

RADIONICA O PLANIRANJU I UREĐENJU PROSTORA

UKLJUČIVANJE JAVNOSTI U PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE

Pula, 14. travnja 2016

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*Uloga interdisciplinarnosti u istraživanju i planiranju prostora
– EU projekti [INTERPID-cost action, H2020, Evropska teritorialna suradnja]*

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UKLJUČIVANJE JAVNOSTI

U vrijeme vidljivih i burnih oblika izražavanja zahtjeva ljudi na pravo na sudjelovanje u odlučivanju o uređivanju javnih stvari, važno je ponovo razmisiliti o prikladnosti prihvaćenih načina **određivanja razvojnih ciljeva** u prostoru koji se danas oblikuju u zatvorenim stručnim i političkim krugovima (»top-down« pristup), te su zato s gledišta javnosti koncipirani na netransparentan način i otuđeni od njihovih interesa. Posljedično se neselektivno suprotstavljaju promjenama što koči sve razvojne pobude, a među njima i **za javnost korisne pobude** koje su usmjerene prema održivosti i zelenom gospodarstvu.

INTERDISCIPLINARNOST

FET - Living interdisciplinarity (future and emerging technologies)

U FET Horizon 2020 je vjerojatno ključna karakteristika znanosti i tehnologije interdisciplinarnosti, koja će biti cilj financiranja.

FET - Living interdisciplinarity (future and emerging technologies)

In collaborative research it is now rare to find just a single discipline (there are exceptions, also in FET). In the well-established configurations the collaboration is one of a transaction: one discipline does its thing and hands over to the other one (a new material is synthesised, another group characterises it, and a third group works on the theoretical model). This is especially true in science and engineering. Precise planning at the outset, clear task allocation and timing are the symptoms of this kind of 'pipeline collaboration'. These are good and productive, result driven collaborations, in which one discipline provides a clear service to the other, but they are not likely to dramatically change the face of science and technology. For this, **each discipline stays too much in its comfort zone of established knowledge and familiar methodologies.**

ongoing process of learning and exchange

The kind of **interdisciplinarity** that we are looking for in FET is a deeper one. It is an ongoing process of learning and exchange that, at least initially, deconstructs more than it constructs, because **everyone involved is forced to put into question the fundamentals of its own view of the world**. This is hard work and risky business.

For example, it is one thing to build a cellular automaton in software, but quite something else to build a computing device with real biological cells. Everything the computer scientist knows about programming, algorithms, data structures, and so on has to be questioned. And the biologist has to try to make sense of cell interactions in terms of information exchange, rather than chemistry. This you can not do by reading each others books: **interdisciplinarity has to be lived**. But if it works, the computer scientist will think differently about computing, and the biologist about cells. The advance is synergistic.

sensitivity to go towards the unknown

Interdisciplinarity is something we at FET can easily 'call for', but it is harder to get. It must be said that the European collaborative project is not the easiest vehicle for this kind of deep interdisciplinary collaboration. Typically, different partners do not spend enough time together, face-to-face. The rigorous separation of workpackages and deliverables linked to them keeps the multiple tracks of investigation too much apart, leaving the real integration of knowledge undocumented, if existing at all. In order to make it work, interdisciplinarity has to be taken seriously by design.

Long-term stays, open-ended agenda's, diversity in the teams (discipline, age, gender, culture,...), **measures to cultivate the right mindset** (including the right to fail) **and ongoing mutual learning should be carefully designed into a genuinely interdisciplinary methodology.**

Only then will the participants feel that they can afford to engage with an **almost artistic sensitivity to go towards the unknown and see what it does to you**. Needless to say that what this does to you is non-reversible – FET changes your life.

EU PROJEKTI

COST

H2020

Teritorialno sodelovanje

Medregionalno sodelovanje

Čezmejno sodelovanje

Transnacionalno sodelovanje

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COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology)

Evropski Program COST (Europska suradnja u znanosti i tehnologiji) je međuvladini okvir za europsku suradnju u istraživačkim organizacijama iz različitih evropskih zemalja s području znanosti i tehnologije, omogućujući koordinaciju nacionalnog financiranja istraživanja na europskoj razini. Podržava se znanstvenu suradnju istraživača i znanstvenika, a ne subvencionira istraživačke aktivnosti.

