih arhitektov Slovenije (DKAS) in Oddelek za krajinsko arhitekturo Biotehniške fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani, v sodelovanju z Mestno občino Ljubljana – Zelena prestolnica Evrope 2016 in Regionalno razvojno agencijo Ljubljanske urbane regije (RRA LUR) kot partnerico projekta TURAS.

Namen konference je poudariti pomen strateškega načrtovanja zelenih površin v urbanem okolju ter izpostaviti pomen zelenih površin za kakovost bivanja, za večanje odpornosti mest proti podnebnim spremembam, kot tudi vlogo zelenih površin pri ustvarjanju celovite družbene, kulturne in gospodarske vrednosti urbanega okolja. Na konferenci bodo predstavljene domače in tuje izkušnje s področja strateškega načrtovanja ter pogledi na koncepte kot so zelena infrastruktura in ekosistemske storitve, ki se kot skupni pristopi uveljavljajo v širšem evropskem prostoru.

S konferenco želimo opozoriti tudi na pomen in vlogo krajinske arhitekture za načrtovanje trajnostnih, pametnih in ljudem prijaznih mest ter predstaviti dobre prakse njihovega vključevanja v urbanistično in prostorsko načrtovanje.

Konferenca je namenjena širši strokovni in zainteresirani javnosti, še posebej strokovnim službam občin in drugih upravnih organov, ki sodelujejo pri načrtovanju in urejanju zelenih površin ter v procesih odločanja o prostorskem razvoju slovenskih naselij.

The Conference is organized by the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects (SALA) and the Department of Landscape Architecture, Biotechnical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana, under support of the City Municipality of Ljubljana - the European Green Capital 2016 and the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region (RDA LUR) as the partner of the project TURAS.

The purpose of the Conference is to emphasize the importance of strategic and comprehensive planning of green open space and the role of green open space for the quality of the living environment and for improving the resistance of towns against the climate changes as also their role in creating the social, cultural and economic value of the urban environment. On the Conference the Slovenian and foreign experiences in the field of strategic planning will be presented as well as the views on the concepts of green infrastructure and ecosystem services that are put forward as a common approach in broader European territory.

With the Conference we also wish to draw attention to the meaning and role of the landscape architecture for the planning of durable, smart and people-friendly towns.

The Conference is devoted to broader professional and interested public, especially to professional municipal services and other administrative authorities that take part in planning and management of open spaces and in decision-making processes in the field of spatial development of Slovenian towns and other settlements.

Ivan Janez Marušič

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Prof. emeritus dr. Janez Marušič, rojen 1939, je v okviru študija krajinske arhitekture na Biotehniški fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani zasnoval in vodil področje krajinskega in varstvenega planiranja in s tem odločilno vplival tudi na razvoj prostorskega načrtovanja, tako v praksi kot v teoretski misli. Poleg poučevanja je razvijal krajinsko in varovalno planiranje, načrtovalsko analizo in vrednotenje krajine in jih vpeljal kot temeljno orodje za prostorsko načrtovanje. Z njegovim pedagoškim in praktičnim delovanjem se je krajinska arhitektura razvila v stroko, ki v dinamiki razvoja in varstva ustrezno rešuje vprašanja prostorskega in socialnega prestrukturiranja.

Professor *Emeritus* dr. Janez Marušič, born 1939, has conceived and led the field of landscape planning within the framework of the Study of landscape architecture at the Biotechnical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana. He has a decisive influence on the development of spatial planning in Slovenia, in practice as well as in the theoretical thought. Complementary to his teaching he has developed landscape planning, analysis and assessment and introduced the three as the fundamental tool for spatial planning. His teaching, research and practice has helped landscape architecture in Slovenia to grow into a profession which can, in a dynamics of development and protection, give feasible answers to the questions of the spatial and social restructuring.

Jo Sinclair

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Velika Britanija/Great Britain



Jo Sinclair dela kot notranja svetovalka programa TURAS za okrožje Barking in Dagenham v severovzhodnem Londonu, kjer je bila vse do svoje upokojitve leta 2012 tudi redno zaposlena kot višja strokovnjakinja za urbano regeneracijo. Njeni poklicni interesi vključujejo področje okoljske trajnosti; vodila je številne evropske programe, usmerjene k vključevanju trajnostnih načel v delovanje malih in srednjih podjetij.

Jo Sinclair works as an internal consultant on the TURAS programme for the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, a municipality in North East London, and for which she worked full time as a senior regeneration professional until her retirement in 2012. Prior to her career in local government, Jo worked as a trade union officer including a period representing her union in Brussels. Jo's professional interests have included environmental sustainability and she has run a number of EU funded programmes embedding these principles among SMEs with which she worked.

Stuart Connop

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Dr. Stuart Connop je višji znanstveni sodelavec na Raziskovalnem inštitutu za trajnost (SRI), specializiran za biomimikrijo v načrtovanju urbane zelene infrastrukture. Po končani doktorski disertaciji, ki je naslavljala Akcijski načrt biotske raznovrstnosti Velike Britanije, Stuart dejavno sodeluje pri ekologiji nevretenčarjev, vključno s presojo, načrtovanjem, spremljanjem in upravljanjem njihovih habitatov. Njegovo delo vključuje spremljanje biotske raznovrstnosti in ekosistemskih storitev in s tem povezano analizo podatkov, vključno z uporabo prostorskih analiz za določanje kakovosti habitatov. Stuart trenutno sodeluje pri projektu TURAS, iz 7. Okvirnega programa Evropske skupnosti, kot eden od vodij delovnega paketa Ozelenitev javne in zasebne urbane infrastrukture, ki naslavljata načrtovanje, vrednotenje in spremljanje urbane zelene infrastrukture. Stuartovo raziskovalno delo se osredotoča na vplive in vključuje izmenjavo znanj z Agencijo za okolje Natural England in številnimi nevladnimi organizacijami. Stuart je trenutno svetovalec pri nacionalnem programu Urban Buzz in član delovne skupine Evropske komisije za zeleno infrastrukturo.

