COLD CITIES FOR A HOT PLANET

PLANNING A CLIMATE RESILIENT CITY

Conference proceedings

Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects

2021

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CONTENTS

OPENING STATEMENT

Barbara Kostanjšek
President of the Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects

The quality of life in cities depends on the state of the environment, which has been changing rapidly in recent decades. Due to the characteristics of urban areas, such as high density of soil sealing, population, and less vegetation, climate change often affects them strongly. Current weather events already confirm that cities are facing new challenges that we need to be well prepared for and take immediate action. In adapting to climate change, spatial planning and design are key by allocating activities in space in order to function coherently. Planning provides strategic conditions for the implementation of siting, taking into account environmental protection; and design provides useful and multifunctional solutions. The connection between strategic planning and detailed solutions is key to the quality of implementations and the achievement of planning objectives. Also, the effects of planning in practice should be constantly reviewed.

The proceedings in front of you summarise the content of the conference *Cold Cities for a Hot Planet 2021: Planning a Climate Resilient City* as a continuation of last year's conference on the importance of adapting to climate change in urban areas and the role of spatial planning within climate change adaptation. This year, we have focused on the link between strategic policies and implementation in practice, or on concrete solutions. We hope to have shed light on the implementation of strategic urban development and planning objectives through detailed urban planning, design, and solutions for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

The issue of climate change and biodiversity in the priority strategic goals of the EU, how these goals are linked to urban planning, and also what is the importance of the profession of landscape architects in this endeavour have been presented by honorable keynote speakers. The examples of Slovenian and foreign good practices in urban areas are presented to display measures related to climate change put into practice. The main purpose is to present examples of good practices in the transfer of strategic goals into implementation reducing the impact of urbanisation on climate change. The focus is put especially on working solutions in practice to reduce the impact of urbanisation and mobility on climate change and active adaptation to climate change. We dare to say that landscape architecture is one of the key disciplines that will, by working in multidisciplinary groups, make an important contribution to creating quality and effective solutions in response to the questions and challenges facing climate change.

EU Strategic Priorities and Goals on Climate Change, EU Biodiversity Strategy

Karolina D'Cunha

Deputy Head of Unit for Biodiversity
European Commission, Directorate General Environment

On 20 May 2020, the Commission adopted the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. This document responds to the urgent need to stop and reverse the alarming loss of biodiversity. It sets a path for EU action in biodiversity protection and restoration for the coming decade. There is a growing realisation of the importance of biodiversity, its link to climate change, and the importance of cities in tackling the challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change.

Why is this Biodiversity Strategy different? It sets measurable, ambitious targets and goals for a range of policy areas, cutting across most ecosystems. Green urban spaces, from parks and gardens to green roofs and urban farms, provide a wide range of benefits for people. They also provide opportunities for businesses and a refuge for nature. They reduce air, water, and noise pollution, provide protection from flooding, droughts, and heat waves, and maintain a connection between humans and nature. While protection of some green urban spaces has increased, green spaces often lose out in the competition for land as the share of the population living in urban areas continues to rise. The Biodiversity Strategy aims to reverse these trends and stop the loss of green urban ecosystems. The promotion of healthy ecosystems, green infrastructure, and nature-based solutions should be systematically integrated into urban planning, including in public spaces, infrastructure, and the design of buildings and their surroundings.

The focus is on nature-based solutions such as biodiversity corridors, climate change adaptation and mitigation solutions for cooling and flood protection, filtration of water and air, and more areas for human wellbeing and recreation.

Concrete tools include Urban Greening Plans promoting long term, integrated thinking about urban greening, an urban greening platform enabling exchange of information and best practice, and collaboration with EU Green Capitals.

Towards Nature-Positive Cities

Russell Galt
Head of Urban Alliance
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is an international organisation with over 1,400 members comprising governments and civil society organisations. Members are united behind the vision of "a just world that values and conserves nature". In recent years, IUCN has come to realise that it cannot implement this vision without the full and active cooperation of cities.

Despite occupying a small fraction of the Earth's land surface, cities account for the lion's share of natural resource consumption and contribute disproportionately to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. They are also rapidly expanding. "Residential and commercial development" is now the third most frequently cited threat to species on the IUCN Red List—a barometer of life on Earth. The impacts of cities extend far beyond their boundaries: their ecological footprints can be orders of magnitude larger than their physical urban areas. The evidence is clear: the survival of the natural world is now contingent upon the sustainability of the unnatural world, our cities.