Misija COST je ojačati evropsku znanstvenu i tehnološku suradnju sa sufinanciranjem suradnje i interakcije između evropskih istraživača i znanstvenika. COST donosi znanstvenu suradnju na širokom rasponu aktivnosti, koji su grupirani u devet ključnih znanstvenih područja:

- Biomedicina in molekularne bio-znanosti,
- Hrana in poljoprivreda,
- Šume, njihovi proizvodi in usluge,
- Materiali, prirodne znanosti in nanoznanosti,
- Kemija, molekularne znanosti i tehnologije,
- Znanosti okoliša i upravljanja okolišem,
- Informacijske-komunikacijske tehnologije,
- Transport i urbani razvoj,
- Pojedinci, društvo, kultura i zdravlje.

Organizacij i funkcioniranje:

COST temelji na mrežama suradnje između evropskih istraživačkih organizacija, takozvane COST akcije (**COST actions**). Svakih pola godine, u ožujku i rujnu svake tekuće godine, COST otvoreni poziv za prikupljanje prijedloga za nove akcije.

Nove akcije postanejo aktivne kad se pribljadi najmanje pet zemalja. Evropska komisija osigurava sredstva za koordinaciju aktivnosti i za troškove sudjelovanja na sastancima organa i tijela programskih sredstava za međunarodnu suradnju okvirnog programa. COST ne financira samog istraživanja, ali samo umrežavanje (**networking**) evropskih istraživačkih organizacija.

Pristup u COST akcije

Vlade zemalja članica pristopijo odabranim akcijama, a potpisu memorandum o razumijevanju (Memorandum o razumijevanju) za svaku kampanju. To omogućuje da se inicijativa za pristup u Cost akciju počne i da se može uključiti i zainteresirane znanstvene organizacije koje imaju nacionalni ili europski (FP7) izvora financiranja za istraživanja na području kojem se pokriva određenu radnju.

Aktualni razpisi:

- Poziv za dostavu prijedloge COST akcije - 25. travnja 2016, 17:00

Od proljeća 2016. godine je aktivnih 26 novih COST akcija. Među njima:

CA15221 - Advancing effective institutional models towards cohesive teaching, learning, research and writing

CA15217 - Ocean Governance for Sustainability - challenges, options and the role of Science

CA15212 - Citizen Science to promote creativity, scientific literacy, and innovation throughout Europe itd.

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PULA

14. travnja 2016

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COST National Coordinators (CNC)



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This country chairs the following COST Actions

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- ICT (1)

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This country is also involved in the following COST Actions

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- MPNS (41)
- TDP (12)
- TN (4)
- TUD (39)

* powered by e-COST

- Transport i urbani razvoj
- Pojedinci, društvo, kultura i zdravlje

Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Zagreb
Hrvatska nema u projektu Grad-parnera

Primeri:

- **Intrepid** je mreža 22 držav ustanovljena s splošnim ciljem, da bi bolje razumeli, kako doseči boljšo učinkovito in uspešnost na področju interdisciplinarnih raziskav v Evropi.
- <http://www.intrepid-cost.eu/>



HORIZON 2020

The EU Framework Programme for Research

European Commission > Horizon 2020



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Uloga interdisciplinarnosti u istraživanju i planiranju prostora

– EU projekti

[INTERPID-cost action, H2020, Evropska teritorialna suradnja]

H2020

<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en>

Obzor 2020 (Horizon 2020) novi je program Evropske unije za istraživanje i inovacije za razdoblje od 2014. do 2020. godine koji objedinjuje aktivnosti Sedmog okvirnog programa (*FP7*), inovacijske aspekte Programa za konkurentnost i inovacije (*CIP*) i EU doprinos Europskom institutu za inovacije i tehnologiju (*EIT*).

Misao vodilja novog okvirnog programa je nuđenje rješenja i odgovora na gospodarsku krizu, investiranja u buduće poslove i razvoj, rješavanja pitanja građana EU o njihovoј materijalnoј sigurnosti, općoj sigurnosti i okolišu, kao i jačanja globalne pozicije EU u istraživanjima, inovacijama i tehnologijama. Struktura Obzora 2020. temelji se na tri glavna prioriteta: Izvrsna znanost (***Excellent Science***), Industrijsko vodstvo (***Industrial Leadership***) i Društveni izazovi (***Societal Challenges***).