Dr Stuart Connop (PI) is a Senior Research Fellow in the SRI specialising in biomimicry in urban green infrastructure design. Having completed a PhD investigating the habitat requirements of UK Biodiversity Action Plan bumblebee species, Stuart has an active involvement in invertebrate ecology including habitat assessment, design, monitoring and management. His background includes biodiversity and ecosystem service monitoring and the associated data analysis, including the use of spatial analysis to quantify habitat quality. Stuart is currently co-Work Package lead on the Greening Public and Private Urban Infrastructure research and innovation component of the EU FP7 project TURAS. Within TURAS Stuart has led and co-delivered research on UGI design and monitoring in partnership with numerous stakeholder including developing scoping programmes for UGI retrofit for social landlords and UGI-focused Local Authority Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems planning guidance. Stuart's research has a strong focus on impact and includes knowledge exchange with Natural England, the Environment Agency and numerous NGOs. Stuart is currently a steering advisor on Buglife's national Urban Buzz programme and also sat on the European Commission Working Group for Green Infrastructure.

Duarte d'Araújo Mata

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Duarte d'Araújo Mata je krajinski arhitekt, od leta 2000 zaposlen na Univerzi v Lizboni, od leta 2007 sodeluje v Direktoratu za zeleno infrastrukturo in energijo Občine Lizbona kot svetovalec. Ukvarja se z zeleno infrastrukturo, kot npr. s krajinskim planiranjem, s podnebnimi načrti, pobudami za aktivno mobilnost in z rešitvami na področju trajnostnega upravljanja.

Duarte d'Araújo Mata, a Landscape Architect at the Lisbon University since 2000 and has been collaborating as consultant in the Green Structure and Energy Directorate of Lisbon Municipality since 2007. He works closely with green infrastructure, such as landscape plans, climate plans, active mobility initiatives and sustainability management solutions.

Matthias Lampert

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Matthias Lampert je krajinski arhitekt, na Oddelku za urbanistično planiranje in gradnjo mesta Muenchen odgovoren za krajinsko načrtovanje.

Matthias Lampert is a landscape architect, responsible for landscape planning and design at the City of Munich, Department for City Planning and Building regulatios.

Ivan Stanič

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Diplomiral iz arhitekture in se dodatno izobraževal na Univerzi v Ljubljani in Oxford Brookes University. Na Urbanističnem inštitutu Republike Slovenije je vodil raziskovalne in načrtovalske projekte na lokalni, državni in mednarodni ravni. Od leta 1996 do 2006 je bil glavni urednik revije Urbani izziv. Od leta 2007 je zaposlen na Oddelku za urejanje prostora, Mestna občina Ljubljana.

Ivan Stanič is an architect and he has obtained additional education in the University of Ljubljana and in Oxford Brookes University. He was a project manager in the Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia, he worked in research and planning projects on the local, national and international level. In the period from 1996 to 2006 he was the main editor of the Slovene magazine Urban challenge (Urbani izziv). Since 2007 he has been working in the Department for Spatial Planning in the City Municipality of Ljubljana.

Maja Simoneti

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Mag. Maja Simoneti je krajinska arhitektka zaposlena v podjetju LUZ, d. d., raziskovalno aktivna na Inštitutu za politike prostora in akademsko angažirana na FGG UL. Ob načrtovalski praksi so osrednje področje njenega zanimanja mestne zelene površine, potrebe ranljivih skupin prebivalcev, skupnostne prakse urejanja prostora in sodelovanje v urejanju prostora.

Maja Simoneti, MSc in Landscape Architecture, is a spatial and urban planner at LUZ, d. d., researcher in the Institute for Spatial Policies and lecturer at the Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering, University of Ljubljana. She has been working as a spatial planner with the main focus of her interest in urban green space, in the needs of deprived social groups and community based practices and participation in spatial planning and management.

Momir Pavletić

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Momir Pavletić Slobodan je krajinski arhitekt in prostorski planer v projektantski družbi Jurcon projekt. Je strokovnjak na področju krajinskega oblikovanja prostorskega in urbanističnega planiranja, izvedbe projektov in gradbenega nadzora ter član Hrvaške zbornice arhitektov in član odbora Hrvaškega društva krajinskih arhitektov.

Momir Pavletić Slobodan, senior landscape architect and spatial planner in Jurcon Projekt Company, expert in the field of landscape design, spatial and urban planning, project implementation and construction supervision. He is member of the Croatian Chamber of Architects and a member of the Board of Croatian Association of Landscape Architects.



Bojan Linardić

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Bojan Linardić je arhitekt, predavatelj na Fakulteti za arhitekturo Univerze v Zagrebu, na oddelku za urbanistično planiranje, regionalno planiranje in krajinsko arhitekturo. Je vodja prostorskega in urbanističnega planiranja v projektantski družbi Jurcon projekt ter član Hrvaške zbornice arhitektov in pooblaščen sodni izvedenec za prostorsko planiranje in graditev.

Bojan Linardić, architect, is a lecturer at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb, the Department of urban planning, regional planning and landscape architecture. He is the head of spatial and urban planning in the Jurcon Projekt Company. He is a member of the Croatian Chamber of Architects and a certified court expert for Spatial Planning and Construction.



Ljiljana Tubić

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Izobraževalna organizacija: Gozdar-ska fakulteta, Oddelek za krajinsko arhitekturo in hortikulturo, Univerza v Beogradu. **Trenutna zaposlitev:** odgovorna vodja projektov v JKP »Zelenilo Beograd«. **Vodja projekta** GIS Beograjskih zelenih površin od 2006 do danes. **Področja raziskovanja:** urejanje krajine, kulturna krajina.

Ljiljana Tubić, MSc, Educational organization: Faculty of Forestry, Department for Landscape Architecture and Horticulture, University of Belgrade. Current position: Responsible project manager in PUC Greenery Belgrade. Project Manager GIS of Belgrade green areas, since 2006 - present. Expertize: Landscape management, Cultural landscapes.

Tina Trampuš

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Tina Trampuš je krajinska arhitektka in od leta 2000 naravovarstvena svetovalka na Zavodu Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave, ki sodeluje pri vodenju akcijske skupine EUSALP za ekološko povezanost. Je strokovnjakinja za strateško komuniciranje in vključevanje deležnikov ter od leta 2001 članica IUCN Komisije za vzgojo iz komuniciranja.

Tina Trampuš has been a landscape architect and nature conservation consultant at the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation since 2000, co-leading the EUSALP action group for ecological connectivity. She has been specialized in strategic communication and stakeholder involvement and has been a member of IUCN CEC since 2001.