Meanwhile, urban systems are heavily exposed to climate and disaster risks, including rising sea levels, saltwater intrusion, storm surges, flooding, drought, and heat stress. The economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic has compounded these risks. Creating more resilient, sustainable, liveable, and inclusive cities is now an imperative of the highest order.

Within the conservation community, debate ensues over how to effectively influence forms and patterns of urbanisation. In this address, Russell Galt outlines IUCN's strategic approach and flagship initiatives. With reference to case studies from around the world, he stresses the importance of educating city shapers, realising human rights, empowering communities, fixing market failures, allying with culture-makers, sharing knowledge liberally, and measuring performance. Ecological urbanism, he argues, is an idea whose time has come.

The Role of Landscape Architects in Creating Healthy and Resilient Urban Landscapes

Dr Katerina Gkoltsiou
IFLA Europe Vice President of Professional Practice,
President of the Panhellenic Association of Landscape Architects

Climate change is having a significant negative impact on our ecological, cultural, and economic environments. To ensure the wellbeing of everybody, our cities must be healthy and constructed to meet the demands and routines of a wide variety of people. Designing in both the urban and rural environment is evolving at a rapid pace.

Landscape architects are among the most qualified professionals to aid in the prevention of global environmental and societal collapse. As a creative field, they "plan, design, and manage natural, rural, and built environments, applying aesthetic and scientific principles to address the sustainability, quality, and health of landscapes, collective memory, heritage and culture, and territorial justice" (IFLA WORLD, 2020).

As an extension of the European Green Deal or the new European Bauhaus Declaration, landscape architecture faces challenges in the 21st century to conserve, develop, and manage our landscapes in order to maintain climate resilience (Council of Europe, 2020). As a result, climate change must be considered in the design, planning, and management of landscapes, which are a vital resource for the welfare of future generations (IFLA EUROPE Resolution, 2018).

Society needs new approaches to decision-making, progressive policies, and a universal commitment to innovative ideas. We should work to design green infrastructure that mitigates Urban Heat Island Effect and reduces the risks associated with fire, drought, and flood while keeping in mind the United Nations

Sustainable Development Goals. We should also try to reduce operational and embodied carbon emissions through our designs and work, and collaborate with clients, suppliers, and allied professions to champion climate positive design.

Landscape architects must be more proactive and collaborate with a larger network of partners and allies in order to effectively promote the profession in local and regional authorities. As a result, it is critical to recognise and integrate landscape into regional and urban planning policies, particularly those related to climate change.

It is time to become more political and persuade our leaders of the importance of landscape, to foster design leadership, and to strengthen our education by expanding our knowledge and capacity beyond the traditional core of the profession.

Planning the Urban Green System: Challenges and Opportunities for Green Space Planning at the Implementation Level

mag. Ina Šuklje Erjavec
Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia

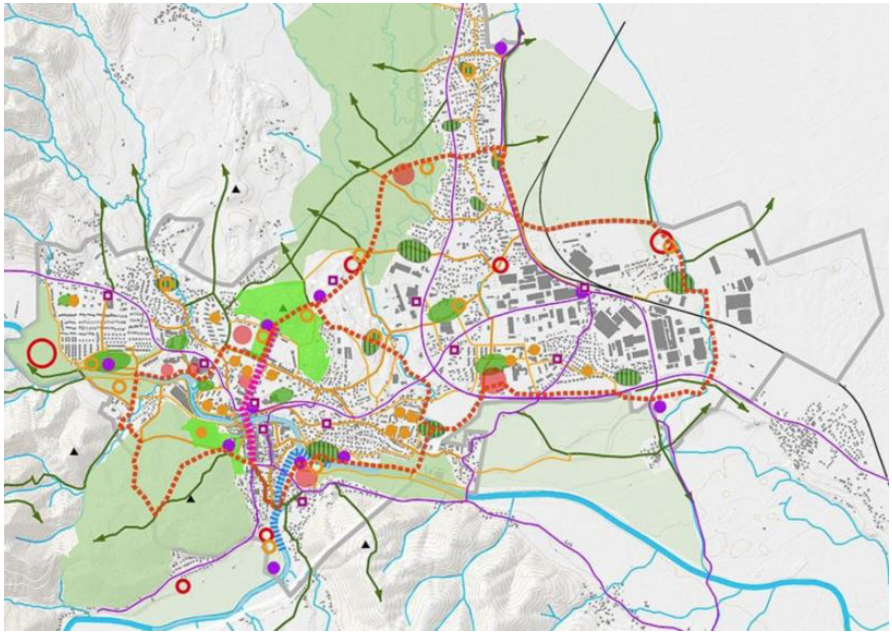
Since the early 1990s, Slovenian landscape architects have been developing an effective and comprehensive approach to planning green areas and other open spaces at the city and settlement level, dubbed *the urban green system*, which is a planning and management approach to ensure the integrity and environmentally friendly development of landscape components and other open spaces in cities and settlements.