Horizon 2020 implementation Statistics – Snapshot (July 2015)

- **Nearly 38,000 (full) eligible proposals** requesting a total of € 70.8 billion of EU contribution
- of which **over 4,800 retained** for funding
- **Over 11,000 evaluators** contracted
- **More than 4,300 grant agreements** signed with **€ 7.4 billion EU contribution**
- **8 months time-to-grant met in 93% of cases**, excluding ERC grants, which are not bound by this target

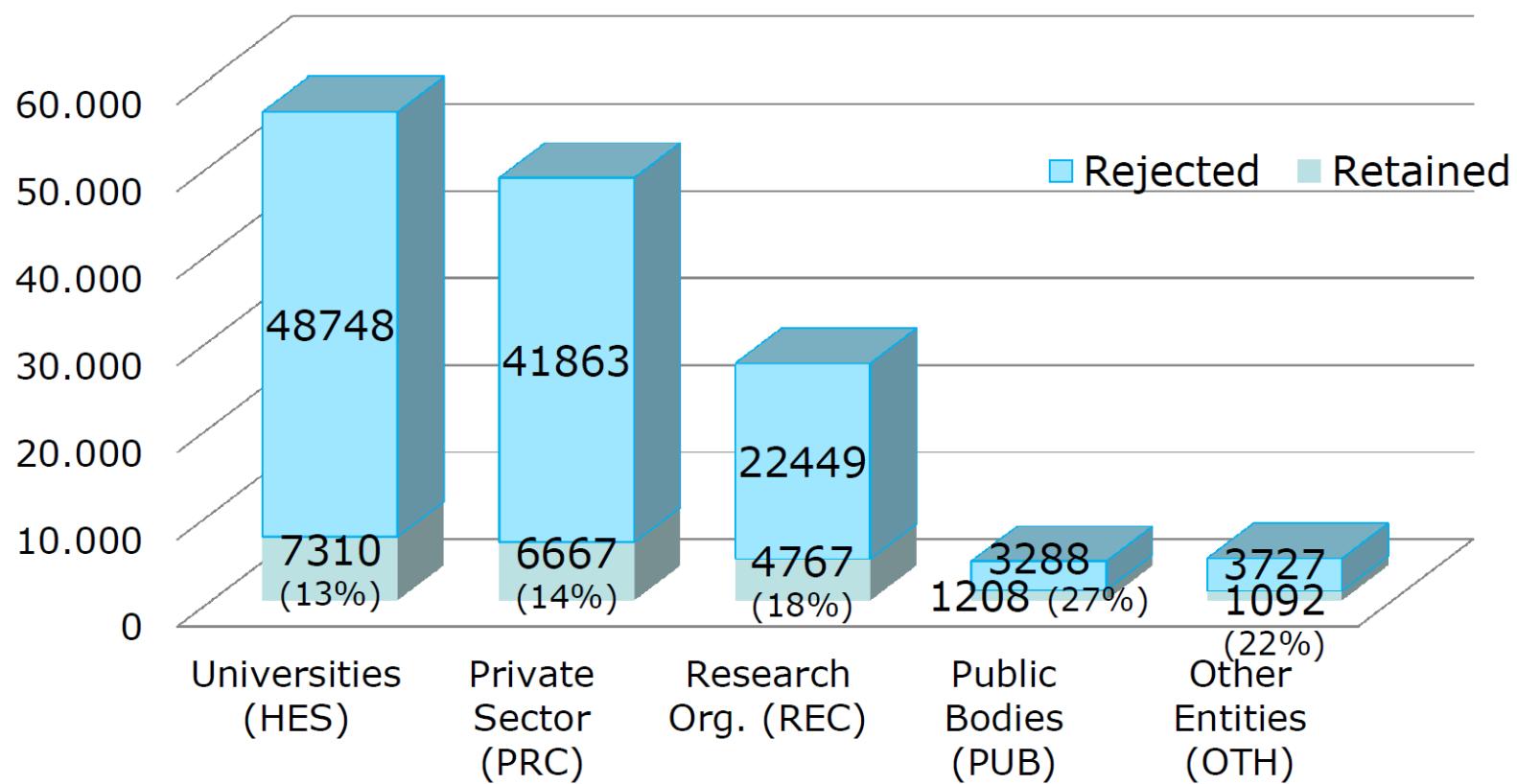


Success rates – first analysis

- Overall **success rate** for eligible proposals: **13-14 %** (20% in FP7 overall)
- For all Member States, success rates decrease compared to FP7
- Indicates **great attractiveness**
- **Monitoring** and **first measures**