Hans Müller

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Hans Müller, hortikulturni tehnik, je izvršni direktor podjetij Helix Pflanzen in Helix Pflanzensysteme. Z ženo Evo – Mario Müller upravljata tri drevesnice v Nemčiji, kjer na odprtem gojijo grmovnice in trajnice, poleg tega pa so specializirani za proizvodnjo in gojitev Helix rastlinskih sistemov, ki predstavljajo sodobne in estetske zelene rešitve za urbani prostor. Skupina Helix ima okoli 100 zaposlenih.

Hans Müller, technician in horticulture, is the CEO of Helix Pflanzen GmbH and Helix Pflanzensysteme GmbH. With his wife Eva – Maria, Hans Müller manages three plant nurseries in Germany, growing outdoor shrubs and perennials. In addition they also manufacture and cultivate the Helix plant systems, modern and aesthetically pleasing green solutions for urban environments. The Helix group has about 100 employees.

Ina Šuklje Erjavec

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Mag. Ina Šuklje Erjavec, krajinska arhitektka, strokovno deluje na področju celovitnega načrtovanja mestne krajine, v raziskovalno-teoretičnem in aplikativnem smislu razvoja metodologij, kriterijev, pravil in usmeritev, kot tudi na področju konkretnega načrtovanja zelenih sistemov mest, parkov, otroških igrišč in drugih zelenih površin. Ima status raziskovalca in je pooblaščen krajinska arhitektka, urbanistična in prostorska načrtovalka z licenco.

Ina Šuklje Erjavec, MSc in Landscape Architecture, has a comprehensive research and practical experience in the theoretical and empirical studies of urban landscape as well as urban landscape planning and design projects. She works as a senior researcher at the Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia. She has a national status of researcher and is an authorized landscape architect, urban designer and spatial planner with licence.

Ivan Janez Marušič

Razvoj načrtovanja zelenih površin v Sloveniji (sistemov zelenja v mestih)

Development of Green Open Spaces in Slovenia (Urban Green Systems)

Zelene površine v mestih so neposreden ali posreden odraz prostorsko-urejevalskega diskurza nekega časa in okolja, podobno kot nasploh vsi ureditveni koncepti. Šteje se, da je primarna vloga zelenja v mestih njihov prispevek k zdravemu življenjskemu okolju, k socialni koheziji, na osebni ravni tudi k doživljanju okolja kot kompleksnega sveta, kot narave in njene samoraslosti. To pa so sicer tudi možna merila pri presoji ustreznosti zelenih površin v mestu, potreb za njihovo dopolnjevanje, preurejanje, širitev ali opuščanje in predvsem ob prizadevanjih za to, da se zelene površine sestavijo v sistem mestnega zelenja, da postanejo aktiven sooblikovalec mestnega prostora. Ali jih povezati v mrežo zelenih prostorov z zelenimi povezavami? Ali je dovolj že njihova enakomerna razporeditev znotraj mestnega prostora? Je pomembna njihova funkcijska celovitost – otroška igra, športne dejavnosti, vrtičkarstvo in podobne oblike aktivnega sodelovanja pri vzdrževanju površin? To so vse vprašanja, ki smo si jih zastavili, ko smo se soočali s problemom celovite obravnave zelenih površin v Ljubljani.

Urban green areas reflect the spatial planning and design discourse of a certain time and space, as all planning and design concepts do. It is assumed that the primary role of the urban green is their contribution to the healthy living environment, social cohesion, and, on the personal, intimate level, also to the perception of the environment as a complex world, as well as nature and its spontaneity. These already make a possible list of the criteria for the assessments of the urban green, and the need to enhance, change, enlarge or abandon them, especially in the light of the endeavours to connect green areas as an active co-creator of urban space into a system of the urban green. Shall we connect green areas into a green network with green corridors? Or is their fair distribution within the urban fabric already enough? Does their functional complementarity, integrity – children playgrounds, sport activities, urban gardening and other similar forms of active participation in their management matter? All these questions were raised during the process of conceiving the system of Ljubljana's green system on the conceptual, as well as on the planning level.

Stuart Connop

TURAS: Vključevanje lokalnega konteksta pri načrtovanju večnamenske urbane zelene infrastrukture

TURAS: Incorporating Local Context into Multifunctional Urban Green Infrastructure Design

Projekt TURAS (Transitioning towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability - Prehod k odpornosti urbanega prostora in trajnostnemu razvoju mest) je sofinanciran iz 7. Okvirnega programa Evropske skupnosti za raziskave in razvoj. Cilj projekta je združiti raziskovalce, odločevalce, lokalne skupnosti in gospodarska podjetja z namenom raziskati, preizkusiti in razširiti različne strategije prehoda evropskih mest in njihovih zaledij k večji trajnostni odpornosti. Za doseganje čim večjega učinka je projekt TURAS razvil inovativen pristop medinstitucionalnega sodelovanja, ki povezuje lokalne oblasti z malimi in srednje velikimi podjetji (MSP) ter akademskimi raziskovalnimi ustanovami, kar zagotavlja, da se pomembna raziskovalna dognanja realizirajo v resnične spremembe že med trajanjem projekta. Eden od rezultatov tega sodelovanja je niz integriranih projektov, ki podpirajo proces prehoda mest k večji urbani odpornosti. Razviti integrirani projekti vključujejo področje načrtovanja in razvoja strateške urbane zelene infrastrukture in obsegajo niz rešitev, ki jih je mogoče prenesti v širši evropski prostor in s tem pospešiti njihovo obsežno uvajanje.

Ena od ključnih prednosti, ki jih ponuja urbana zelena infrastruktura, je večnamenskost – zagotavljanje okoljskih, socialnih in ekonomskih koristi. Zelena infrastruktura, pravilno umeščena in zasnovana, lahko predstavlja naravne rešitve za medsebojno povezane probleme urbanizacije in je zato pomembna za lokalne oblasti pri ukvarjanju s pojavi, kot so poplave, učinek mestnega toplotnega otoka, slabša kakovost zraka, recikliranje, ohranjanje biotske raznovrstnosti ter zdravja in dobrega počutja skupnosti. TURAS rešitve so namenjene maksimiziranju ekosistemskih storitev zelene infrastrukture, ki temeljijo na večnamenskem pristopu k načrtovanju zelene infrastrukture in ne zgolj sklicevanju na pričakovane koristi biotske raznovrstnosti kot take. Predstavljen bo nabor TURAS rešitev za urbano zeleno infrastrukturo in skupnih raziskav, ki so privedle do njih.

