

## A.2 Urbanistic & energetic analysis of the pilot areas

### A.2.1.1.1 - Basic data and selection criteria:

Tab. 01: Basic Data

country	Slovenia
region (NUTS 2)	Zahodna Slovenija (Western Slovenia)
district /province (NUTS 3)	Goriška statistical region
name of pilot area:	Northern Primorska Subregion
in case (LAU 1)	Tolmin, Idrija
area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1368(km <sup>2</sup> )
population	35807
participating municipalities:	5
names: (LAU 2)	Bovec Kobarid Tolmin Cerkno Idrija

Fig. 01 - location of the pilot area in the alpine territory

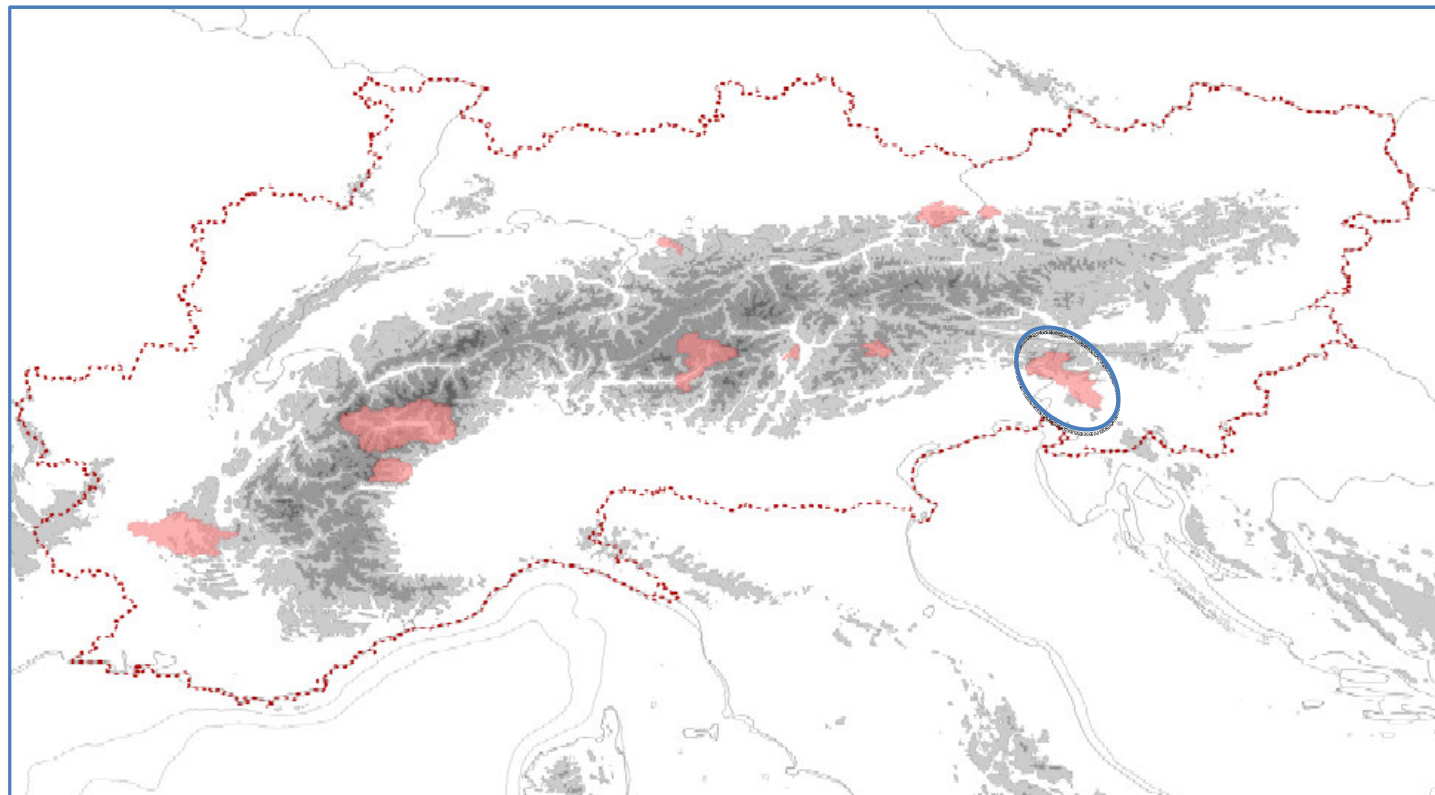


Fig. 02 - impression of the pilot area





## A.2 Urbanistic & energetic analysis of the pilot areas

Txt. 01 - description of the pilot area

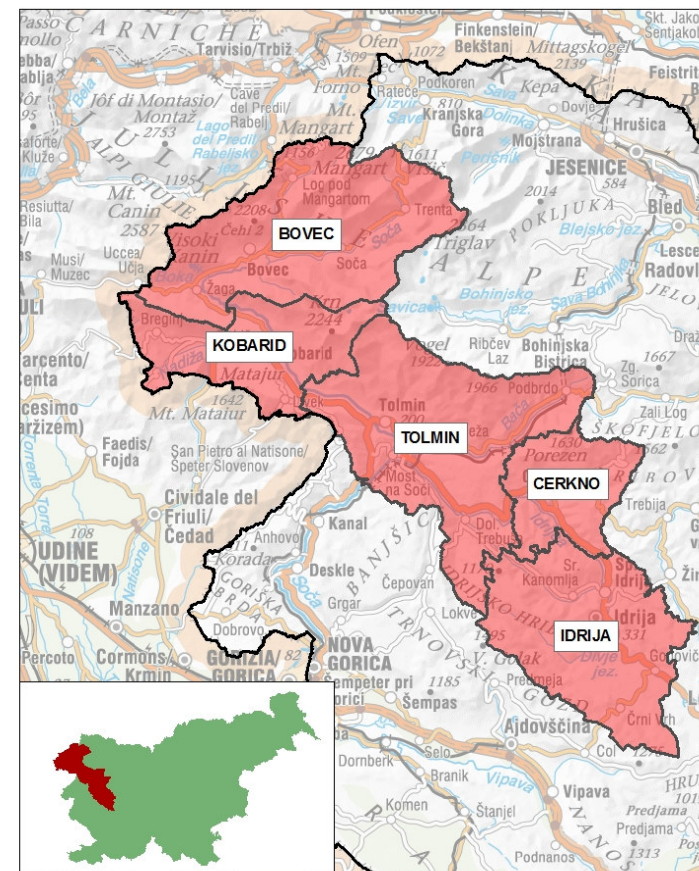
Pilot area covers a wide area of 5 municipalities in the northwest of Slovenia. Geographically it spreads over upper Soča valley and Idrija valley with hilly hinterland.

Described area has alpine climate with some Mediterranean influences what consequently impact on three different architectural types of buildings (Bovec type, Kobarid - Tolmin type and Škofja Loka – Cerklje type). Remote area in sense of transportation and economy has developed specific type of construction, using more or less local materials. Wood used to have a big role in building until the modern way of construction has prevailed.

The whole area has very little flat terrain; plains are present mainly at the bottom of the valleys and basins and on high plateaus. Each municipality has one small town, other settlements are mostly villages. Taking advantage of the plain areas for agriculture, villages were set at the edge of the flat land. On the other hand, especially in the hilly areas in Idrija and Cerklje municipalities, isolated farms are common. They consist of a central house and few outbuildings, around them there is little land for agriculture.

Fig. 03 - map of the pilot area

### Pilot area AlpBC



Source: [www.e-prostor.gov.si](http://www.e-prostor.gov.si) (2012)

0 5 10 20 km

Txt. 02 - inter-municipal dimension

We do not have official intermunicipal political structure; municipalities cooperate within Council of mayor which is responsible for verifying and implementation of Regional Development Programme. One of the goals in the programme is also the sustainable use of natural materials and conservation of cultural heritage. This framework coincides with the objectives of AlpBC project.

Txt. 03 - relevance of the selected pilot area

Selected pilot area lies at the south-eastern edge of the Alps and the included municipalities geographically differ from each other. Bovec, Kobarid and Tolmin municipalities are characterised by mountainous relief, where principal alpine valleys show relicts of glacial transformation, while in Cerklje and Idrija municipalities hilly terrain prevails; lower peaks and karst plateaus, separated by numerous valleys are typical for this subregion. Climate (cold winters and high precipitations), steep terrain and different way of life influenced on three different types of traditional alpine construction in the pilot area. They all have in common basic alpine elements – high thermal insulation, high roofs, small windows and wooden elements but they are also specific in some details such as balconies, steepness of the roof, decking, connection with non-residential tract, layout in area... The chosen pilot area may seem small in alpine perspective, but because of its characteristic it's important nonetheless. The pilot area can be relevant because of its transient character between sub-Mediterranean and central alpine regions and consequently the specificities in climate factors. Since these characteristics are not limited only to this region, the model developed in the chosen pilot region can probably be transferred to different regions within the southern Alpine loop.

Txt. 04 - possible capitalisation effects

We didn't cooperate in AlpHouse project, but we have references on NENA, Enerbuild, Alpstar and CEC5 project. Nena and Alpstar projects promote the value added chain of wood, which is the predominating material in selected pilot area. Alpstar is going to prepare strategy toward carbon neutrality. In Enerbuild project we implemented technologies of passive houses in cultural heritage with educating experts. In CEC5 project we are going to renovate public building to demonstrate energy efficiency and utilization of renewable energy sources. We take part also in CABEE project, which is closely linked to AlpBC. We will try to capitalise all the results of previous and ongoing projects to make all the work within Alpine Space programme more effective.



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### Txt. 05 - expected impact based on stakeholder constellation

Different stakeholders will be included in the project, from municipalities to experts and institutions on national level.

Municipalities and Institute of the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia could use the results of the project for preparation of municipal spatial plans and spatial planning in general.

Faculty of Architecture and Building and Civil Engineering Institute ZRMK are motivated for new approaches in the use of local materials.

Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment is interested in opportunities of close loop economies, like Chamber of Craft and Small Business of Slovenia.

Slovenian Environmental Public Fund is important for co-financing environmental investments.

Triglav National park examines the acceptability of new buildings in protected areas.

### Txt 06 - first remarks to challenges and potentials

We see the challenges and potentials in the promotion of local materials for conservation of traditional architecture. In our pilot region urbanism and energetic planning are not combined but we would like the regional approach to plan in this way. Our potential in principle of closed loop economies is continuation of initiatives for value added chains of wood due to the fact that wood in our area is dominating. Success in local area would be cooperation between residents, local enterprises and municipalities in the establishment of long distance district heating systems and consequently achieving lower levels of carbon in the environment. We see another opportunity in linking local craftsmen working with local materials such as wood, stone and other with the building sector in the field of renovation and consequently also in construction of new buildings. This is one of the sustainable ways how to use local resources for the benefit of households and companies in alpine regions.

Specific incentive scheme may be considered in new regional development plan for the next programme period.