Nb. of applicants per type of organisation

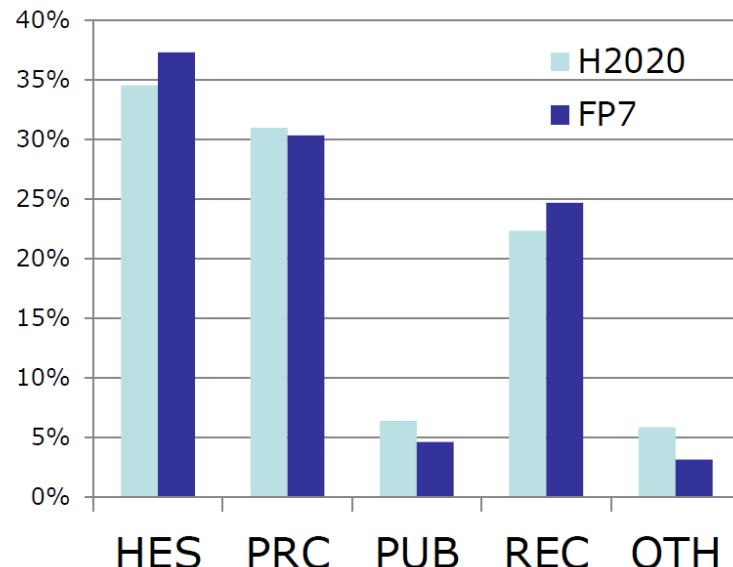




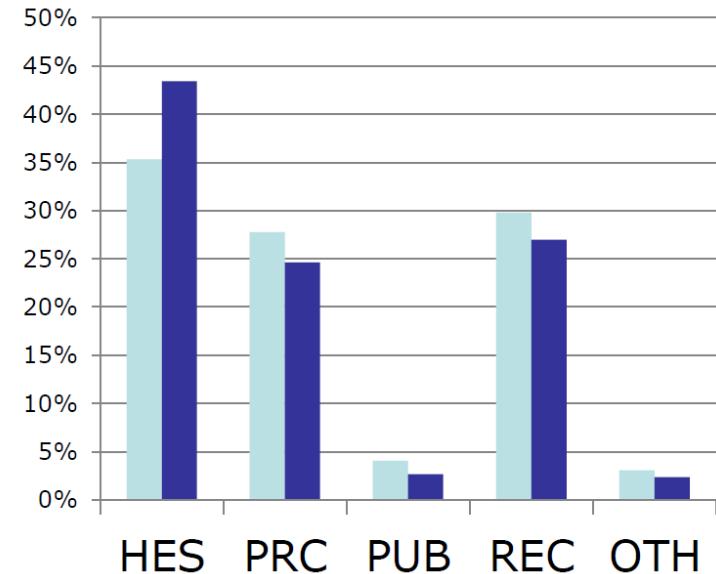
DR Neville Reeve

Types of organisations in grant agreements

In share of participations



In share of EU financial contribution



H2020

Osim ovih pojednostavljenja, Obzor 2020. karakterizira i **širi pristup** osobito za mala i srednja poduzeća kroz integrirani pristup pokrivajući cijeli inovacijski ciklus, od faze idejnog koncepta i izvodljivosti preko istraživanja, razvoja i testiranja, pa sve do komercijalizacije i izlaska na tržište. Novi instrumenti za mala i srednja poduzeća koristit će se u svim društvenim izazovima i industrijskim tehnologijama. Oko 20% ukupnog proračuna za prioritet Društveni izazovi i Vodstvo u razvojnim i industrijskim tehnologijama namijenjeno je upravo malim i srednjim poduzećima, a u okviru prioriteta Industrijsko vodstvo dvije posebne aktivnosti, Inovacije u malim i srednjim poduzećima i Pristup rizičnom kapitalu namijenjene su isključivo malim i srednjim poduzećima koji čine osnovu poduzetništva u EU.