Transitioning towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability (TURAS) is an FP7 funded European-wide research and development programme. The "TURAS" project aims to bring together urban communities, researchers, local authorities and SMEs to research, develop, demonstrate and disseminate transition strategies and scenarios to enable European cities and their rural interfaces to build vitally-needed resilience in the face of significant sustainability challenges. To ensure maximum impact, the TURAS project has developed an innovative twinning approach bringing together decision makers in local authorities with SMEs and academics to ensure meaningful results and real change are implemented over the duration of the project. One of the outputs of this collaboration is a series of Integrated Projects to support the transfer of urban transitioning processes. The Integrated Projects being developed include the emerging urban planning and development field of

strategic urban green infrastructure (UGI). The UGI Integrated Project comprises a series of 'solutions' that can be transferred to support unlocking and widespread roll-out of UGI.

One of the key strengths offered by UGI to city planners is its multifunctionality, being able to provide environmental, social and economic ecosystem service benefits. If designed and sited appropriately, UGI can represent nature based solutions to interrelated issues associated with urbanisation that are relevant to all public authorities. This includes flooding, urban heat island, air quality, recycling, biodiversity and health & well-being of communities. TURAS solutions aim to maximise the ecosystem service provision of UGI, by promoting a habitat services, biodiversity-led and multifunctional approach to UGI design rather than a reliance on the assumed biodiversity benefits of UGI per se. A selection of TURAS UGI solutions will be introduced and the collaborative research behind them explored.

Jo Sinclair

Spodbujanje občutka skupnosti: študija primera iz območja Barking Riverside

Developing a Sense of Community: the Case Study from Barking Riverside

Barking Riverside je 179 ha veliko območje na južnem delu londonskega okrožja Barking in Dagenham. Pred leti je konzorcij številnih javnih in zasebnih predstavnikov združil zemljišče z namenom razviti stanovanjsko območje. Načrtovanih je 10.800 stanovanjskih enot, ki bodo v lastni zasebno-javnega partnerstva, ki ga sestavljata stanovanjsko združenje in uprava širšega območja Londona. Soglasje za načrtovanje območja določa, da se skupna zemljišča izročijo v last in upravljanje Podjetju s skupnostnim namenom (CIC – Community Interest Company), ki ga sestavljajo voljeni predstavniki stanovalcev. V predstavitvi bodo orisane predvidene pristojnosti Podjetja s skupnostnim namenom, do sedaj sprejeti ukrepi za razvoj Barking Riversidea ter kako je TURAS iniciativa pripomogla k načrtovanju tega območja.

Barking Riverside is a 179 ha site in the south of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. Several years ago the land was assembled by a number of public and private bodies in order to develop it for housing. The development, planned as 10,800 housing units, is owned by a joint public-private partnership consisting of a housing association and the Greater London Authority. The planning consent for the development contains provision for the common lands to be handed over to a community interest company consisting of elected residents. The presentation will outline the powers envisaged for this body, the steps taken so far and how the work of TURAS is informing the development and work of the community interest company as well as the overall elaboration of Barking Riverside.

Duarte d'Araújo Mata

Zelena infrastruktura v Lizboni: pomemben dejavnik za doseganje integrirane lokalne podnebne politike

The Green Infrastructure of Lisbon: a Strong Tool towards an Integrated Local Climate Policy

Zelena infrastruktura je trenutno pomemben dejavnik v soočanju s podnebnimi spremembami na območju Lizbone, v katerem se kažejo odzivi narave na celo vrsto učinkov. V južnovevropskem mestu, v katerem so vročinski valovi, poplave in pomanjkanje vode navječeje potencialne naravne nesreče, je postala nujnost ustvariti hitro, konsistentno in cenovno ugodno zeleno infrastrukturo, ki je pomembno orodje za zagotavljanje bivalnih kakovosti v urbanem okolju, kot so dostopnost območij za prosti čas in rekreacijo, prostori za druženje, zdravstveni standardi, šport in aktivna mobilnost ter lokalna pridelava hrane.

Ker je zelena infrastruktura nujna prioriteta, je bila v Lizboni sprejeta odločitev, da se pridobi krajinskoplanerske rešitve, katerih uporaba bi lahko zniževala neželene visoke stroške izvedbe in vzdrževanja, iz česar sledijo nizki finančni stroški in s tem ugodni vplivi na mestno klimo.

Zelena infrastruktura, ki temelji na številnih statističnih podatkih in krajinskih tipologijah, je bila ključni izziv za oblikovanje tega celovitega pristopa, ki je sledil številnim obveznostim, povezanim s podnebjem in biotsko raznovrstnostjo. Rezultati se kažejo v stroškovno ugodnih izvedbah z visoko ravni naravne biotske raznovrstnosti in v ekstenzivnih rešitvah kot alternativah običajnim intenzivnim krajinskim ureditvam. Primeri Lizbone bi lahko bili koristni za uporabo v drugih mestih s podobnimi razmerami in podnebnimi spremembami.

Green infrastructure is currently a strong tool to face local urban climate changes in Lisbon, endorsing coordinated nature-based responses to a wider range of effects. In a southern Europe City, where heat waves, flash floods and water scarcity are in the front-line of the most prominent hazards, it became urgent implementing fast, a consistent cost-effective green infrastructure which is therefore a tool to solve the most basic urban quality of life requirements, such as access to leisure and recreation area, space for social integration, health standards, sport and active mobility and even for local food production. As long as increasing green infrastructure is an emergent priority, it was decisive in Lisbon to gather landscape planning solutions whose application might be able to oppose to an undesirably high cost implementation and maintenance schemes that results in a slow rate of reliance in a financial constraints framework, which will affect the city climate goals.

The "green strategy", based on several NBS principles as well as on several countryside typologies, was the key issue for this comprehensive approach that was adopted under a multi-task climate and biodiversity commitments. As a result, a range of low-cost implementations defined high levels of native biodiversity as well as extensive solutions acting as alternatives to intensive conventional landscape design. Lisbon's examples might be useful if considering scaling them up for other cities in similar conditions and climate changes.

