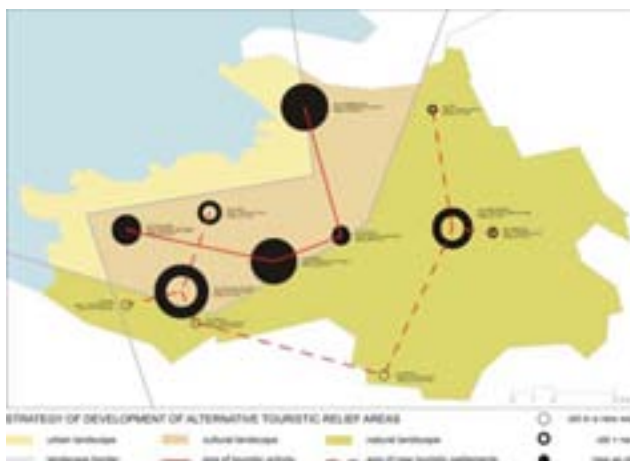




Slika 1: Proces urbanizacije.
The urbanisation process.



Slika 2: Model reorganizacije regije.
Model for regional reorganisation.



Slika 3: Strategija razmeščanja turističnih zmogljivosti v regiji.
The strategy for distributing tourist capacities in the region.



Slika 4: Hostel v Ankaranu.
Hostel in Ankaranu.

REGIJA KOT ORODJE ZA USMERJANJE RAZVOJA V PROSTORU *THE REGION AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR DIRECTING SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT*

raziskava, research

povzetek

Regija je miselno orodje za načrtovanje razvojne strategije. Meje regije določajo značilni prostorski vzorci fizičnih in demografskih danosti. Primerjalna razvojna prednost slovenske obalne regije so naravni viri, predvsem morje. V smislu ciljev trajnostnega razvoja postavljamo prostorske okvire za razvoj trajnostnega turizma na slovenski obali tako, da turistično infrastrukturo umikamo v zaledje, s tem pa varujemo naravne vire pred pretiranim izkoriščanjem, dejavno varujemo in prenavljamo kulturno dediščino ter zagotavljamo enakomerni razvoj po celotnem teritoriju regije.

določanje prostorskih možnosti in omejitev za načrtovanje trajnostnega razvoja turizma

Primer slovenske obale

Vodilni kriterij za določitev prostorskega obsega regije so izrazito dominantne naravne danosti: morje, obala in relief ter s tem povezani klimatski pogoji, ki so skozi zgodovino oblikovali izrazito identiteto kulturne krajine mediteranskega tipa. Meje regije določa tudi njena izjemnost v okvirih Slovenije ter izražena zavest prebivalcev o pripadnosti, okoljskih vrednotah in razvojnih prednostih prostora, v katerem živijo. Prav zavest prebivalcev o medsebojni soodvisnosti in soodvisnosti s prostorskimi danostmi je razlog, da smo obalno regijo opredelili za samoorganizirano regijo (Katz, 2000).

Vodilna kriterija za določitev gravitacijskega območja regije z vidika ekonomskih danosti sta prisotnost redkih naravnih resursov /morje in morska obala/ ter s tem povezana obstoječa prometna in transportna infrastruktura /Luka Koper, avtocesta, železnica/.

Strategija trajnostnega turističnega razvoja v prostoru slovenske obalne regije temelji na predpostavki, da sta morje in morska obala neprecenljiva naravna vira, ki ju je treba varovati v čim bolj prvobitni strukturi, obliki in podobi. Predpostavka vodi k oblikovanju prostorsko enakomerno razporedene mreže naselij po celotni površini regije in preprečuje zgoščevanje gradenj in s tem pretiranih motenj v okolju vzdolž morske obale.

Z modelnimi prikazi na kartah prikazujemo možnosti za lociranje, dimenzioniranje in oblikovanje nastanitvenih in storitvenih turističnih zmogljivosti v zaledju, tako da zagotavljamo enakomerne dostopnosti in preskrbe z različnimi storitvami po celotnem teritoriju, vzpodbujamo prenavo, oživljanje in razvoj naselij v zaledju. S porazdelitvijo gradenj po celotnem teritoriju regije enakomerno porazdeljujemo tudi obremenitve na okolje in s tem omogočamo dejavno varovanje morske obale in morja.

ključne besede

urbanistično načrtovanje, regija, turizem, trajnostni razvoj

summary

The region is a mental framework for planning development strategies. Regional boundaries are determined by characteristic patterns of physical and demographic features. The comparative advantages of the Slovene Coastal region are its natural assets, above all the sea. In pursuit of goals of sustainable development we defined the spatial framework for the development of sustainable tourism on the Slovene coast. Thus tourist infrastructure was removed to the hinterland, which means that natural resources are protected from excessive exploitation, cultural heritage is actively protected and renewed and we can ensure balanced development over the entire region's territory.

defining spatial possibilities and limitations for planning sustainable tourism development

The Coastal region

The leading criterions for defining the physical extent of the region are its main natural landmarks: the sea, the coast, its geographical setting and inherent climatic conditions, which have in history contributed to the distinct identity of the cultural landscape of the Mediterranean type. Its limits are also set by the regions uniqueness in the Slovene framework, expressed consciousness of its people concerning belonging as well as environmental values and spatial development potentials of their environment. Moreover the people's consciousness about mutual interdependency and interdependency with natural assets is the reason we define this region as a self-organised region. (Katz, 2000)

The decisive criterion for defining the regional gravitational area from the aspect of economic circumstances is the presence of rare natural resources /the sea and coastline/ and corresponding extant transport infrastructure /the port of Koper, highway, railway/.

The strategy of sustainable development of tourism in the space of the coastal region is based on the hypothesis that the sea and seacoast are exceptional natural resources, which have to be protected in their original structure, form and image, as much as possible. The hypothesis leads to the design of a spatially equally dispersed network of settlements on the entire territory of the region and to the prevention of densening, which could lead to excessive disturbances in the immediate coastal environment along the seafront. Model representations on maps show possibilities for positioning, dimensioning and designing accommodation, service and tourism capacities in the hinterland, so that by ensuring equal accessibility and provision with various services throughout the territory rehabilitation is stimulated as well as revitalisation and development of hinterland settlements. By distributing development throughout the region's territory even environmental burdens are distributed evenly, thus active protection of the seacoast and sea is enabled.

key words

urban planning, region, tourism, sustainable development