Its main goal is to connect and integrate individual green spaces with their very different spatial characteristics and content into a recognisable spatial, functional, and meaningful whole, as well as to ensure synergies of the benefits of green spaces in establishing ecological balance within settlements, ensuring their resilience and adaptability to climate change, and creating the conditions for healthy lifestyles.

In comparison to the established urban green space planning strategies abroad, in practice it has been very slow to take hold here. In its comprehensive integration of various aspects and functions, as well as defining the categories of multifunctionality of these areas (green system regimes), it is now very comparable to a newer international concept, green infrastructure, which is why we have been able to keep it in legislation as an approach to planning green spaces at the level of cities and settlements, municipalities and regions. The practice in Slovenia demonstrates that while the challenges, objectives, and visions for delivering the various functions of the green system are adequately defined at the declarative, strategic level, they are likely not reflected in appropriate

decisions and actions at the implementation level. This is particularly apparent in the design of green spaces, whose character is established by natural elements that are integrated into the green system based on the space's qualities and potentials. These areas are often defined and "trapped" within the framework of other utilisations. As a result, at more sophisticated levels of planning, the green system's integrity is usually missing entirely.

In this contribution, we therefore present some highlights of more detailed approaches and contents of green system and green space planning that have been developed by landscape architects at the Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia in the context of the preparation of three handbooks aimed at spatial planners, with the goal of improving the transfer of planning decisions and policies from the strategic to the implementation level.
They are available at: https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Prostorski-red/zeleni-sistem.pdf, https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/OPN/priporocila_za_izdelavo_urbanisticne_zasnove.pdf, and http://www.uirs.si/pub/Ven_za_zdravje_jan_20_splet.pdf.



The urban green system: thematic map titled The Design for an Active Lifestyle in the Case of Škofja loka for the National Urban Design Manual (author Jana Kozamernik).

Guidelines in Acts Promoting Solutions for Lowest Possible Climate Change Impacts and How They Are Taken into Account in Practice. Do We Need more of such Guidelines?

Maja Šinigoj
Chartered Architect, Chartered Spatial Planner
Locus d. o. o.

When talking about spatial planning with the aim of minimising climate change, it is important to stress that climate change content is common, if not mandatory, in strategic documents. The Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (in the process of adoption) addresses this topic in several chapters (33 references) and focuses on regional spatial planning acts and an action plan, which should serve as parent acts for local authorities in the preparation of their spatial plans. Climate change is also addressed in a number of other strategies (Slovenian Development Strategy, Energy Concept of Slovenia, Strategy for Sustainable Growth of Slovenian Tourism, Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Slovenia, Transport Development Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia, etc.), the guidelines of which should also be reflected in the siting plans.

The implementation of the planned content contributing to the reduction of climate change impact also starts at the local level with the concept of local community development strategy. The fundamental decision of the community on such orientation cannot be merely put down on paper, but must be the subject of a broad public consensus. Unless the local community engages in an intensive process of communication in order to find a form of development that is acceptable to the population, it cannot implement more radical decisions. It is therefore a matter of decisions first and foremost. Decisions relating to 'more sustainable' planning tend to be radical. They are not to be implemented without broad consensus, even if they are outlined in the spatial planning documents.

The implementation of guidelines in the acts promoting minimal impact on climate change requires:

- The preparation of development scenarios and public involvement in scenario selection and subsequent planning phases, leading to a decision by the local community to develop more sustainably (rather than leaving the decision to the profession or the politicians exclusively);
- Professional work on specific topics that have a direct impact on the possibility of sustainable development (green systems, transport systems, rational use of space, etc.);
- Knowledge to ensure that decisions are properly integrated into spatial planning acts;
- Support from public authorities in terms of implementing own strategic decisions on climate change;
- The will and commitment to implement spatial planning acts.