Matthias Lampert

Zelenje za vse: nova strategija (načrtovanja) odprtega prostora za mesto München

Green for All: a New Open Space Strategy for Munich

Število prebivalcev Münchna se bo znotraj tesnih administrativnih mestnih mej do leta 2030 povečalo za dodatnih 230.000. S tem se bo povečal pritisk na omejene odprte prostore. Zato je mesto München pripravilo novo strategijo (načrtovanja) odprtega prostora, Odprti prostor 2030 (Freiraum 2030), s katero razvija in prilagaja pristope in instrumente, s katerimi naslavlja izzive, povezane ne le z rastjo mesta, temveč tudi z družbenimi in klimatskimi spremembami ter s tehnološkim razvojem.

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Until 2030 Munich will gain another 230.000 citizens within its tight administrative boundaries, putting pressure on limited open spaces. In its new open space strategy 'Freiraum 2030' the city of Munich develops and adapts approaches and instruments to tackle the challenges associated not only with urban growth, but also with social changes, climate change and technological developments.

Ivan Stanič

Ljubljana – Zelena prestolnica Evrope: izkušnje iz celovitega načrtovanja in upravljanja odprtih zelenih površin

Ljubljana – the European Green Capital: an Experience of Comprehensive Planning and Management of Green Open Spaces

Predstavitev je sestavljena iz dveh delov. V prvem so prikazani nekateri razlogi za podelitev nagrade Evropske komisije Zelena prestolnica Evrope 2016 Ljubljani. V drugem delu so predstavljeni strateški razvojni cilji Mestne občine Ljubljana za prihodnje obdobje, ki združujejo posamezne sektorske razvojne cilje v več-razsežnostne sintezne cilje, pomembne za uresničevanje ciljev trajnostnega razvoja. Izvedeni so iz pozitivnih izkušenj polpreteklega obdobja in izzivov prihodnosti.

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The presentation consists of two parts. The first one deals with some of the successes that the European Commission considered when granting the European Green Capital 2016 award to Ljubljana. In the second part strategic development goals of the City Municipality of Ljubljana for the future are presented, whereby particular departmental development goals are joined into multi-dimensional synthesised goals, necessary for achieving goals of sustainable development. They are derived from positive past experiences and challenges of the future.

Maja Simoneti

Zelena infrastruktura – izzivi in priložnosti za slovenske občine

Green Infrastructure – Challenges and Opportunities for Slovene Municipalities

Zelena infrastruktura poudarja in razširja pomen naravnih in polnaravnih - tehničnih - zelenih površin za kakovost bivanja, za odpornost mestnega okolja na podnebne spremembe, pregrevanje zraka, poplave in druge probleme, hkrati pa izpostavlja pomen usklajenega prizadevanja različnih udeležencev zato, da se bodo pričakovane funkcije zelenih površin res razvile. Še bolj kot v preteklosti postaja pomembno celovito in vključujoče urejanje ter dobro koordinirano sodelovanje različnih udeležencev v posameznih fazah urejanja vseh površin. Zaradi prepoznanega pomena zelenih površin, mestne narave in mestnega okolja, so namreč pomembne vse površine zelene infrastrukture v majhnih in velikih naseljih.

Slovenske občine nova paradigma nagovarja k premisleku in iskanju novih rešitev. V Sloveniji je strateško načrtovanje zelenih površin že uveljavljeno, medtem ko je upravljanje še nepovezano in je precej možnosti za nove oblike sodelovanja še odprtih tako pri prenovi kot pri razvoju novih ureditev. V pogovoru s predstavniki slovenskih občin nas bo zanimalo, kako se z novostjo spoznavajo in kakšna so njihova pričakovanja. Pogovor želi postati priložnost za izmenjavo izkušenj in spodbuda za razvoj sodelovanja pri razvoju dobre prakse.

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Green Infrastructure as a new paradigm accentuates the value of urban natural and semi-natural green spaces for the quality of life and for the resistance of urban environment to climate changes. At the same time the coordinated activities of numerous stakeholders for ensuring the development of the anticipated functions of green spaces are exposed. Strategic and comprehensive planning as well as cooperation of different stakeholders in the management of open spaces are becoming even more important than in the past. Due to the recognition of the benefits of urban green spaces for public health, urban environment and nature all the green spaces in small settlements and in big cities are to be considered as meaningful infrastructure elements.

The new paradigm encourages the Slovene municipalities to reflection and search for new solutions. In Slovenia, strategic planning of green spaces has already been rather successfully implemented, while their management has still been dispersed. Anyway, there are possibilities open for both renovation of existing and for developing of new layouts as well as for new forms of participation in management. The focus of the discussion will be to sense the response of Slovene municipalities to the new paradigm and to detect their expectations and possible obstacles for implementation. The discussion is intended to become an opportunity for exchange of experiences and a stimulation for close cooperation in further development of good practice.

Momir Pavletić, Bojan Linardić

Stanje in perspektive razvoja zelene infrastrukture na območju mesta Zagreb

Current State and Prospects of Green Infrastructure Development in the Zagreb City Area

Prispevek v prvem delu opisuje obstoječe stanje urbanega razvoja mesta Zagreb, njegovo preteklost in okvire prihodnjega razvoja skozi pregled obstoječih razvojnih projektov, uresničenih projektov ter prostorsko-planskih in družbenih pobud, vključenih v posege v prostor. V nadaljevanju sta predstavljena realiziran projekt krajinske ureditve in rekonstrukcije ter prostorska študija razvoja središča mestne četrti v luči implementacije načel zelene infrastrukture.

Cilj projekta rekonstrukcije Študentskega naselja "Stjepan Radić" so bili sanacija in povečanje kakovosti funkcij ter ustvarjanje dodane vrednosti prostora na območju varstva kulturne dediščine z omejitvami za poseganje v obstoječo oblikovno matrico. Z vgradnjo sodobnih materialov, izborom rastlinskih vrst in vnosom novih vsebin je obstoječo 'sivo infrastrukturo' zamenjala nova, 'zelena'.