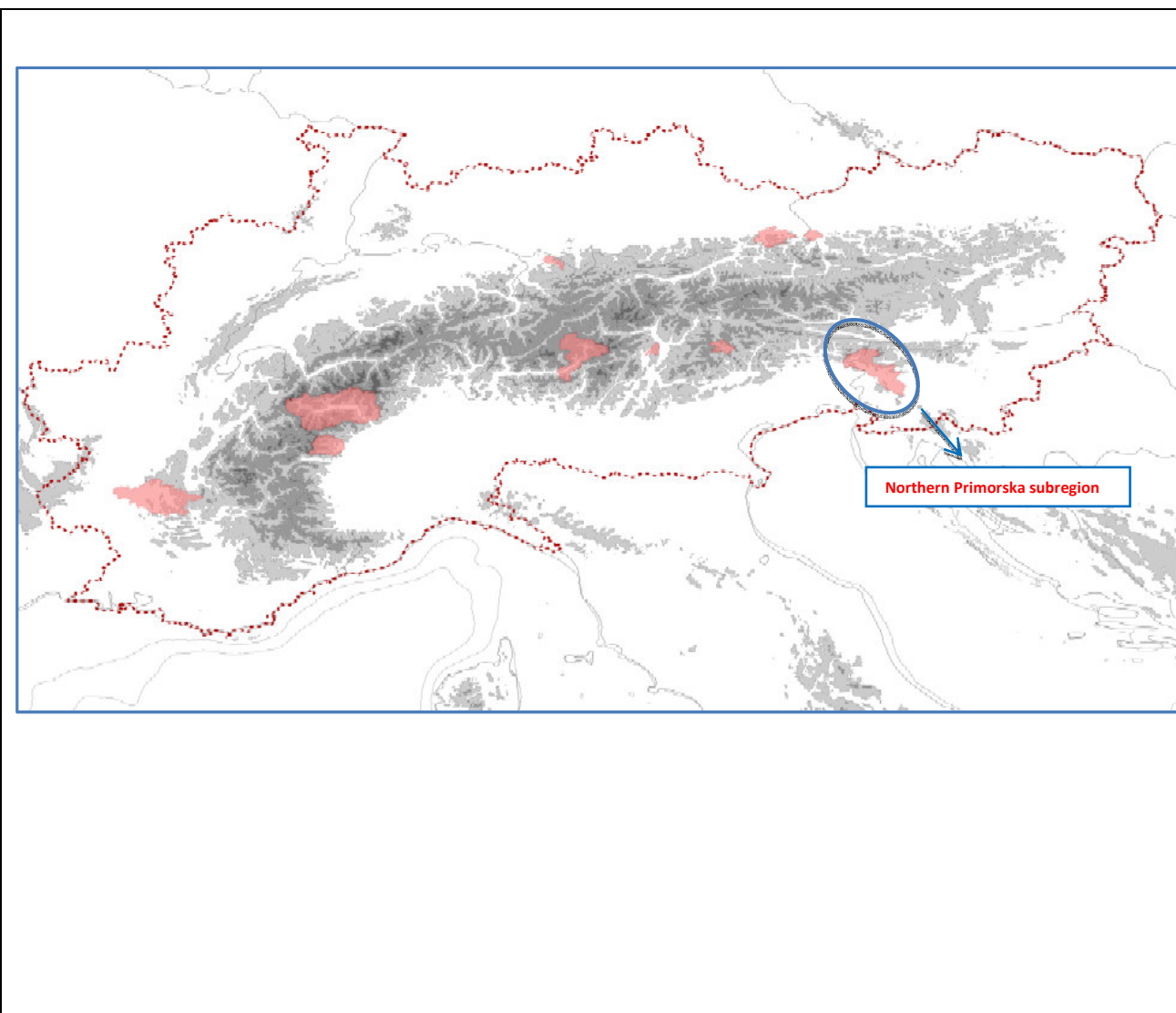
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A.2.1.1.2. - Basic analysis and data of the pilot area

a) Basic statistic data

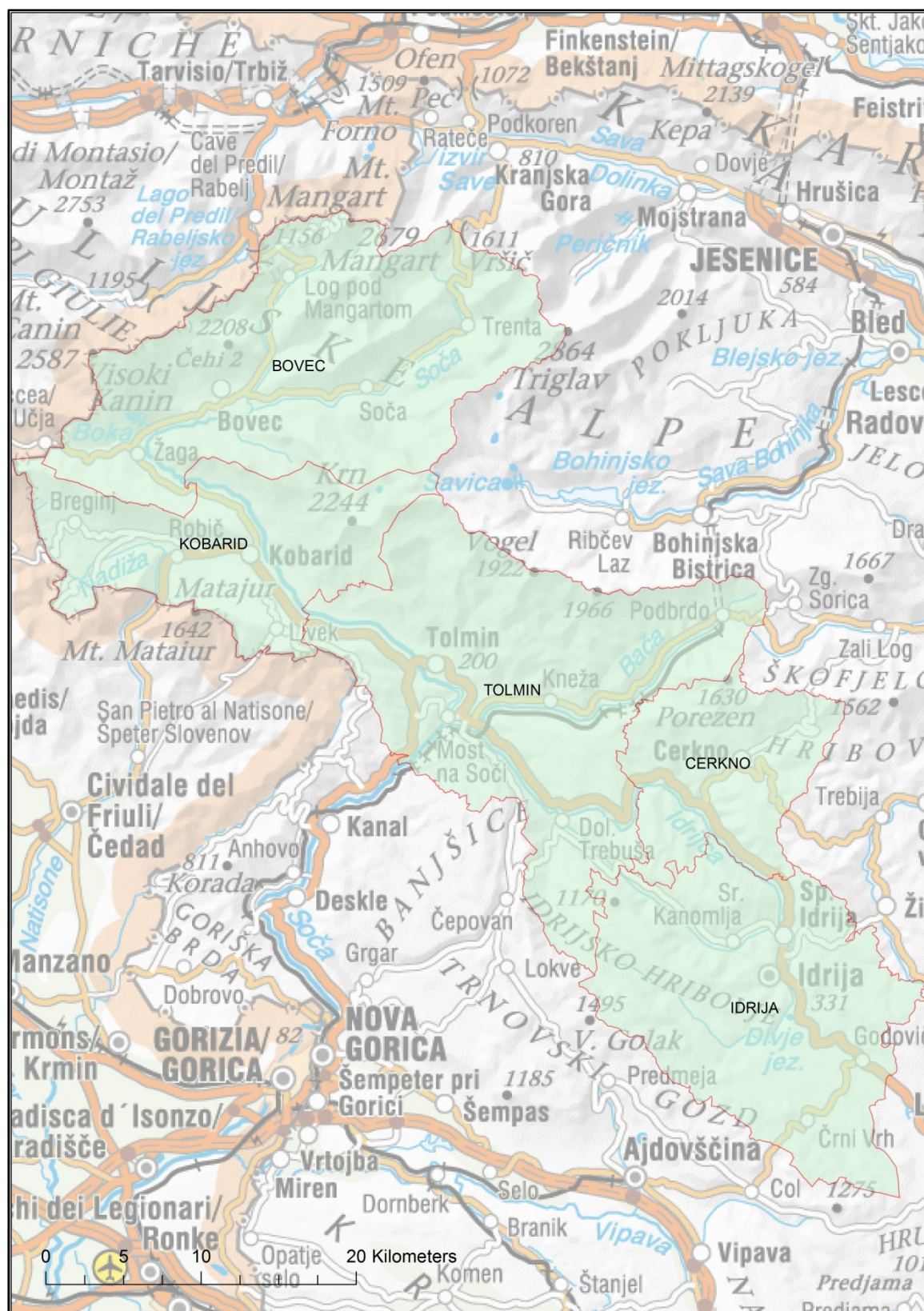
Country:	Slovenia
Region (NUTS 2):	Zahodna Slovenija (Western Slovenia)
district /province (NUTS 3):	Goriška statistical region
name of pilot area:	Northern Primorska Subregion
in case LAU 1:	Tolmin, Idrija
area (km <sup>2</sup> ):	1368(km <sup>2</sup> )
population:	35.807
participating municipalities:	5
names: (LAU 2)	Bovec Kobarid Tolmin Cerkno Idrija

b) Map of location of the area in alpine territory



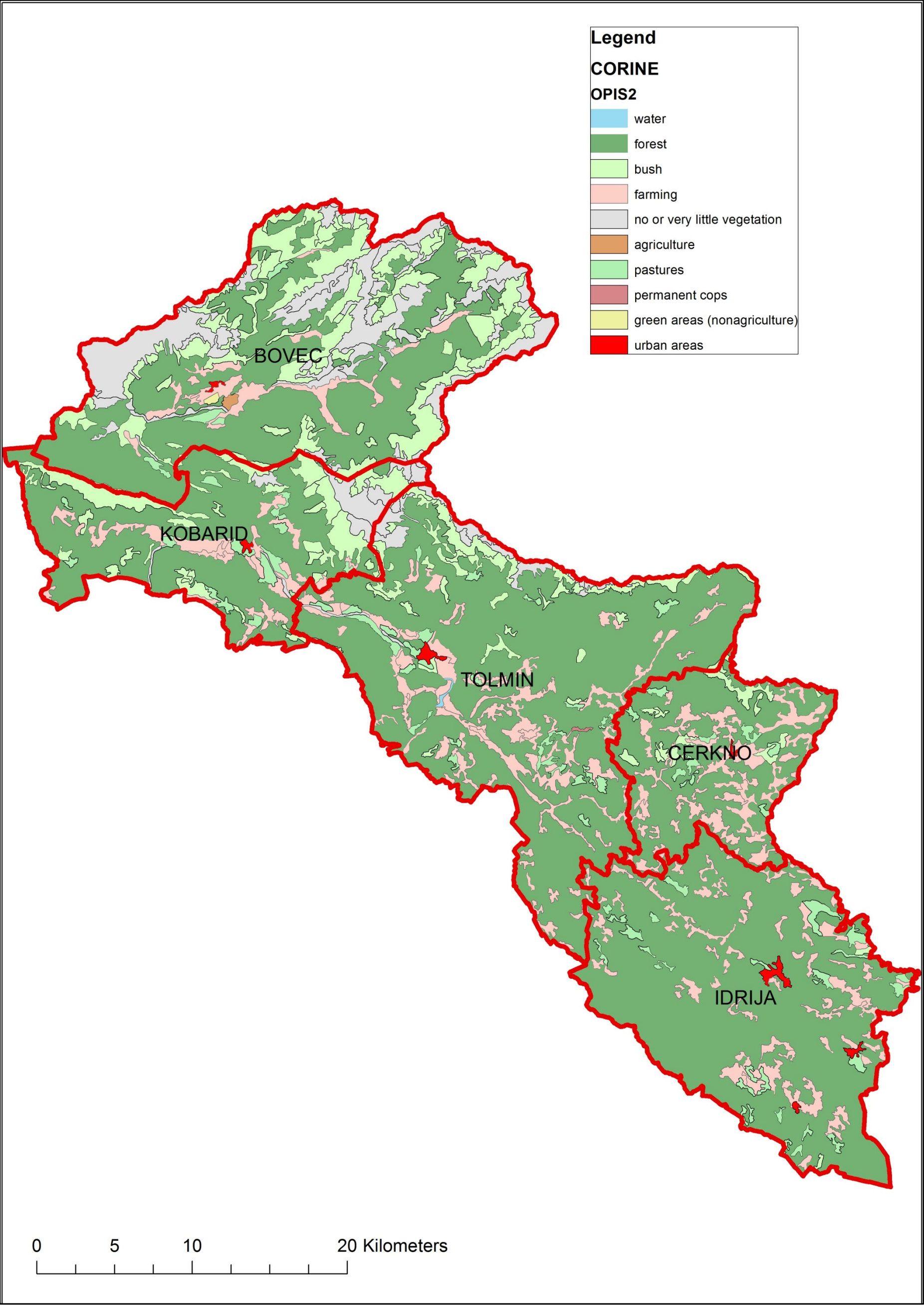
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d) Map of pilot area 1:200 000