Prioritet »Društveni izzayovi« so naslednje teme:

- **»Pametni, zeleni i integrirani promet«** Mobility for Growth 2016-2017 (H2020-MG-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#), Green Vehicles 2016-2017 (H2020-GV-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **»Sigurna, čista i učinkovita energija«** Smart and Sustainable Cities (H2020-SCC-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **Uporaba potenciala živih vodnih virov** Blue Growth: Demonstrating an Ocean of Opportunities (H2020-BG-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **Sigurnost hrane** Sustainable Food Security – Resilient and Resource-Efficient Value Chains (H2020-SFS-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **Konkurentnost niskom razinom ugljika energije** Call for Competitive Low-Carbon Energy (H2020-LCE-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **Avtomatizacija cestnog prijevoza** Automated Road Transport (H2020-ART-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **Energetska učinkovitost** Energy Efficiency Call 2016-2017 (H2020-EE-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **Odredba digitalne sigurnosti** Digital Security Focus Area (H2020-DS-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **Zeleno gospodarstvo** Greening the Economy (H2020-SC5-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);
- **Personalizirana medicina** Personalised Medicine (H2020-SC1-2016-2017) – [uradna stran](#);

Call - UNDERSTANDING EUROPE - PROMOTING THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC AND CULTURAL SPACE

CULT-COOP-06-2017: Participatory approaches and social innovation in culture

RIA - The research should investigate innovative ways in which cultural institutions can engage with younger and more mature audiences, with minority, migrant or socially disadvantaged groups and include them in their governance - and how local communities organise themselves in order to co-create a better use of the local heritage.

Deadline 2.2.2017, bud. 2,5M

CULT-COOP-07-2017: Cultural heritage of European coastal and maritime regions

The research will aim at providing a comprehensive framework for the preservation of European coastal and maritime cultural landscapes. It should be geographically balanced and cover different types of European coastal and maritime cultural landscapes taking into account various historical backgrounds and the current state of these regions, as they range from the most popular destinations of mass tourism to the most peripheral regions of Europe. The research - multidisciplinary to the extent required by its inherent and explicit research approach - might combine approaches and methodologies of cultural heritage preservation, social sciences and humanities, spatial and environmental sciences.

Deadline 2.2.2017, bud. 2,5M

Cross-cutting activities (Focus Areas)

Call - SMART AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Key challenges for Smart and Sustainable Cities are to provide solutions to significantly

increase cities' overall energy and resource efficiency through actions addressing the building stock, energy systems, mobility, climate change, water and air quality. Such actions should bring profound economic, social and environmental impacts, resulting in a better quality of life (including health and social cohesion), competitiveness, jobs and growth.

This new “Smart and Sustainable Cities” cross-cutting focus area has a clear aim: Calls will

bring together cities, industry and citizens to demonstrate solutions and business models that can be scaled up and replicated, and that lead to measurable benefits in energy and resource efficiency, new markets and new jobs. The scope will include the creation of urban spaces powered by secure, affordable and clean energy, smart electro-mobility, smart tools and services, innovative nature-based solutions and showcasing economic viability.

PROGRAMI EVROPSKE TERITORIALNE SURADNJE

<http://www.eu-skladi.si/sl/evropsko-teritorialno-sodelovanje>

Europska kohezijska politika kao treći cilj definira evropsku teritorijalnu suradnju, koja je usmjerenata na jačanje prekogranične, transnacionalne i međuregionalne suradnje.

Na europskoj razini za teritorijalnu suradnju izdvojeno je 7,75 milijarde, odnosno 2,52% od ukupnih sredstava kohezijske. Većina, 5,576 milijard oz. 73,86% imovine su vrijedni programi prekogranične suradnje, 1,582 milijard oz. 20,95% programa transnacionalne suradnje i 392 milijona oz. 5,19% programa međuregionalne suradnje.

Europska prekogranična suradnja je financirana s strani Europskog fonda za regionalni razvoj (ERDF). To se dodjeljuju ili putem poziva za dostavu projektnih prijedloga objavljaju upravljačkih tijela, ili izravnim certifikacijskim projekata na Zajednički nadzorni odbor.

52 prekogranični programi imaju za cilj:

- poduzetništvo, a posebno razvoj malog i srednjeg poduzetništva, turizma, kulture i trgovine,
- promocija i poboljšanje zajedničkog upravljanja područjima za zaštitu prirode i kulturne baštine, kao i ukupnu opskrbu očuvanje okoliša i mjerama protiv prirodnih i tehnoloških rizika,
- promocija i integracija gradova i urbanih središta i ruralnih područja na pograničnih područja,
- poboljšanje pristupačnosti u području prometa i komunikacija,
- promociji suradnje u području prava i uprave,
- promociji suradnje u području ljudskih resursa, zdravstvu, kulturi, obrazovanju.