Celovita programsko-prostorska študija središča Sesvete je bila izdelana za potrebe sprememb in dopolnitev Generalnega urbanističnega plana mesta Zagreb. Cilj študije je izboljšanje varnosti in kakovosti bivanja prebivalcev zagrebške mestne četrti Sesvete s prostorsko organizacijo mestnega središča in mreže javnih peš povezav. Preverjeni so potenciali vzdržnega prostorskega razvoja Sesvet v naslednjih 30 letih na 50 ha velikem območju, raziskani so modeli za preoblikovanje danes neizkoriščenih prostorov in za vpeljavo novih oblik pametnega, zelenega in integriranega prometa ter energetske vzdržne arhitekture, ob tem pa zaščita in izboljšanje obstoječih kulturnih in krajinskih vrednosti prostora.

In this introductory part the presentation of the current state of urban development of Zagreb City, its past and the framework of the future development is described through overview of the existing development projects, completed projects, urban planning and social initiatives involved in spatial interventions. Following the introduction of a realized landscape reconstruction project and the spatial study of the development of urban settlement will be presented through the prism of implementation of the principles of green infrastructure.

The aim of the Reconstruction of student campus »Stjepan Radić« project was to remediate, bring higher quality functions and create value-added space on the protected cultural property with limited intervention to the existing formative matrix. Incorporating advanced materials, selecting plants and introducing new content, existing 'gray infrastructure' was replaced by a new 'green'.

The complete program-spatial study of Sesvete center is made for the purpose of Amendment to the Master Plan of the city of Zagreb. The aim of the study is to improve the safety and quality of life of residents of Sesvete, spatial organization of the city center and the network of public pedestrian moves. Potential for sustainable spatial development of Sesvete in the next 30 years, the coverage of 50 hectares, is examined and models to transform the unused space today and the im-

plementation of new forms of smart, green and integrated transport and energy sustainable architecture, with the protection and improvement of the existing cultural and landscape values of space, are explored.

Ljiljana Tubić

Predlog strategije izboljšanja zelene infrastrukture v občini Voždovac

Proposal of the Strategy for Improving Green Infrastructure in the Municipality of Voždovac

Podobno kot to velja za mnoge predele Beograda, tudi v občini Voždovac poteka hitra urbanizacija, kar se kaže v pretirani porabi zemljišč, fragmentaciji krajine, uničenju naravnih vrst in razkroju ekosistemskih funkcij. Raznolikost tega območja se kaže v izrazitem reliefu, bogati hidrologiji, urbanih, suburbanih in ruralnih območjih ter v premalo razvitih območjih. Predmet projekta so opredelitev in vrednotenje virov obstoječe zelene infrastrukture (žarišča in povezave) ter potenciali za njihovo izboljšanje in povezanost v večfunkcionalno omrežje, s katerim bo mogoče uresničiti potencialne prednosti zelenih površin, predvsem za zaščito in spodbujanje oblikovanja lokalnih krajinskih značilnosti ter za krepitev in ustvarjanje lokalne identitete (prepoznavnosti), kjer je to potrebno zaradi šibko izraženih ali celo izgubljenih krajinskih značilnosti. Cilj predloga strategije je zmanjševanje negativnih vplivov razvoja v občini in vzpostavitev ravnovesja s prihodnjim razvojem. Ta projekt bo lahko uporabljen kot podlaga za prihodnje planiranje in kot okvir za izboljšanje stanja okolja v občini.

Like many parts of Belgrade also the municipality of Voždovac is rapidly urbanizing, which results in an excessive land consumption, landscapes fragmentation, suppression of native species and disruption of ecosystem functions. Expressed relief, hydrological richness, urban, suburban and rural built fabric and underdeveloped areas reflect the diversity of the area. The subject of this project is the identification and evaluation of the existing green infrastructure resource (hubs and links), potential for their improvement and connectivity in a multi-functional network in order to materialize the potential benefits green spaces can provide, primarily to protect and enhance local landscape character, strengthen and create a local identity where necessary to create a new local character, because the current one is either weakened or even lost. The objective of the strategy proposal is to minimize negative impacts of municipal development and to establish balance with future development. This project can also be used as the basis for future planning and as a framework for environment improvement.

Tina Trampuš

Zelena infrastruktura v Strategiji Evropske unije za Alpsko regijo

Green Infrastructure in European Union Strategy for Alpine Region

Strategija Evropske unije za Alpsko regijo (EUSALP) ponuja strateški in mednarodni okvir za razvoj ekološke povezanosti na območju EUSALP. Zagon strategije je potekal januarja 2016, strategija pa obsega 48 regij v sedmih državah, vključno s celotnim ozemljem Slovenije.

Za Alpsko regijo so značilna številna zavarovana območja, medtem ko se v polnaravnih in urbanih območjih povečuje razdrobljenost ekosistemov. Celovitost in delovanje ekosistemov, vključno z ohranjanjem biotske raznovrstnosti in zagotavljanjem ekosistemskih storitev, sta v veliki meri odvisni od obstoja učinkovite ekološke povezanosti. Okrepiti je treba povezave med osrednjim alpskim območjem ter njegovo okolico kot tudi povezave z drugimi gorskimi regijami, kot so Dinarske Alpe in Karpati. Koncept Evropske unije za zeleno infrastrukturo zagotavlja strateški okvir, ki ga je treba konkretizirati na nivoju regije in podpreti z oblikovanjem skupne medsektorske vizije krajine. Alpska urbana območja in metropole lahko prispevajo k promociji koncepta in oblikovanju projektov za povezovanje naravnih, polnaravnih in urbanih območij. Krajinsko planiranje ima ključno vlogo pri strateškem vključevanju vidika ekološke povezanosti v prihodnji razvoj krajin.

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The European Union Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) offers a strategic and transnational framework for developing ecological connectivity in the EUSALP territory. The Strategy was launched in January 2016 and covers the area of 48 regions in seven states, including the whole territory of Slovenia.

The Alpine Region is rich in protected areas whereas fragmentation of ecosystems is increasing in semi natural and urban areas. The integrity and functioning of ecosystems, including the conservation of biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services, largely depend on the existence of effective ecological connectivity. Links between the core alpine area and the surroundings should be strengthened as well as links to other mountain regions, such as Dinaric Alps and Carpathians. For developing an Alpine ecological connectivity the EU Green Infrastructure concept provides a strategic frame which needs to be concretized at a regional level and supported by the development of a common trans-sectoral landscape vision. Alpine urban areas and metropolises can support promotion of the concept and develop flagship projects for connecting natural, semi natural and urban areas. Landscape planning plays a key role for strategically including the aspect of ecological connectivity into future landscape development.