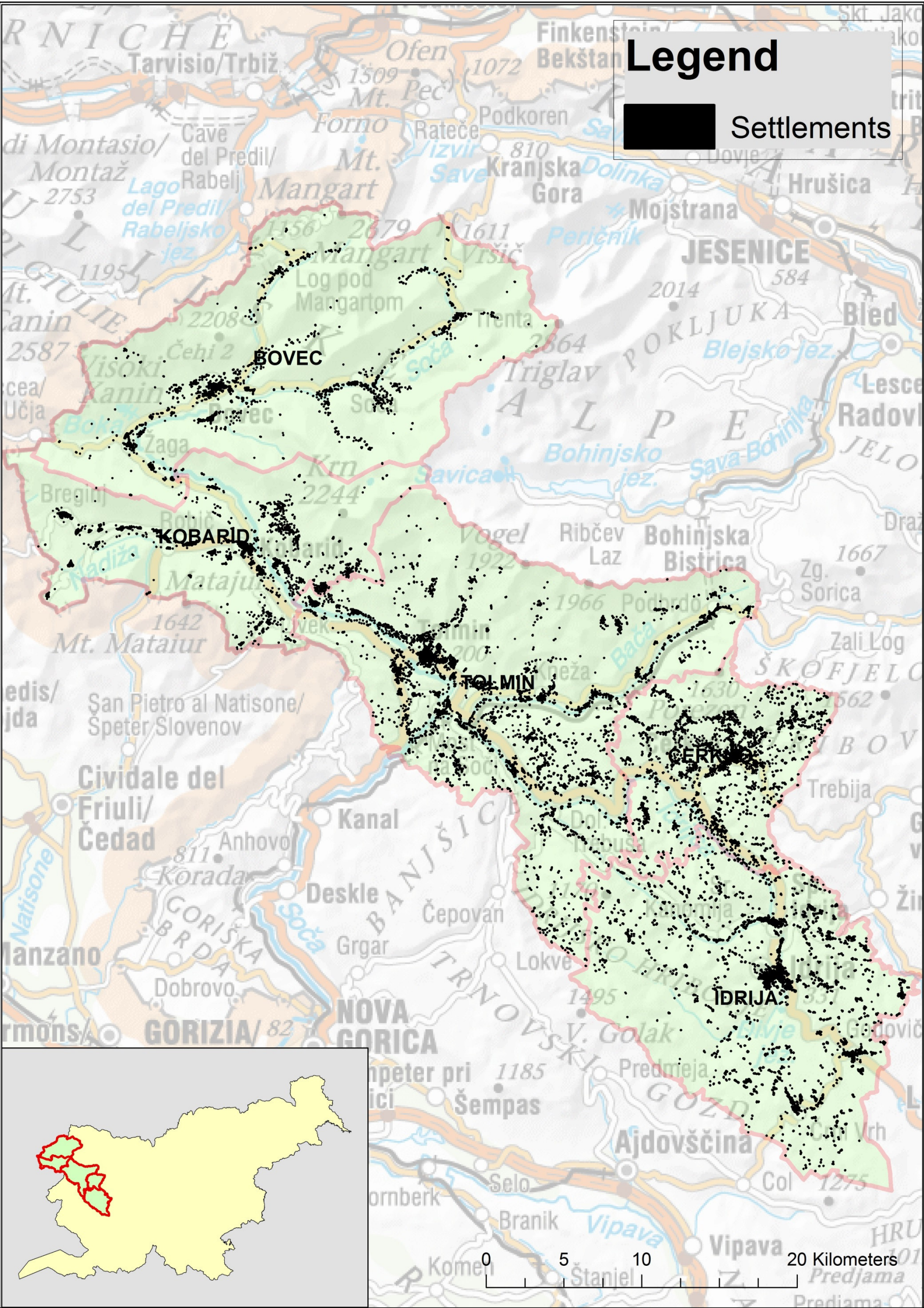


Land use according to CORINE



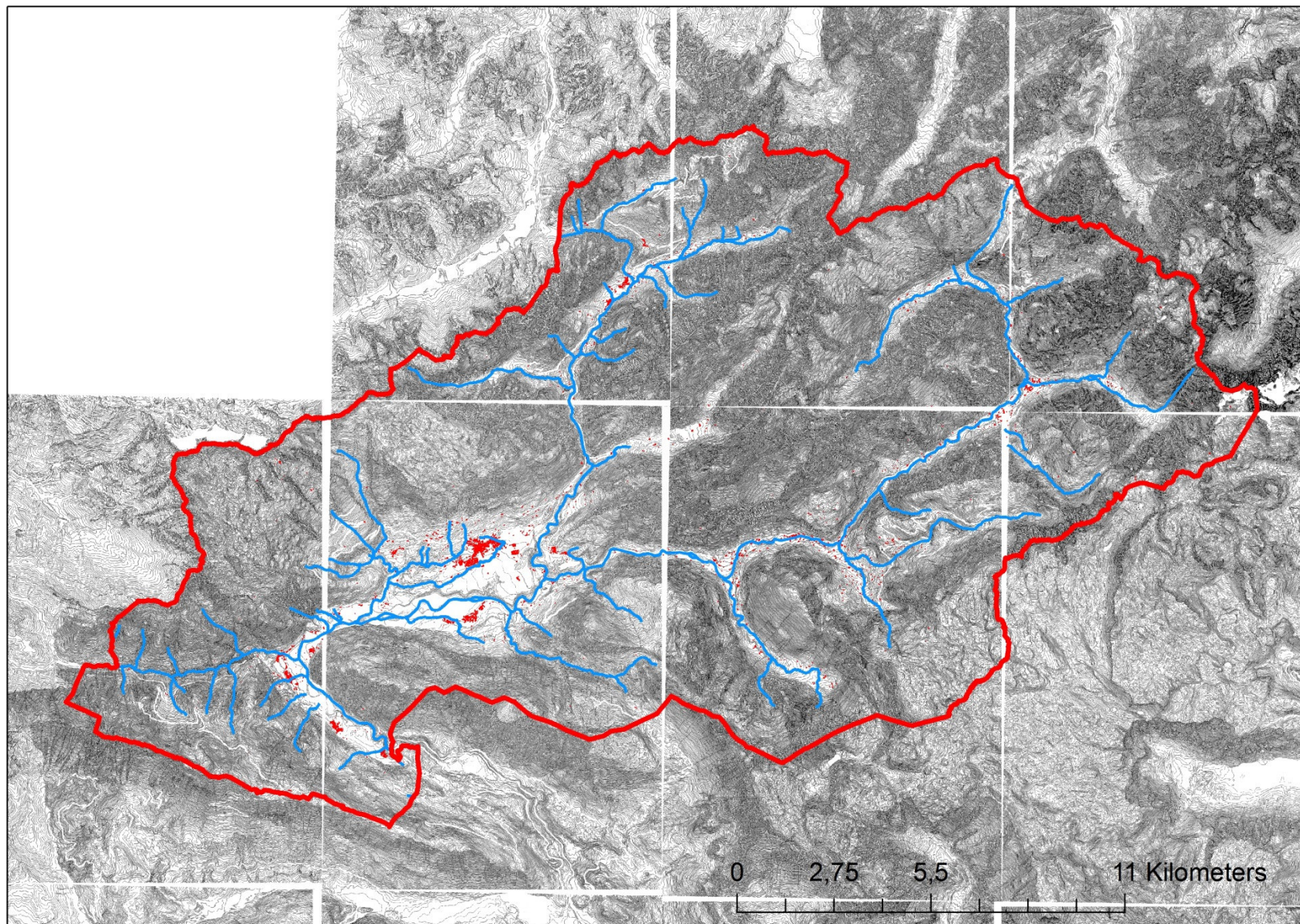


Settlement pattern



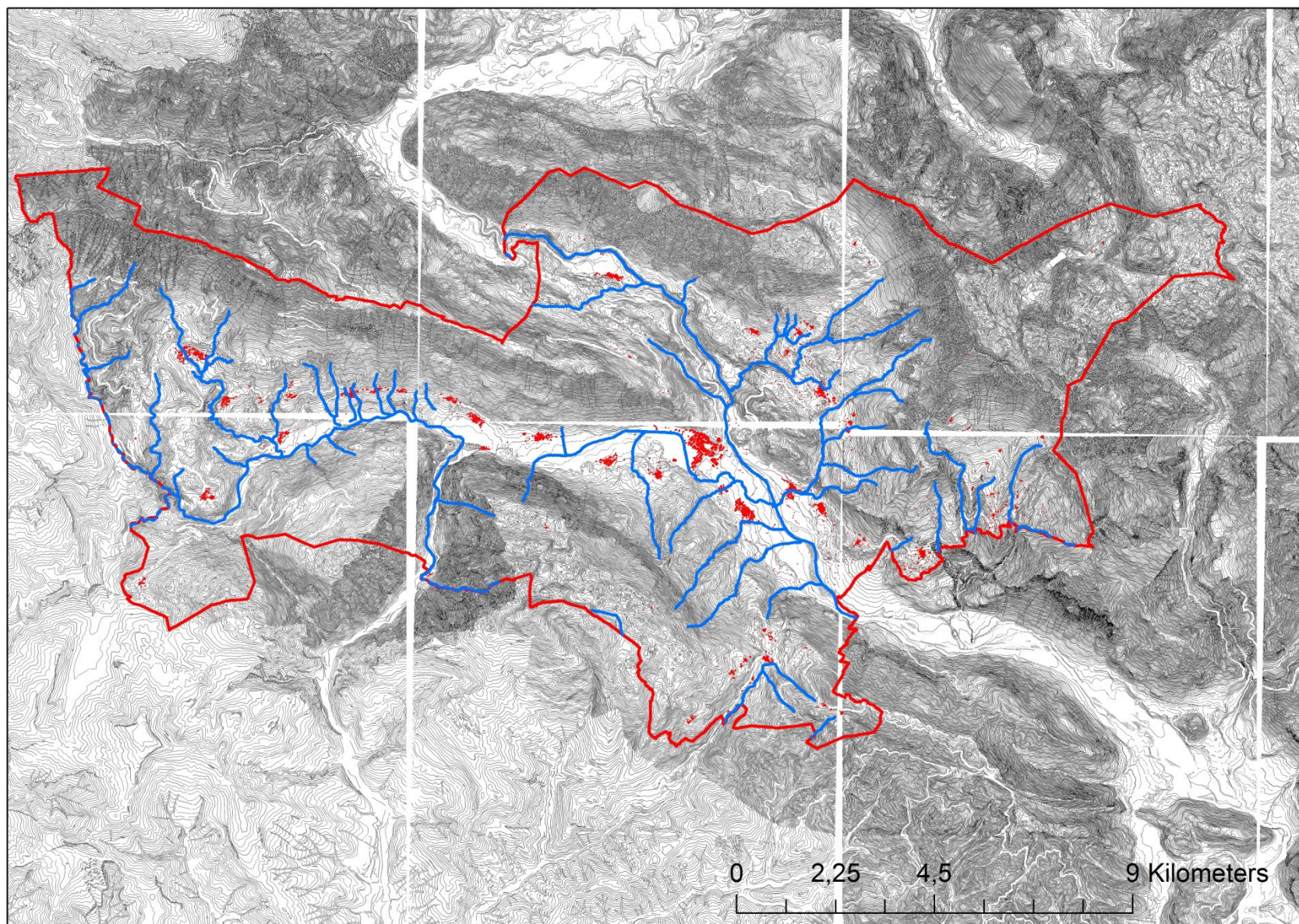


Settlements, elevation, water bodies - **BOVEC**



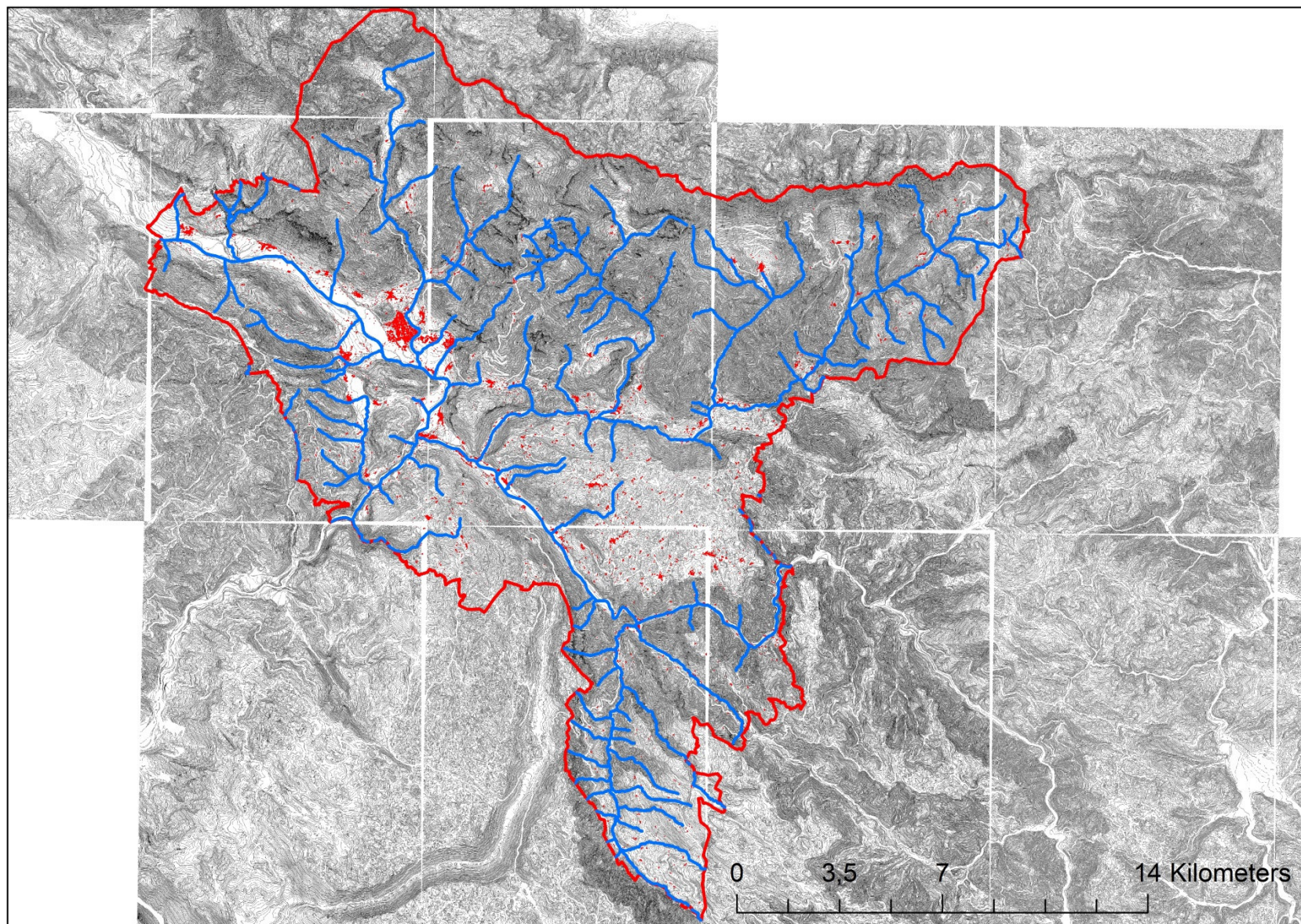


Settlements, elevation, water bodies - **KOBARID**



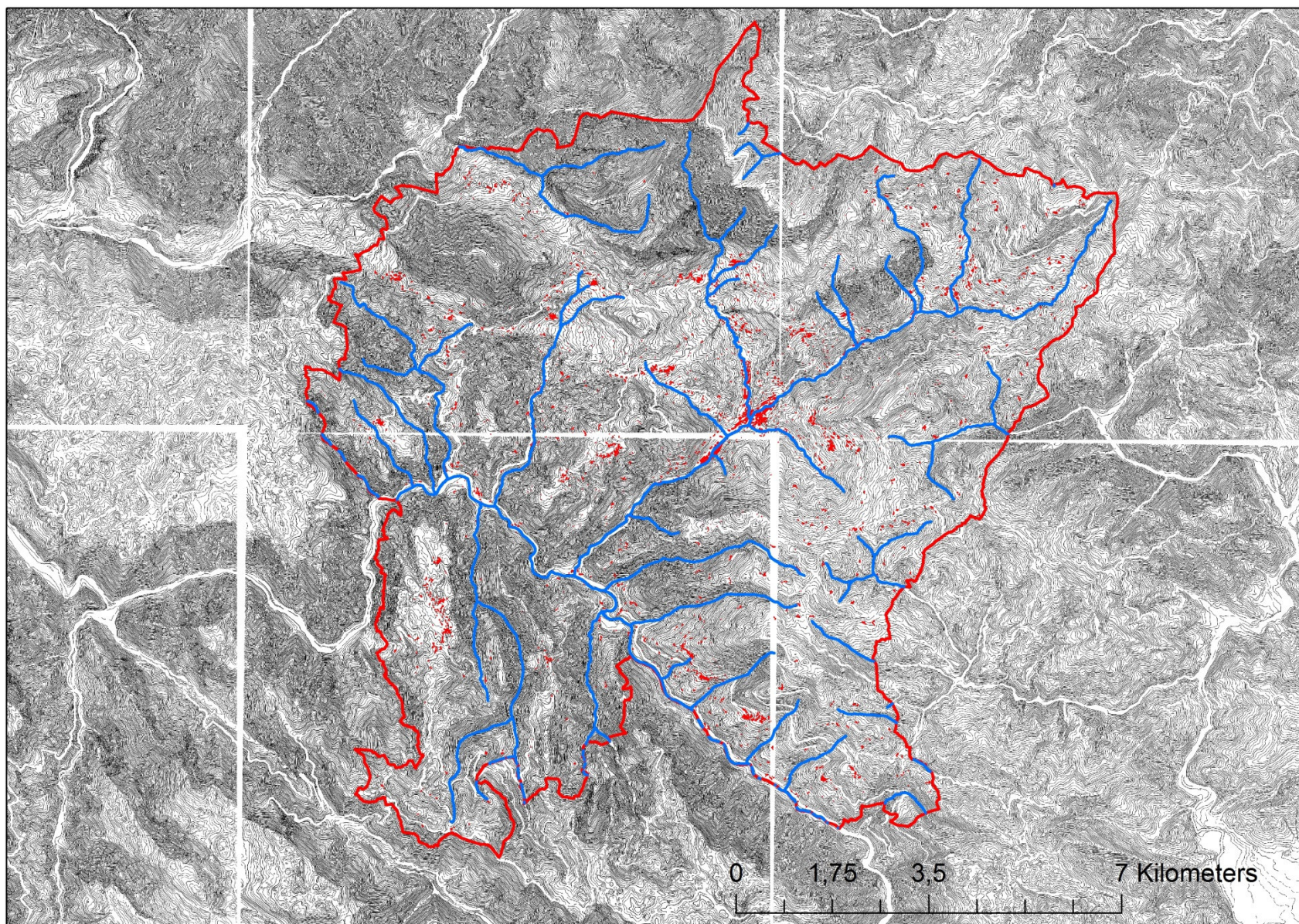


Settlements, elevation, water bodies - **TOLMIN**



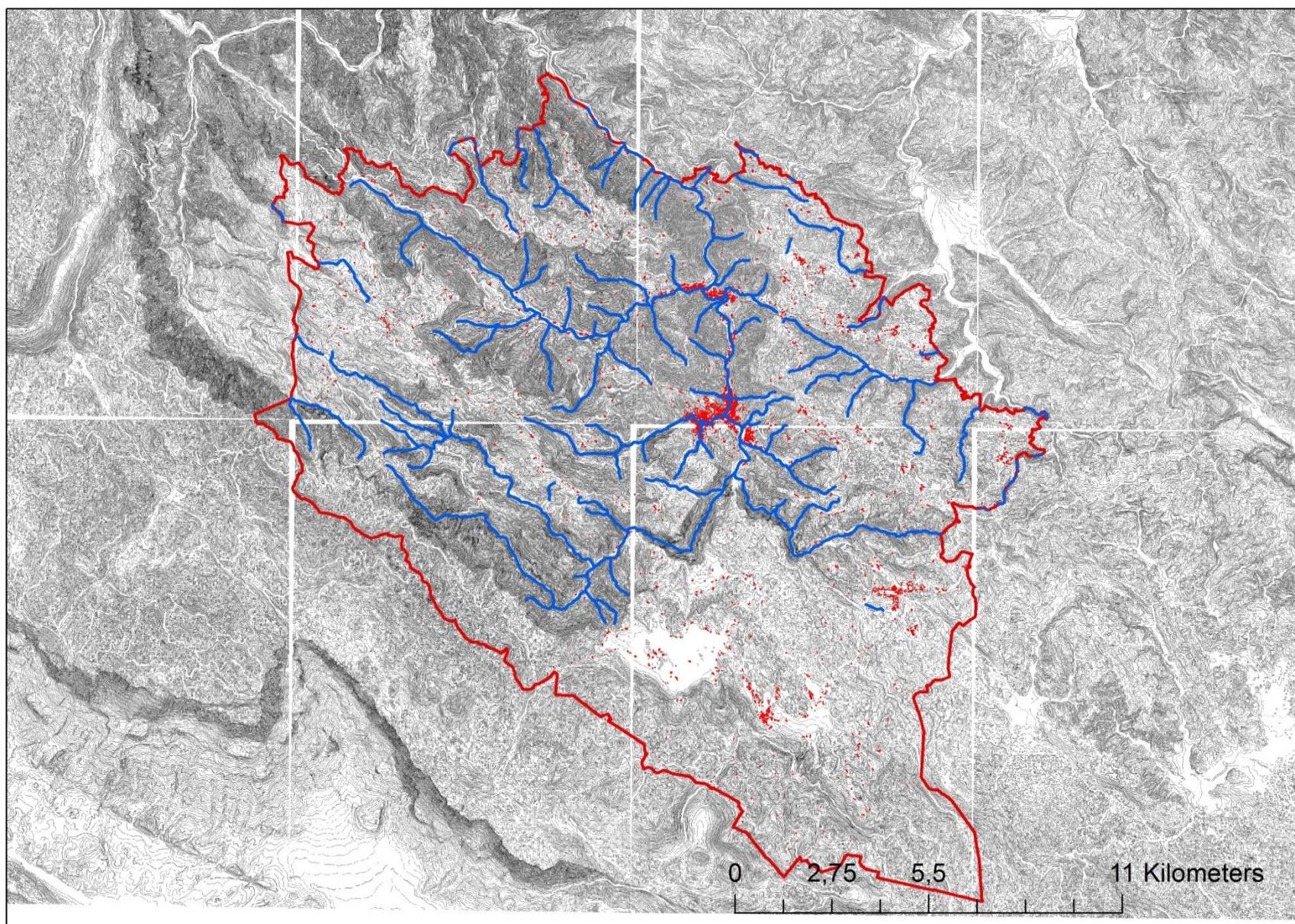


Settlements, elevation, water bodies - **CERKNO**





Settlements, elevation, water bodies - IDRIJA





## Transportation network of the pilot area

### Traffic infrastructure

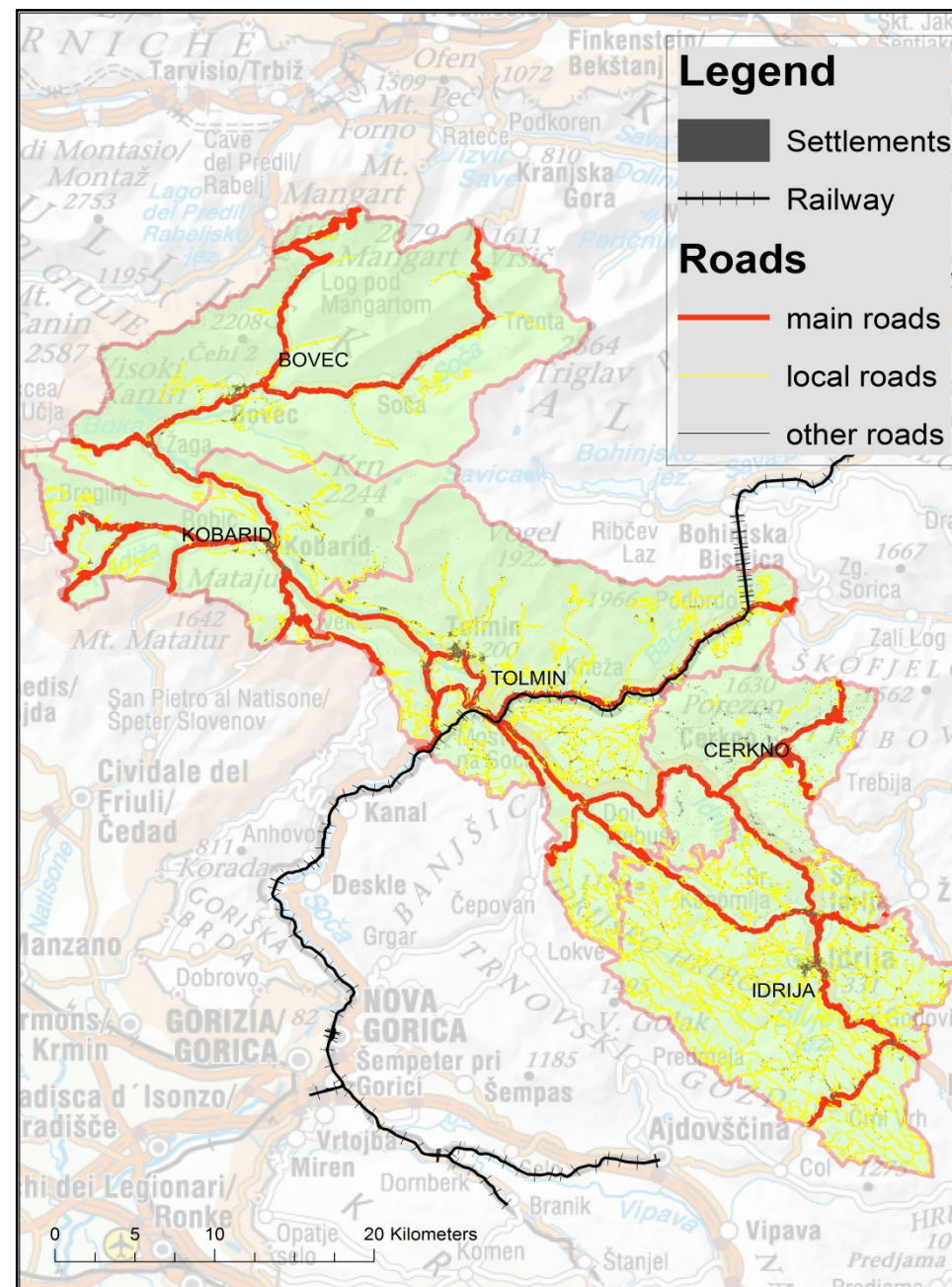
The most important roads in the pilot region are:

- G2/102 Robič – Kobarid – Tolmin – Idrija that connects the region with central Slovenia and the capital towards the east and with Italy towards the west,
- G2/103 Peršeti – Nova Gorica with connection to R1/203 Predel – Bovec – Kobarid and R1/206 Kranjska Gora – Vršič – Trenta – Bovec.

Road pavement is in general in bad condition, landslides and rock falls are usual, especially in autumn and winter periods. Costs of maintenance are high due to mountainous and hilly terrain, new investments are quite rare.

Single-track railway line runs from Jesenice – Podbrdo – Most na Soči – Nova Gorica and offers connection to regional centre of Nova Gorica (high schools) and Gorenjska region. The track is not electrified and with axis load of 20 t/axis).

The region has one well equipped sport airfield in Bovec.



## Energy infrastructure in the pilot area

**Energy infrastructure**

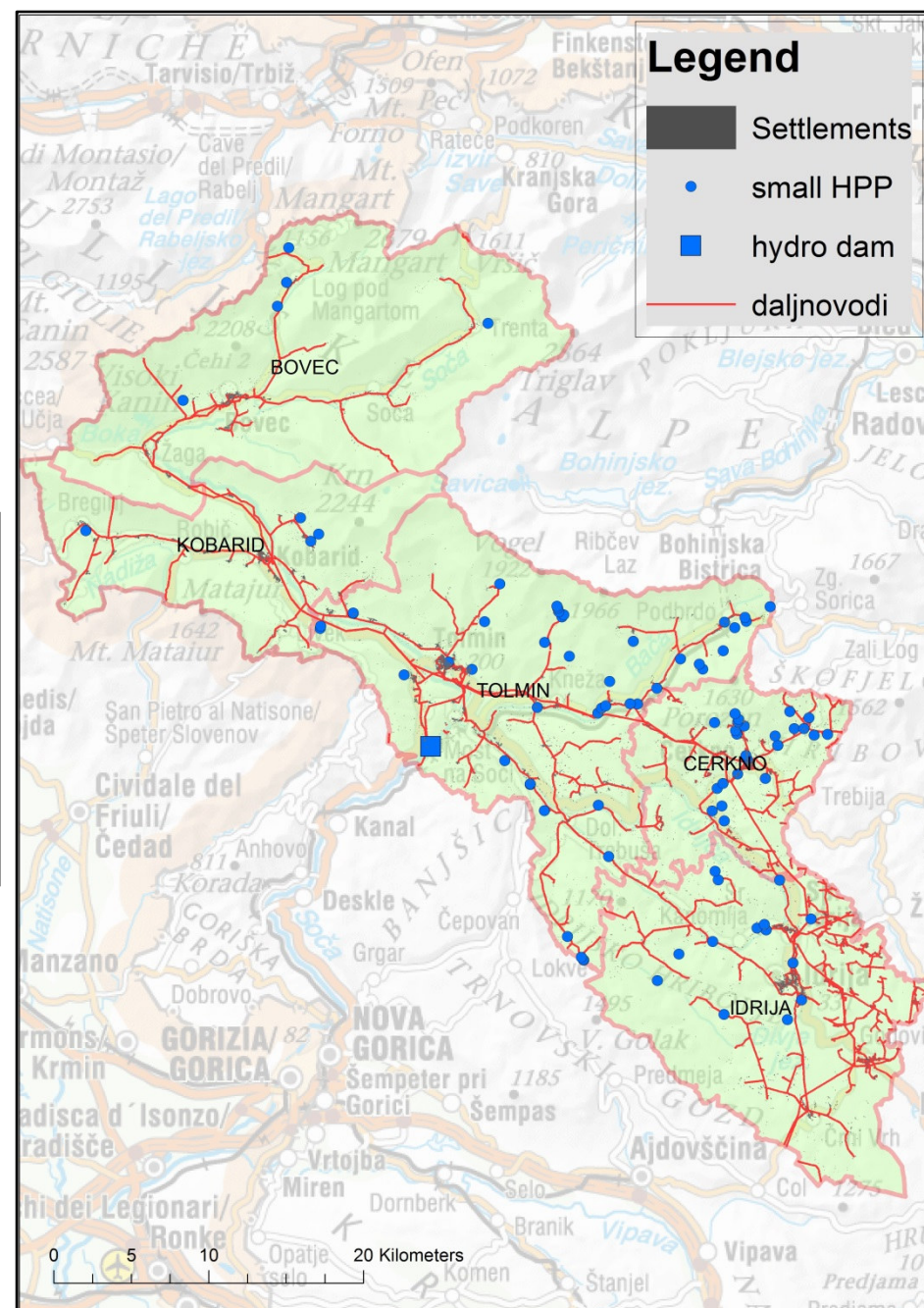
Network consists of transmission lines of 400 kV and 110 kV, and distribution system with network of 110 kV, 35 kV, 20 kV, 10 kV and 0,4 kV. There is no gas transmission and distribution line in the region. Alternative resources (RES) of energy are not in common systematic use although region has high biomass potential. Wood is common in individual usage in rural areas; characteristics: old technologies, low yields, high emissions. Hydropower is the most important RES in the region with big power plants on Soča River (6 altogether, in the pilot region there is a dam and accumulation for 2 of them – Doblar I and Doblar II) and several small ones (small HPP) on Soča tributaries.