Programi medregionalne suradnje

Cilj međuregionalnih programa:

- povećati učinkovitost kohezijske politike poticanjem razmjene iskustava između regija;
- izboljšati provedbu programa i projekata Europske teritorijalne suradnje;
- promocija analiz razvojnih trendova u teritorijalnoj koheziji kroz studije, prikupljanje podataka i drugim mjerama.

Primjeri takvih programa u koje je uključena Slovenija:

INTERACT III - <http://www.interact-eu.net/>

INTERREG EUROPE - <http://www.interregeurope.eu/>

URBACT III - <http://urbact.eu/>

ESPON 2020 - <http://www.espon.eu/main/>

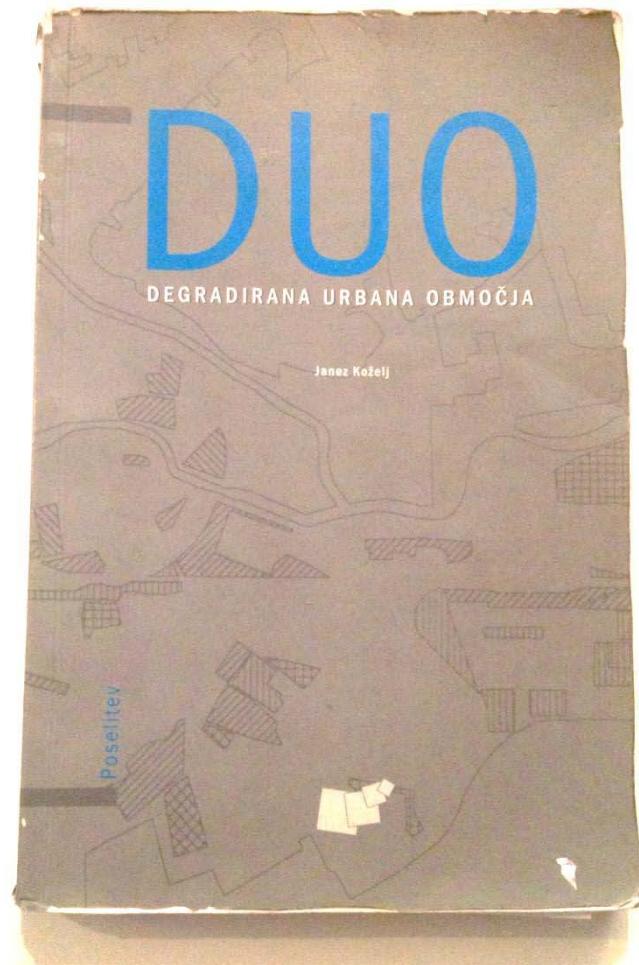
BROWNFIELDS / DEGRADIRANE CONE

J. Koželj, L. Ažman Momirski, T. Maligoj, B. Omerzu, D. Flere, *Degradirana urbana območja*. Ljubljana, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Urad RS za prostorsko planiranje, 1998

The first detailed research on BF issues in Slovenia :

“Degradation of an urban area is a process in which land, sites, buildings and facilities become less useful or lower in quality. The extreme level of devaluation process is the state in which an urban area is despoiled and damaged to the extent that it is impossible to restore its use or to revive an activity there without previously carrying out reclamation and reconstruction.”

35 sites were investigated in detail, with well-defined evaluation criteria.





*“Brownfields are sites that have been AFFECTED by the former uses of the site and SURROUNDING LAND;
are DERELICT or UNDERUSED;
have real or perceived CONTAMINATION PROBLEMS;
are mainly in developed URBAN AREAS and require intervention to bring them BACK TO BENEFICIAL USE.”*

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Figure 1.1. Ljubljana, Stegne, agricultural land_1 [15].