The process of preparation of the Municipal Spatial Plan of Ankaran (Locus d. o. o.)

How to Get Investors to Think about Climate

Matjaž Harmel, Jerneja Harmel
ZaVita d. o. o.

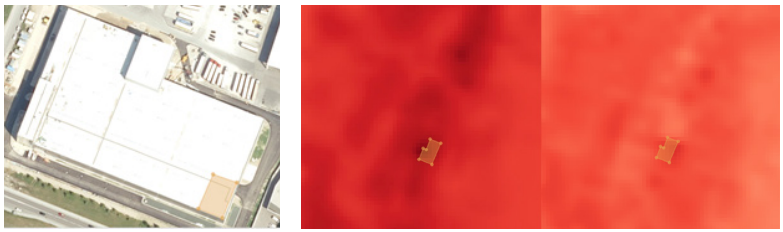
If we want to ensure quality living conditions for our citizens, adapting to climate change in the siting and construction of buildings is a challenge that must be tackled. It would be logical for us to take into account the provisions of the Municipal Spatial Plan (MSP), which is the law, and to supplement them with common sense, as we know that not everything can be covered by law. But is this really the case? This time, we will reflect on the issue by taking an example of theory and practice in our largest city—Ljubljana.

The provisions of the MSP that have an impact on climate change adaptation in the City of Ljubljana are related to the spatial distribution of building land and the setting of conditions for construction on building land. The designation of building land shall avoid, as far as is possible, encroachment into flood and erosion areas and preserve green wedges. Indicators governing the approach to construction are the building typology, the building factors, and the green space factors. In addition, measures such as the obligation to provide green roofs, tree planting, retaining and percolating stormwater on plots, etc., are also laid down in order to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

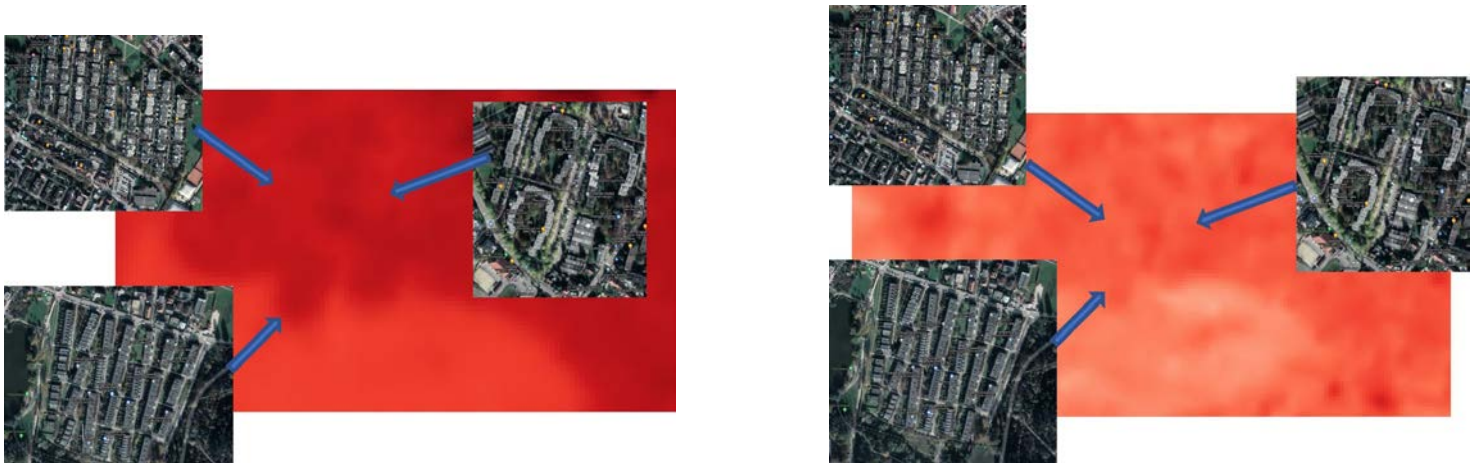
Common sense should aim at respecting the provisions of the MSP, preserving green areas and trees, high-quality low-energy construction, and using land for renewable energies.

To look at the status and impact of construction, we used Landsat8 data, which also has a thermal camera that can identify heat islands. We found that the areas with heat islands are particularly problematic in locations with production activities and especially in shopping centres. These areas cause heat islands in the summer and in the winter also show high radiation, meaning that these buildings have high thermal losses. A similar situation exists in some larger residential areas, where it appears that the investor's profit has taken precedence over the quality of the construction.