**Doblar I:**

Operation start: 1939  
 River mileage point (from the source): 71.5 km  
 Precipitation area: 1,150 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Average annual discharge: 82.3 m<sup>3</sup>/s  
 Nom. Height of the headwaters: 153 m  
 Volume of the basin: 5,800,000 m<sup>3</sup> (total)  
 Volume of the basin: 3,600,000 m<sup>3</sup> (useful)  
 Permissible oscillation in the basin: 2.0 m  
 Full drop: 45.4 m  
 High-pressure shaft: 3,567 m  
 Rated discharge (nominal): 75 m<sup>3</sup>/s  
 Rated discharge (maximal): 96 m<sup>3</sup>/s  
 Turbine: 3 x Francis vertical  
 Generators: 3 x Three-phase synchronous  
 Output into a 110 kV network  
 Total installed power: 30 MW  
 Annual production: 150,000 MWh

**Doblar II:**

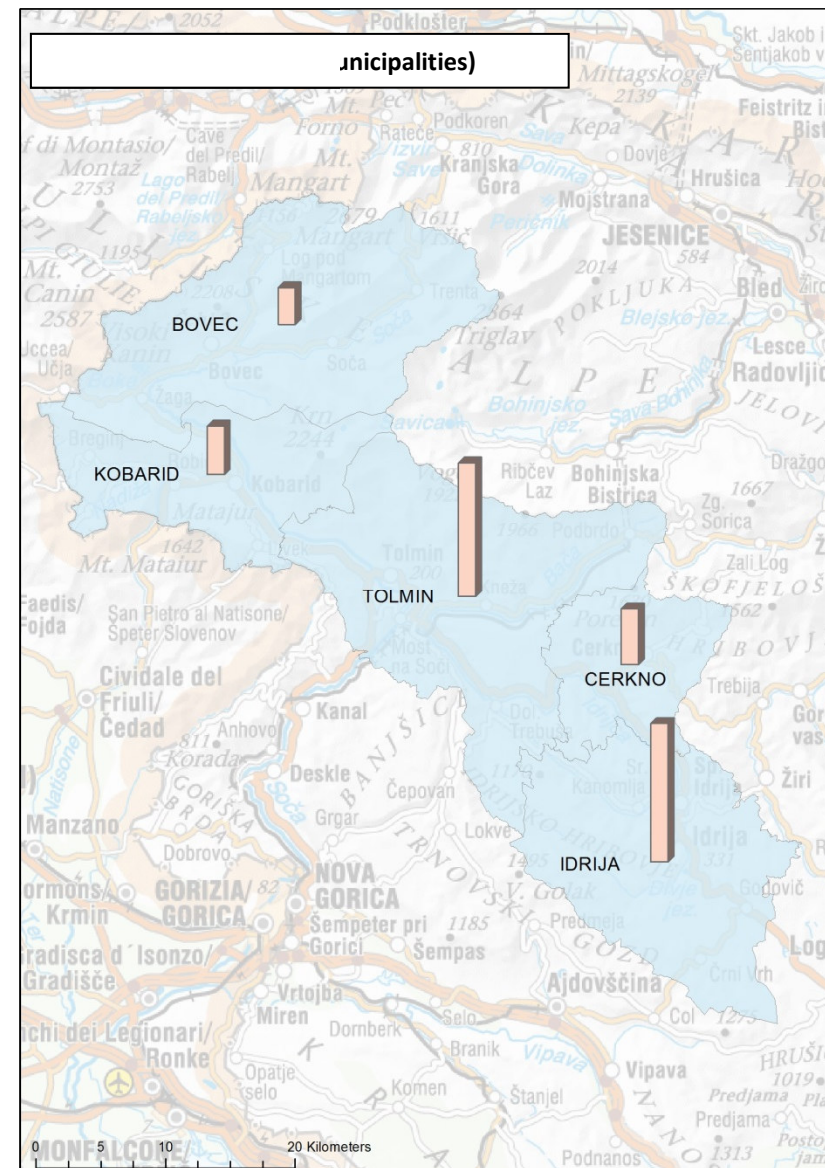
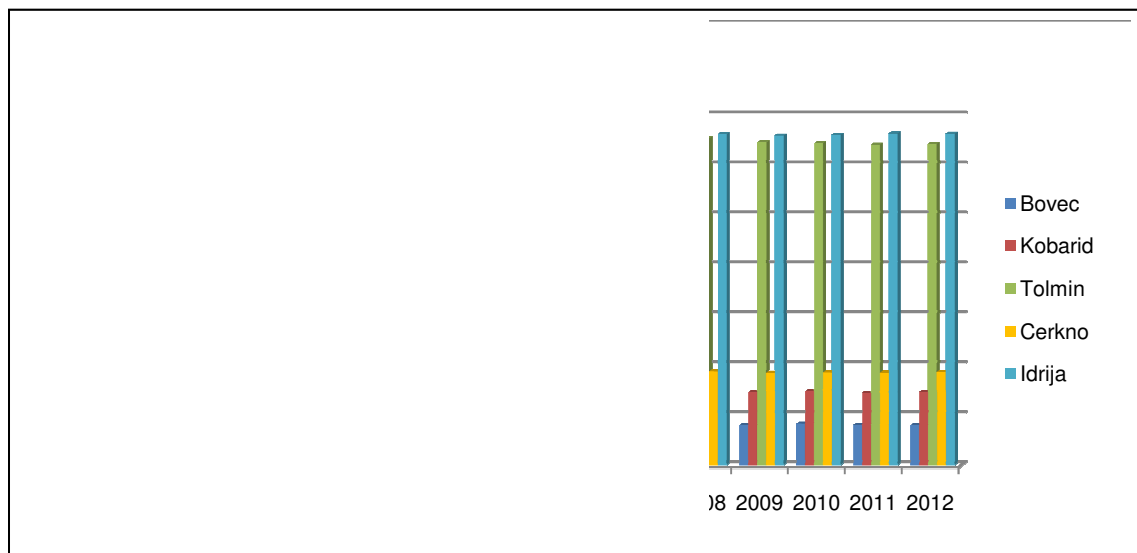
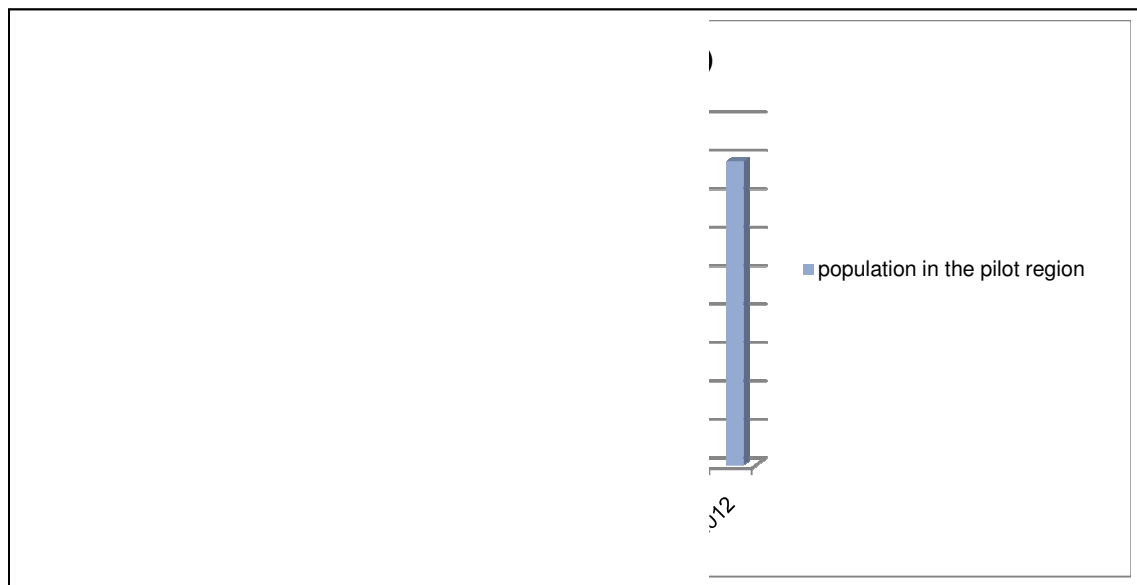
Operation start: 2002  
 Derivation tunnel: D = 6.5 m, L = 3900 m  
 Rated discharge: 105 m<sup>3</sup>/s  
 Full drop: 48.5 m  
 Number of aggregates: 1  
 Turbine: Kaplan vertical  
 Generator: Three-phase synchronous  
 Output into a 110 kV network  
 Installed power: 40 MW  
 Annual production: 199,000 MWh





# A.2.1.1.2 Basic Analysis and data of the pilot area – e) Charts

1: Charts of demographic trends in pilot area describing demographic situation - POPULATION (Y 2012)



**POPULATION DENSITY (Y: 2010):**  
(Inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>)

Municipality	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Inh./km <sup>2</sup>
Bovec	367	9
Kobarid	193	22
Tolmin	382	31
Cerkno	132	36
Idrija	294	41
<b>Total/average</b>	<b>1.368</b>	<b>28</b>

**POPULATION GROWTH (Y: 2010):**

Municipality	natural increase	total increase
Bovec	9	62
Kobarid	1	1
Tolmin	-53	-82
Cerkno	14	-4
Idrija	-35	-16
<b>Total</b>	<b>-64</b>	<b>-39</b>

Pilot region is relatively sparsely populated with population density far below national's average; in fact this pilot region has one of the lowest population densities in the country. Total number of inhabitants is continuously decreasing. Almost 50% of population is above 45 years of age and this share is increasing, age class 0 – 19 takes only 18,5% of the total. Ageing index is above national's average and reaches 161,8 (women) or 98,7 (men)\*.

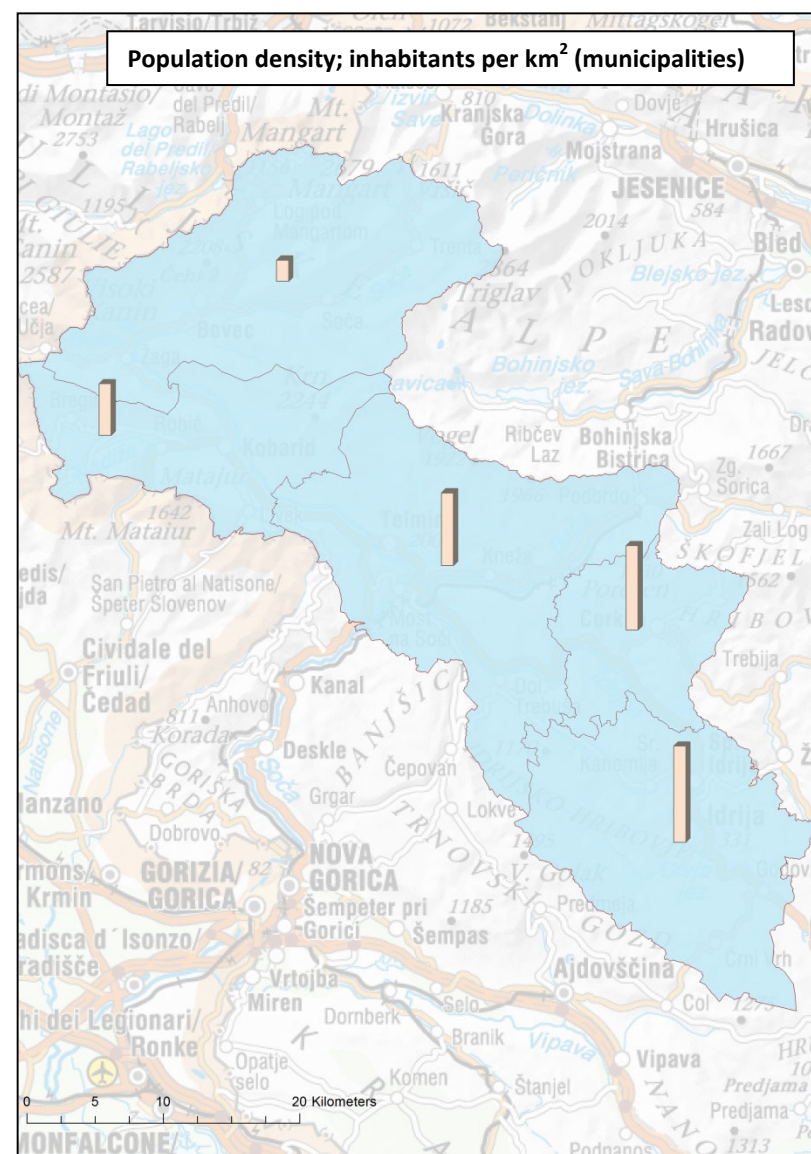
**Functional role of settlements**

- Settlement of regional (inter-municipal) importance: Tolmin, Idrija
- Municipality centres: Bovec, Kobarid, Cerkno
- Settlement of municipal importance: Podbrdo, Most na Soči, Spodnja Idrija