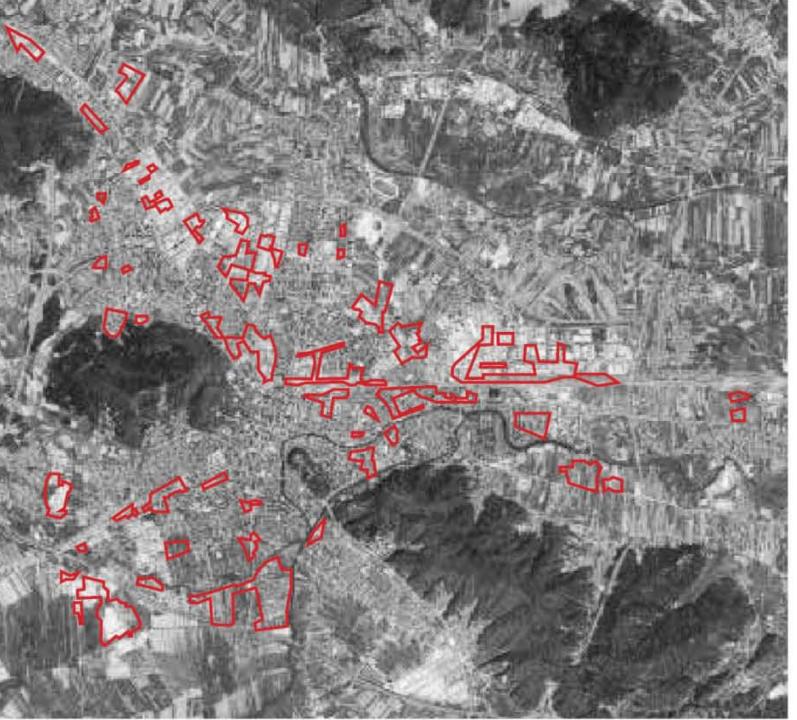
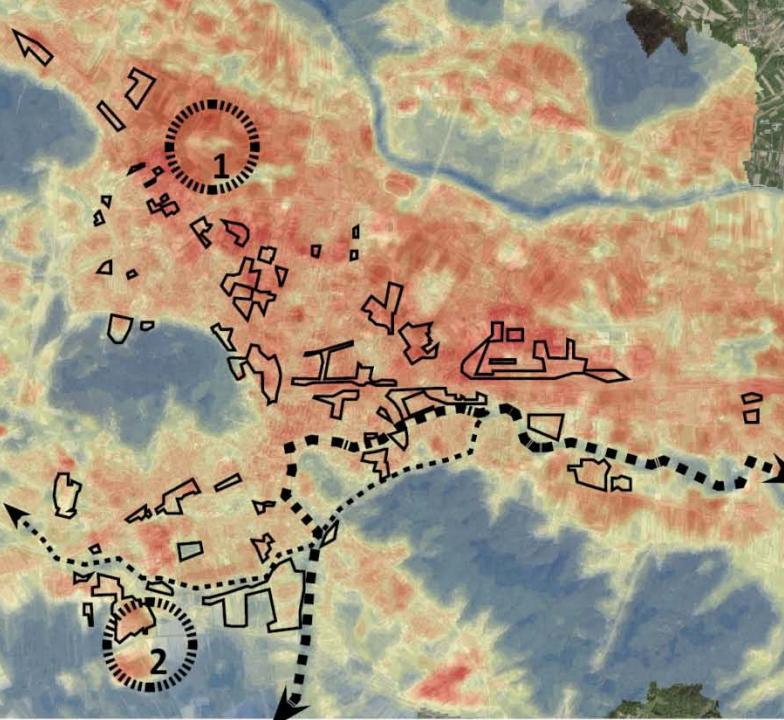


Figure 1. LJUBLJANA – brownfields (BF, left). Ljubljana thermal map, areas of BF, landscape axe (right), 2014 (Archiv: Konjar,
BF including all areas [7 – 1998; 8 – 2012]. ○ Soil pollution (examples; high UHI). ↗ Landscape axe.



Figure 1.2. Ljubljana, Tobačna factory – today Tobačna ‘city’_2 [16].







FLOODS



UNCONTROLLED POLLUTED AREAS



WASTE AREAS



OPEN-AIR AREAS OF COAL

An aerial photograph showing a vast, sprawling parking lot packed with thousands of cars. The parking area is organized into numerous parallel rows, creating a grid-like pattern across the landscape. The cars are densely packed, filling most of the available space. In the background, there are some open fields and possibly other structures or roads, but the majority of the image is dominated by the sea of parked vehicles.

OPEN PARKING PLACES