The answer to the problem posed in the title of this paper lies in the education of the users and the final buyers of the buildings. We believe that there should be no more room in Slovenia for low-quality construction and construction that does not comply with the provisions of the spatial plans, which is what the citizens should demand of investors.



An example of a building, constructed after 2016. Orange rectangle equals 600 m^2, according to the Municipal Spatial Plan, buildings largar than 600 m^2 must have a green roof. Left: thermal radiation dated 11. 8. 2021, right: thermal radiation dated 15. 1. 2021



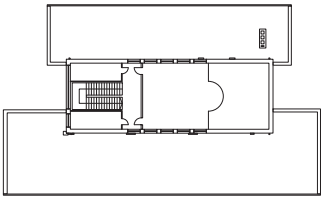
Left: the case of residential neighbourhoods dated 11. 8. 2021, right: the case of neighbourhoods dated 15. 1. 2021

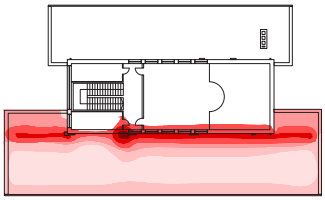
Green Roof in Kranj: Example of Greening an Urban Roof

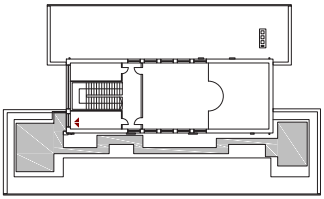
Vesna Skubic
prostoRož

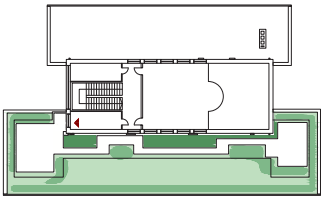
Green roofs extend the lifetime of a building, reduce the load on sewers during heavy rain, increase biodiversity, and make people feel good. The state and municipalities own many buildings with flat roofs, ranging from schools and kindergartens to sports halls and commercial premises. Many are currently undergoing energy, fire, or spatial renovation, whereas adapting to climate change and installing blue-green infrastructure is becoming a duty, not just a choice. So why are there so few green roofs in Slovenia and how can Slovenian municipalities install more of them?

To encourage roof greening through good practice, we greened the roof of the Stane Žagar Primary School in Kranj, showing the potential that accessible green roofs bring to the building and to the city. In addition, we prepared an inventory of flat roofs in municipal or public ownership for the Municipality of Kranj, which will serve as a basis for the preparation of renovation projects and strategic greening of urban roofs.









Green Roof, Kranj: Greening an Urban Roof

2019–2020

Project holder: prostoRož
Co-funders: Eco Fund and the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning with funding from the Climate Change Fund; Municipality of Kranj
Expert advisers:
Ciril Arkar, LOTZ—Laboratory for Environmental Technologies in Buildings, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Ljubljana
Static: David Vesnaver, EEP d. o. o.
Cartographic illustrations and data on the flat roofs area in Kranj:
Envirodual d. o. o.
Photos: Tomaž Lanišek, Jana Jocif

Green roof on Stane Žagar Primary School (photo Jana Jocif)

Greening Options for Urban Areas: Park Lanscaping and Micro-Greening, Green Walls, Examples of Good Practice, Possible Methods of Implementation, Substrate Preparation

Tomaž Čufer
Humko d. o. o.

Twenty years ago, Humko developed the Vulkahum Mix range of mineral substrates for urban greening. The programme coincided with the development of green wall and roof systems and other planting within the urban environment. We produce over 150 types of substrates, mulches, soil improvers, fertilisers, bio-activators, and the like, of which urban greening accounts for just under 30% of production. The mineral substrates are based on lava, pumice, and zeolites, with the addition of composts, white and bark peat. Substrates intended for vegetable production contain more compost, clay, and bioactive mycorrhizal fertilisers. Biostimulants, humic acids, and hydrogels in various forms can be added. A special group are substrates for indoor greening, which include clay substrates for hydroponic plantings or peat mineral substrates for exotic plants. Semi-hydroponic cultivation is often combined. An important feature of indoor greening is automatic irrigation or irrigation with water level indicators, which allows easy topping up. Often, we arrange to spray with soft water, softened by reverse osmosis, so that there are no spots and the plants thrive better. Additional lighting with LED or high-pressure lamps with an appropriate growing spectrum is also important. Without it, indoor greenery can quickly deteriorate.