\*this data includes whole Goriška region (including more urbanised southern part with Municipality of Nova Gorica, Ajdovščina, Šempeter-Vrtojba, etc. – 13 municipalities in total). Ageing index for the pilot region should be even higher.

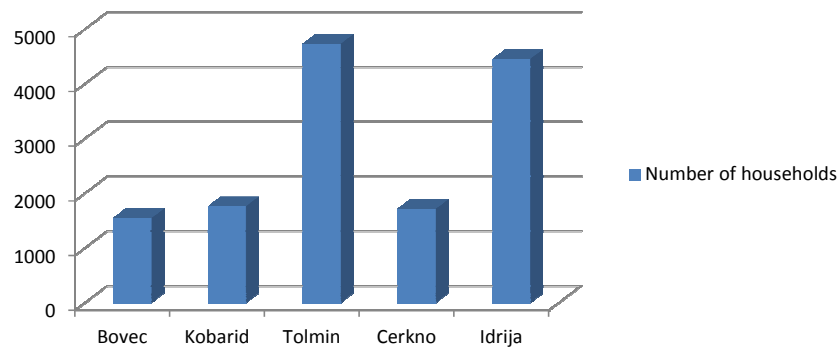
**Age classes of population (Y:2012):**

Municipality	0-14	15-19	20-29	30-44	45-64	65 +	SKUPAJ
Bovec	384	128	368	622	1018	680	<b>3200</b>
Kobarid	677	259	569	1043	1480	771	<b>4799</b>
Idrija	1537	525	1305	2398	3536	2345	<b>11646</b>
Cerkno	575	181	455	821	1307	863	<b>4202</b>
Tolmin	1726	620	1338	2595	3455	2226	<b>11960</b>
	<b>4899</b>	<b>1713</b>	<b>4035</b>	<b>7479</b>	<b>10796</b>	<b>6885</b>	<b>35807</b>
	13,68%	4,78%	11,27%	20,89%	30,15%	19,23%	100,00%

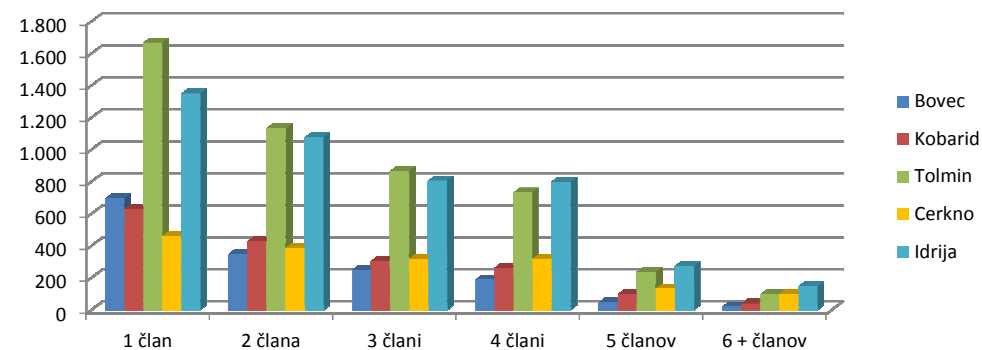


2: Charts of demographic trends in pilot area describing demographic situation - HOUSEHOLDS (Y 2011)

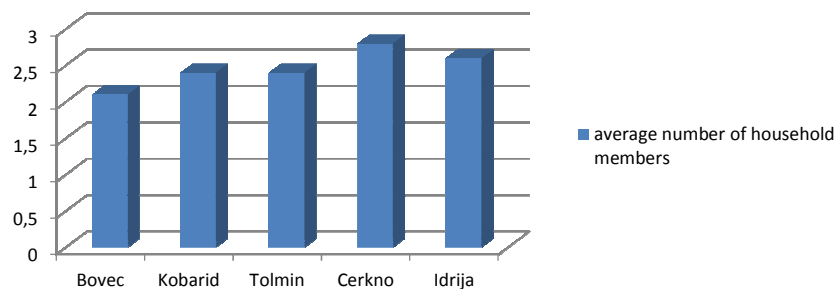
Number of households (2011)



Number of household members (2011)



Average number of household members (2011)





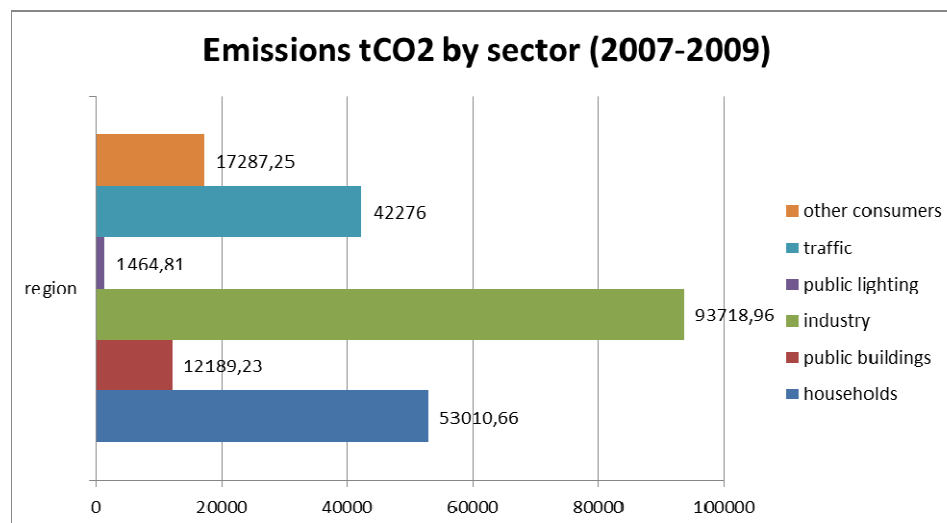
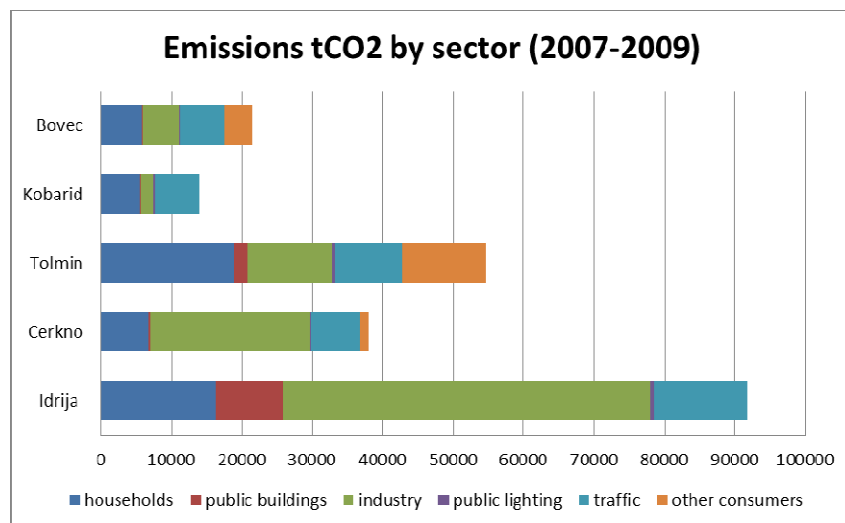
## 3: Uses of buildings (Y 2011)

Number of dwellings acc. to type of occupancy			
Municipality	2011		
	Permanent	Temporary (seasonal or secondary usage)	Empty
Bovec	1387	632	673
Cerkno	1485	76	463
Idrija	3983	152	835
Kobarid	1453	99	518
Tolmin	3958	183	1213

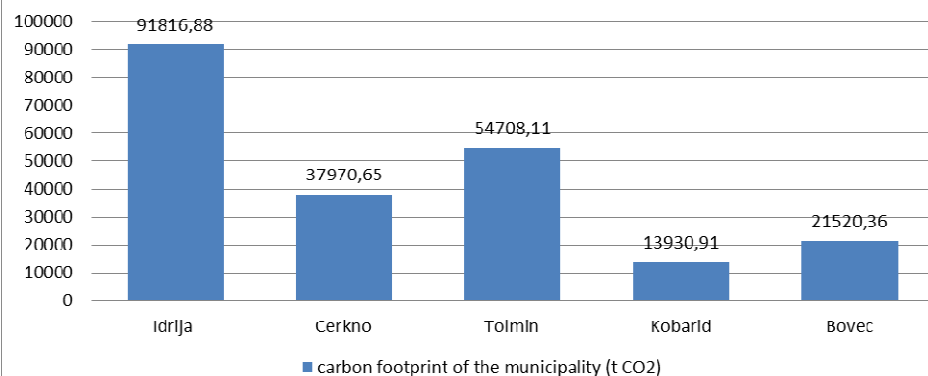
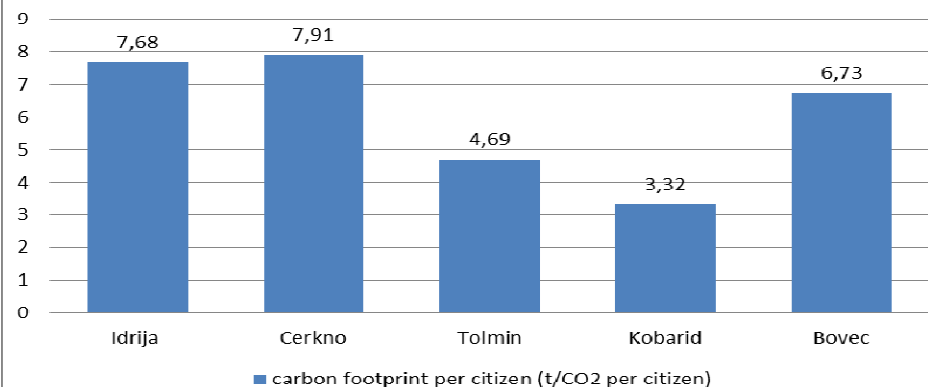
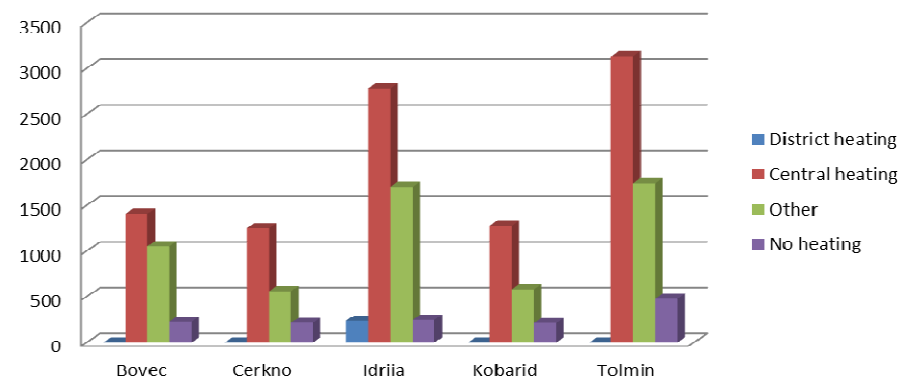
Number of dwellings for tourist or secondary usage	
Municipality	2011
Bovec	632
Cerkno	76
Idrija	152
Kobarid	99
Tolmin	183

4: GDP of municipalities: **NO DATA AVAILABLE** on the level of municipalities or pilot region.