Hans Müller

»Zelena bivalnica« v Ludwigsburgu in »Zelena protihrupna zaščita« v Sachsenheimu – dva praktična primera urbanih območij udobja

The »Green Living Room« Ludwigsburg and the »Green Noise Barrier« Sachsenheim - Two Practical Examples for Urban Comfort Zones

»Zelena bivalnica« v Ludwigsburgu in »Zelena protihrupna zaščita« v Sachsenheimu – dva praktična primera urbanih območij udobja.

»Zelena bivalnica« je bila razvita znotraj TURAS iniciative v sodelovanju s podjetjem Helix Pflanzen kot vertikalna zelena prvina umeščena na streho podzemnega parkirišča mestne hiše v Ludwigsburgu v Nemčiji. Modularni način v naprej zasajenih košar hitro in enostavno ustvari zeleno oazo, ki deluje kot protihrupna zaščita in ustvarja prostor zasebnosti. Zelene stene aktivno prispevajo k izboljšanju kakovosti zraka (t.j. trdnih delcev), boljši mikroklimi (hlajenje z izhlapevanjem) in hkrati prispevajo k vzdrževanju lokalne pestrosti rastlinskih in živalskih vrst. Hvaležno je spremljati, kako prebivalci Ludwigsburga cenijo in pogosto uporabljajo Zeleno bivalnico.

»Zelena protihrupna zaščita«, ki so jo zasnovali Helix Pflanzen, se nahaja na vstopu v naselje Sachsenheim v Nemčiji, tik ob novo zgrajeni stanovanjski četrti, kjer služi kot odlična zaščita pred hrupom, hkrati pa ima privlačen videz in merljivo izboljšanje kakovosti zraka in mikroklimi. V nasprotju z običajnimi betonskimi protihrupnimi ograjami vertikalne zelene površine v skupnem obsegu 557 m² ne povečuje učinka toplotnega otoka v občini. Hlajenje s pomočjo evapotranspiracije rastlinja nenehno zmanjšuje učinek toplotnega otoka, hkrati pa rastlinje pripomore k večji biotski raznovrstnosti tega območja. S strokovnim spremljanjem delovanja zelene stene je mogoče določiti tudi dejanski prispevek k boljšemu ekološkemu stanju okolja.

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The "Green Living Room", Ludwigsburg: the Green Living Room was developed and built in a cooperation of the Turas' initiative and Helix Pflanzen GmbH as a vertical green space on top of the town hall's underground car park in Ludwigsburg, Germany. The modular principle with the already planted baskets quickly and easily creates green oasis which function as noise barriers and privacy protection. Green walls contribute actively to improve the air quality (e.g. particulate matter); the micro-climate (evaporative cooling) and they help sustain the local diversity of flora and fauna. It's very rewarding to see, that the inhabitants of the city of Ludwigsburg appreciate and frequently spend time at the Green Living Room.

The "Green Noise Barrier Wall", Sachsenheim: located at the city entrance of town of Sachsenheim Germany the "Green Noise Barrier Wall", built by Helix Pflanzen GmbH, serves as a very good noise protection for the neighbouring newly built residential area whilst having an attractive appearance and measurable improvements of the climate and air quality. The 557 m² vertical green surface in Sachsenheim is thus not adding up to the whole concrete surface supporting the urban heat island effect in this municipality (unlike conventional

concrete noise reduction walls). The evapotranspiration of the surface vegetation using rainwater is continuously reducing the heat island effect while bringing more biodiversity to the site. By professional monitoring of the wall, real time ecological welfare impacts can be measured.

a strategic, comprehensive and long-term planning approach for urban green space is needed to put the green infrastructure concept into practice. We present some issues of possible obstacles, problems and challenges that could be faced when implementing the green infrastructure concept in the future urban development.

Ina Šuklje Erjavec

Zelena infrastruktura – od celovitega načrtovanja do izvedbe

Green Infrastructure – from Comprehensive Planning to Implementation

Prispevek utemeljuje pomen celovitega razumevanja in vključevanja vidikov prostorskega načrtovanja za »zagotavljanje ekološke, ekonomske in socialne koristi z naravnimi rešitvami«, torej osnovnih ciljev »Zelene infrastrukture«, opredeljenih z evropskim dokumentom COM (2013 249). Izhodišče predstavljajo spoznanja o neposredni povezanosti stanja okolja in zagotavljanja ekosistemskih storitev z značilnostmi zelenih površin, ki izhajajo iz njihovih opredeljujočih naravnih lastnosti in procesov. Zaradi svoje nedeljive povezanosti z naravo in naravnimi procesi so vse zelene površine ne glede na njihove zelo raznolike pojavne oblike, funkcije, tipe, izvor, lastništvo ali plansko določeno namensko rabo, izhodišče za opredelitev in zasnovo »zelene infrastrukture«. V tem pogledu so večinoma večnamenskega značaja, njihova splošna učinkovitost za kakovost okolja, ekosistemskih storitev in bivanja v mestih pa se krepi z njihovim medsebojnim povezovanjem. S prikazom nekaterih praktičnih primerov načrtovanja zelenih sistemov in zelenih površin v Sloveniji kot tudi rezultatov mednarodnih projektov so prikazani in utemeljeni pristopi strateškega, celovitega in dolgoročnega načrtovanja mestnih zelenih površin, ki lahko služijo tudi za implementacijo koncepta zelene infrastrukture v prakso. V razpravi se odprejo tudi nekatera vprašanja možnih ovir in problemov ter izzivov, s katerimi bi se lahko pri implementaciji koncepta zelene infrastrukture srečali v nadaljnjem razvoju mest.