Green walls and roofs: We have been developing green wall systems since 2000, as one of the first in the world. A total of 8 designs for different purposes and of different appearance and quality. The actual application of green walls has not lived up to expectations, as maintenance is much more difficult and expensive than was anticipated. The main reasons are high implementation and maintenance costs. For green walls, several different systems are available, ranging from € 80 per square metre for simple projects to € 800 p.s.m. for professional ones.

Some of our projects include: DC Mala ulica Ljubljana, Silico Vrhnika, Pirnar d. o. o., Hotel Slovenija in Portorož, Špar and Humanic in BTC Ljubljana, a project of two municipal buildings in Bergen, Norway, public greening of green walls in Belgrade, Serbia, etc.
Indoor greening: Aleja Šiška shopping centre: planting a black olive tree in the lobby; planters under the stalagmites and at Food Court, planting a green roof with perennials; BTC shopping centre: planting a 6 m tall ficus tree, planters at Humanic, Pileja café, planting tall stemmed ficus trees in the Crystal Palace; Pirnar d. o. o.: indoor greening with planters and a moss wall; HS plus: office planters.

Above: interior landscaping, below: green roof of the Grand Park Hotel Rovinj (Tomaž Čufer)

Oberbillwerder—The Connected City

Davor Dušanič
Karres en Brands

Covering approximately 118 hectares, Oberbillwerder is one of the largest urban expansions of the city of Hamburg in Germany and is currently undergoing an intensive multi-year planning process. When implemented, starting in the middle of this decade, the new district will provide 7,000 new housing units of different typologies and around 5,000 workplaces. The urban quarter of the future, which will be carried out over the next twenty years, requires a multi-faceted sustainable strategy and solutions. These relate to innovative mobility concepts, modern, energy-efficient forms of living and working, adaptation to climate change in conjunction with water management, ecology, and the creation of (climate-friendly) open public spaces. Deriving from the local cultural landscape, the basic urban structure follows the idea of a neighbourhood integrated within it and characterised by five lively and representative neighbourhoods. The neighbourhoods, as building blocks of the Oberbillwerder, are defined according to the landscape: from low-lying (blue/water) to higher, green neighbourhoods with various living typologies and characteristics of open urban space. The Green Loop connects five different neighbourhoods as a linear circular park with water at the centre. The park is tightly integrated into the urban fabric and is designed as a multifunctional space for recreation, access to social infrastructure, and with the capacity to manage 100-year floods.

Oberbillwerder is known as the Connected City. The connections are conceived on multiple levels. The new quarter is carefully linked up with existing settlements through an accessible blue-green infrastructure and promotes a car-free city in the field of mobility. In such a city, the streets, once more, become primarily a social space and a potential space for sustainable stormwater management, as parking is no longer an option. Mobility in the Connected City is based on Mobility Hubs, facilities that combine a parking garage with small businesses, studios, a post office, a bicycle shop, a bus station, and other community

programmes. From these hubs, where the cars are all concentrated, the journey home is no longer long, and at best more pleasant and greener.

Landscape and public space are the guiding principles or framework for the urban design of Oberbillwerder, where buildable plots and building volumes are a result of ecosystem connections, not the other way around. This landscape approach to urban planning has contributed to a number of sustainable solutions in the design for Oberbillwerder, which is why the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB) has granted Oberbillwerder with the highest degree of sustainability, Platinum pre-certificate.

Above: neighborhood integration diagram, below: masterplan (ADEPT)

Oberbillwerder—The Connected City

Davor Dušanič
Karres en Brands

Urban life within Oberbillwerder (ADEPT)

The "Blue Neighbourhood" (ADEPT)

About the authors

Karolina D'Cunha works for the European Commission's Directorate General Environment as Deputy Head of Unit responsible for biodiversity. She coordinated the drafting and adoption of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and is now managing and coordinating its implementation. Previously, she worked on various aspects of sustainable production and consumption and circular economy, including the elaboration of the Commission's first Circular Economy Action Plan, the Plastics Strategy, and the new Directive restricting the use of certain single-use plastic items. She had also worked for over ten years on the implementation and development of the European waste management policies and laws.

Russell Galt works for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), where he serves as Head of the Urban Alliance—a broad coalition of IUCN Members concertedly striving to bring cities into balance with nature. His role entails facilitating debate and knowledge exchange, catalysing projects and partnerships, and developing tools and knowledge products. He is currently coordinating the development of the IUCN Urban Nature Index, a means for measuring the ecological performance of cities. He is also rallying broad-based support for a "Manifesto for Ecological Urbanism" pronouncing imperatives and pathways for urban transformation. From Brussels, Cape Town, Nairobi, and Edinburgh, he has spent the last dozen years working internationally for the United Nations Environment Programme, South African National Biodiversity Institute, and ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability. He holds an LLM in Natural Resources Law and Policy, a BSc (Hons) in Ecological Science and is presently pursuing an Executive MBA at the University of Edinburgh.

Dr Katerina Gkoltsiou has a Ph.D. in Geography from the University of Aegean in Greece, a Master in Landscape Architecture from the University of Edinburgh, UK, and a diploma in Agriculture from the Agricultural University of Athens, Greece. She is the president of the Panhellenic Association of Landscape Architects, Vice President of Professional Practice of the European Federation of Landscape Architects, member of the Geotechnical Chamber in Greece and the Landscape Committee of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change. Nowadays, she is working as a freelance landscape architect. She specialises in a wide range of services in the design, construction, and research sector of landscape architecture.

Mag. Ina Šuklje Erjavec is a landscape architect and town planner who works professionally in the field of integrated planning and development of green spaces and urban landscapes. She is a Senior Development Associate at the Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia and is involved in a number of national and international projects. Her theoretical and research work focuses on the development of green system planning approaches and the preparation of methodologies, guidelines, and detailed rules for the planning and management of green spaces in urban environments. She has researcher status (10532) and is a chartered landscape architect, urban designer, and spatial planner (ZAPS 1068 KA).

Maja Šinigoj je is an architect and town planner. Sustainable planning, as one of the fundamental mechanisms of spatial planning, is the main guiding principle of her work. She is employed at Locus d. o. o., managing complex spatial projects, including municipal spatial plans, draft local plans, integrated transport strategies, and other contents in the field of mobility, landscape, and urban design, as well as preparing background documents and processes that serve spatial decision-making.

Matjaž Harmel graduated in forestry and has a very good understanding of how ecosystems work and of the role of the human. He has more than twenty-five years of international experience in planning, managing, and implementing projects in the fields of nature conservation, environmental protection, and sustainable development. He is the founder of the company ZaVita, where, since 2012, he and his multidisciplinary team have been developing solutions that work.

Vesna Skubic holds a master's degree in architecture and has been working at prostoRož since 2019 as a developer of conceptual, technical, graphical, and implementational solutions. She has worked on projects, such as Green Roofs, Urban Academy, Outside, Reviving the Bohinjska Bistrica Gradbena Premises, EDO Film Festival on Cities and Urbanity, Reviving the Old Town of Solkan, and others. In the field of planning, she is interested in urban resilience and sustainable aspects of architecture. As a student she was a founding member of the Roof for All Association, a humanitarian non-profit organisation of students and mentors focusing on the design and construction of social buildings in less developed parts of the world. Her project Amasiko—a transitional home for street children—was shortlisted for the Piranesi Prize. She also co-authored three competition projects of the Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia.

Tomaž Čufer is the director and owner of Humko Bled, a company in which he has developed over 150 different substrates, fertilisers, soil improvers, green wall systems, and other gardening products. He places great emphasis on home production, local material cycling, enhanced vegetable and fruit self-sufficiency, and the pooling of domestic plant production. He is the initiator and founder of the Economic Interest Group PVD, a Professional Horticultural Society dedicated to home gardening and decorative plant promotion. Humko's products are used by the majority of domestic garden centres and agricultural cooperatives.

Davor Dušanič finished his Master in Landscape Architecture at the University of Wageningen (The Netherlands) in 2017 following the Bachelor of Landscape Architecture at the Biotechnical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana. Since 2016, he works as a landscape designer at the multidisciplinary design agency Karres en Brands in Hilversum (The Netherlands). Within Karres en Brands he mostly works on visions and detailed designs for open spaces in residential and civic urban context both on competition and project assignment level in many countries across Europe.

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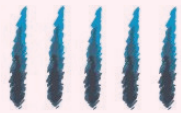
Razvojni center PLANIRANJE d. o. o. CELJE

ZEU planning and engineering d. o. o.

ZIEGLER STUDIO d. o. o.



DKAS