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The paper demonstrates that for “providing ecological, economic and social benefits through natural solutions”, as the aim of green infrastructure is defined by EC (COM, 2013, 249 final), it is important to understand it from spatial, planning and implementation aspects and to discuss it within the wider urban and landscape planning context. The starting point for the discussion is the recognition that the state of the environment and the provision with ecosystem services are directly related to green spaces and their characteristics deriving from their natural features and processes. We point out that all of them, regardless the great variety of shapes, structures, types, functions, land use, origins and manifestations of urban green spaces are the basic component and integral aspect of “green infrastructure”. Furthermore, their roles and benefits are extensive and multi-functional, they affect the environmental qualities, climate and living conditions of urban and suburban areas, and also enable all aspects of ecosystem services. Through some practical experiences from green system and urban green space projects in Slovenia and through outcomes of international projects, we explain why

PROGRAM KONFERENCE / THE PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE

08:30 – 9:00	Registracija udeležencev / Registration of participants
08:30 – 9:00	Tiskovna konferenca / Press Conference
08:30 – 9:00	Jutranja kava / Morning coffee
9:00 – 9:45	Uvodni pozdravi / The Conference will be welcomed by: Jože Novak, predsednik DKAS / President of SALA mag. Lilijana Madjar, direktorica RRA LUR / Director of the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Region Lidija Stebernak, državna sekretarka Ministrstva za okolje in prostor Republike Slovenije / State Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Slovenia Hermann Georg Gunnlaugsson, podpredsednik mednarodnega združenja krajinskih arhitektov IFLA / Vice-President IFLA Europe for the Professional Practice Zoran Janković, župan Mestne občine Ljubljana / Mayor of the City Municipality of Ljubljana
09:45 – 12:00	Dopoldanski sklop / Lectures in the morning Vodenje / Moderators of the Conference: mag. Ina Šuklje Erjavec, dr. Ana Kučan
09:50 – 10:10	dr. Ivan Janez Marušič (Oddelek za krajinsko arhitekturo, Biotehniška fakulteta, Univerza v Ljubljani, Slovenija / University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture, Slovenia) Razvoj načrtovanja zelenih površin v Sloveniji (sistemov zelenja v mestih) Development of Green Open Spaces in Slovenia (Urban Green Systems)
10:10 – 10:30	dr. Stuart Connop (Univerza v Vzhodnem Londonu, Velika Britanija / University of East London, Great Britain) TURAS: Vključevanje lokalnega konteksta pri načrtovanju večnamenske urbane zelene infrastrukture TURAS: Incorporating Local Context into Multifunctional Urban Green Infrastructure Design
10:30 – 10:50	Jo Sinclair (Londonško okrožje Barking in Dagenham, Velika Britanija / London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Great Britain) Spodbujanje občutka skupnosti: študija primera iz območja Barking Riverside Developing a Sense of Community: the Case Study from Barking Riverside
10:50 – 11:10	Duarte d'Araújo Mata (Univerza v Lizboni, Občina Lizbona, Portugalska / Lisbon University, Lisbon Municipality, Portugal) Zelena infrastruktura v Lizboni: pomemben dejavnik za doseganje integrirane lokalne podnebne politike The Green Infrastructure of Lisbon: a Strong Tool towards an Integrated Local Climate Policy
11:10 – 11:30	Matthias Lampert (Mesto München, Nemčija / City of Munich, Germany) Zelenje za vse: nova strategija (načrtovanja) odprtega prostora za mesto München Green for All: a New Open Space Strategy for Munich
11:30 – 11:50	Ivan Stanič (Mestna občina Ljubljana, Slovenija / City Municipality of Ljubljana, Slovenia) Ljubljana – Zelena prestolnica Evrope: izkušnje iz celovitega načrtovanja in upravljanja odprtih zelenih površin Ljubljana – the European Green Capital: an Experience of Comprehensive Planning and Management of Green Open Spaces
11:50 – 12:00	Vprašanja in odgovori / Questions and answers
12:00 – 13:30	Kosilo / Lunch
13:30 – 15:30	mag. Maja Simoneti (LUZ, d. d. in Fakulteta za gradbeništvo in geodezijo Univerze v Ljubljani, Slovenija / Ljubljana Urban Institute - LUZ d. d. and University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering, Slovenia) s predstavniki občin / with the representatives of the Municipalities: Zelena infrastruktura – izzivi in priložnosti za slovenske občine Green Infrastructure – Challenges and Opportunities for Slovene Municipalities
15:30 – 15:50	Odmor za kavo / Coffee break
15:50 – 18:00	Popoldanski sklop / Lectures in the afternoon Vodenje / Moderators of the Conference: dr. Ana Kučan, Gaja Trbižan
15:50 – 16:10	Momir Pavletić, Bojan Linardić (Društvo krajinskih arhitektov Hrvaške – HDKA, Hrvaška / Croatian Association of Landscape Architects – CALA, Croatia) Stanje in perspektive razvoja zelene infrastrukture na območju mesta Zagreb Current State and Prospects of Green Infrastructure Development in the Zagreb City Area
16:10 – 16:30	mag. Ljiljana Tubić (Društvo krajinskih arhitektov Srbije – UPAS, Srbija / Serbian Association of Landscape Architects – SALA, Serbia) Predlog strategije izboljšanja zelene infrastrukture v občini Voždovac Proposal of the Strategy for Improving Green Infrastructure in the Municipality of Voždovac
16:30 – 16:50	Tina Trampuš (Zavod RS za varstvo narave, Slovenija / Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, Slovenia) Zelena infrastruktura v Strategiji Evropske unije za Alpsko regijo Green Infrastructure in European Union Strategy for Alpine Region
16:50 – 17:10	Hans Müller (Helix Pflanzen GmbH, Nemčija / Helix Pflanzen GmbH, Germany) “Zelena bivalnica” v Ludwigsburgu in “Zelena protihrupna zaščita” v Sachsenheimu – dva praktična primera urbanih območij udobja The “Green Living Room” Ludwigsburg and the “Green Noise Barrier” Sachsenheim - Two Practical Examples of Urban Comfort Zones
17:10 – 17:30	mag. Ina Šuklje Erjavec (Urbanistični inštitut RS, Slovenija / Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia) Zelena infrastruktura – od celovitega načrtovanja do izvedbe Green Infrastructure – from Comprehensive Planning to Implementation
17:30 – 18:00	Vprašanja in odgovori / Questions and answers
18:00 >	Po zaključku druženje udeležencev - banket After the conclusion of the Conference the socializing of participants (banquet) is foreseen.