## 5: Energy usage





**Carbon footprint of the municipality (2007-2009)**

**Carbon footprint per citizen (2007-2009)**

**No. of dwellings acc. to type of heating**

**Number of dwellings acc. to type of heating**

Municipality	Type	2011			
		District heating	Central heating	Other	No heating
Bovec	Permanent	-	988	336	63
	Temporary (seasonal or secondary usage)	-	94	484	54
	Empty	-	328	234	111
Cerkno	Permanent	-	1065	372	48
	Temporary (seasonal or secondary usage)	-	16	56	4
	Empty	-	168	134	161
Idrija	Permanent	219	2432	1266	66
	Temporary (seasonal or secondary usage)	-	41	96	15
	Empty	19	309	341	166
Kobarid	Permanent	-	1044	357	52
	Temporary (seasonal or secondary usage)	-	17	58	24
	Empty	-	216	168	134
Tolmin	Permanent	-	2659	1152	147
	Temporary (seasonal or secondary usage)	-	34	126	23
	Empty	-	445	462	306



## 6: TOURISM (Y 2011)

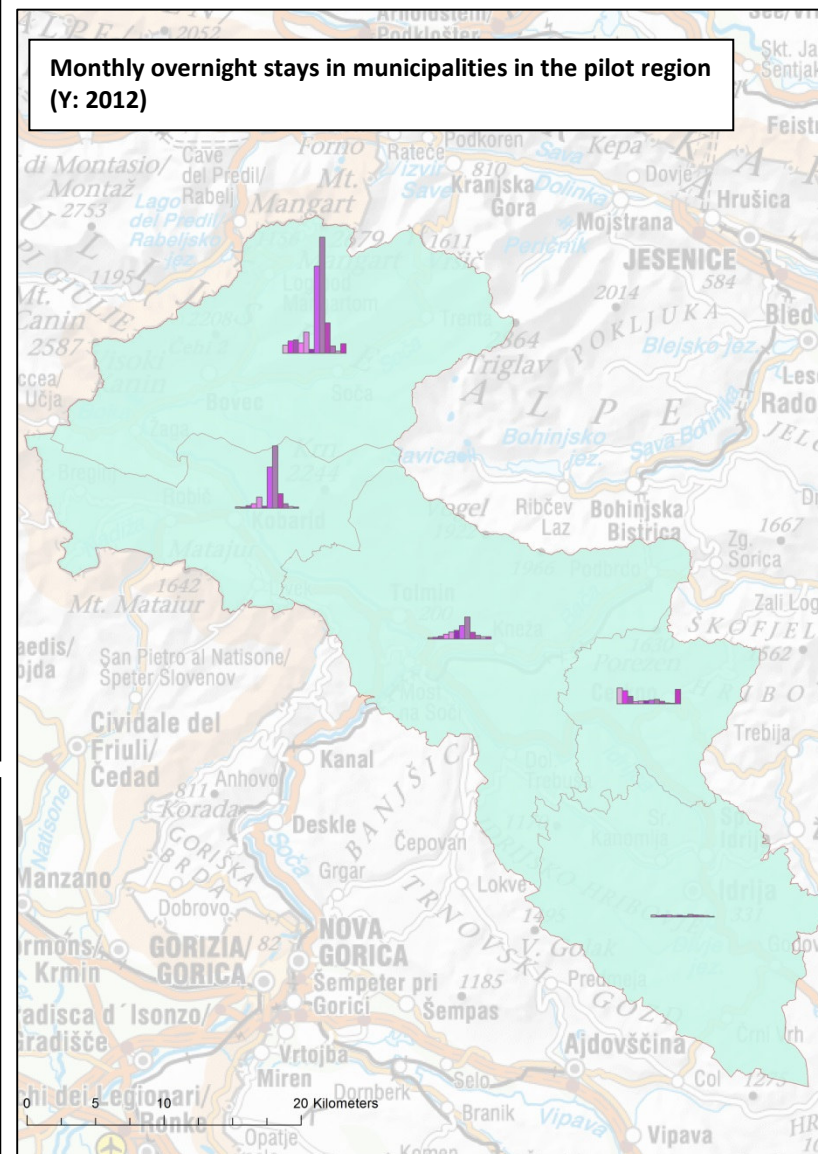
No. of rooms	jan	feb	mar	apr	maj	jun	jul	avg	sep	okt	nov	dec	average
2012													
Bovec	536	534	483	1.155	1.316	1.365	1.424	1.421	1.414	922	576	579	977
Kobarid	144	125	124	410	519	516	542	543	527	476	130	159	351
Tolmin	161	159	156	271	273	308	350	345	326	214	158	163	240
Cerkno	144	144	136	136	136	136	145	144	136	139	139	140	140
Idrija	78	78	77	87	93	93	93	89	89	87	88	87	87
	1.063	1.040	976	2.059	2.337	2.418	2.554	2.542	2.492	1.838	1.091	1.128	1.795

Capaciteis	jan	feb	mar	apr	maj	jun	jul	avg	sep	okt	nov	dec	average
2012													
Bovec	1.355	1.342	1.249	3.137	3.636	4.017	4.381	4.441	4.278	2.538	1.503	1.501	2.782
Kobarid	401	357	359	1.220	1.622	1.652	1.740	1.756	1.705	1.383	483	589	1.106
Tolmin	475	465	450	858	871	1.032	1.188	1.165	1.110	629	481	489	768
Cerkno	384	384	362	371	371	370	397	392	370	375	375	381	378
Idrija	272	262	262	291	308	308	308	292	292	287	289	287	288
	2.887	2.810	2.682	5.877	6.808	7.379	8.014	8.046	7.755	5.212	3.131	3.247	5.321

Overnights	jan	feb	mar	apr	maj	jun	jul	avg	sep	okt	nov	dec	average
2012													
Bovec	4.544	6.928	7.545	5.795	11.934	22.098	49.212	65.589	17.102	4.069	1.250	5.405	16.789
Kobarid	732	603	1.315	2.501	6.160	10.523	23.277	35.232	8.181	2.472	846	601	7.704
Idrija	1.108	886	1.109	1.118	819	1.032	732	1.474	1.119	1.031	862	380	973
Cerkno	8.869	7.346	4.203	1.266	1.585	1.634	1.961	2.433	1.426	447	243	8.077	3.291
Tolmin	898	939	1.578	2.763	3.945	4.876	7.614	12.492	3.800	2.017	1.280	1.281	3.624
	16.151	16.702	15.750	13.443	24.443	40.163	82.796	117.220	31.628	10.036	4.481	15.744	32.380

Major part of all tourist activity is concentrated in the northern part of the region; municipality of Bovec is taking the lead in summer and winter tourism. In summer water sports on river Soča prevail (rafting, kayaking, etc.) but recently also other outdoor activities (cycling, paragliding, mountaineering, etc.) are significantly contributing. While the upper part of Soča River (in municipalities of Bovec and also Kobarid) is concentrating on i.e. adrenalin activities on the water, the lower part in municipality of Tolmin and Kobarid offers more peaceful river environment suitable for fly fishing. Fishing tourism is becoming economically very important tourist sector with high effect on financial part (fishermen spend twice as average other tourist in the valley per day). Potential conflicts with other uses of the river such as water sports were avoided with a decree setting the timeframe for different users. All of this brought more balance on the river, improved ecosystem status and had a positive effect on local economy. Whole region is trying to promote also cultural/historic heritage, concentrating mainly on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> world war remains, in Idrija heritage of mercury and the mines are important tourist product, Idrija with its mining heritage recently classified for the UNESCO world heritage list. Winter tourism is important for Bovec (ski resort Kanin-Sella Nevea) and Cerkno (ski resort Cerkno).

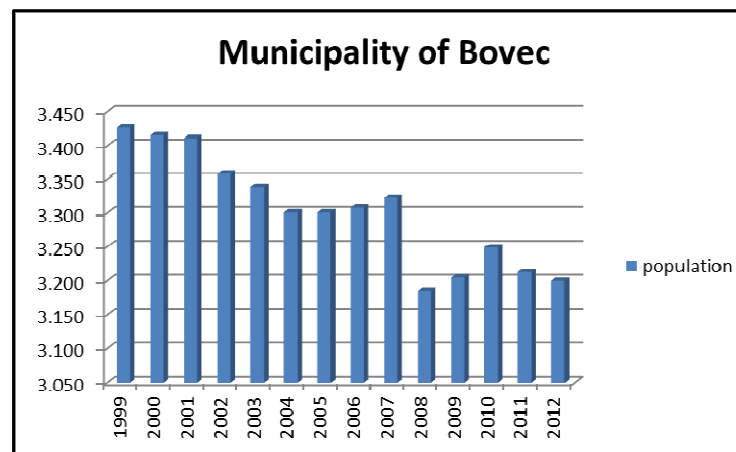
## Monthly overnight stays in municipalities in the pilot region (Y: 2012)





## A.2.1.1.3 Basic catalogue of the participating municipalities (LAU 2) - BOVEC

Name	Bovec
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	367
Inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	9
Population TOTAL	3.249
0-14	384
15-19	128
20-29	368
30-44	622
45-64	1.018
65+	680
Natural increase	9
Total increase	62
Number of persons in employment (by residence)	1.252
Number of persons in paid employment	876
Number of self-employed persons	171
Number of registered unemployed persons	150
Average monthly gross earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	1.224,82
Average monthly net earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	823,11
Number of enterprises	337
Turnover of enterprises (1,000 EUR)	72.686
roads/km <sup>2</sup>	0,38
Unemployment rate (april 2013)	9,7
Main economic sectors	tourism
Number of SMEs in construction sector	/



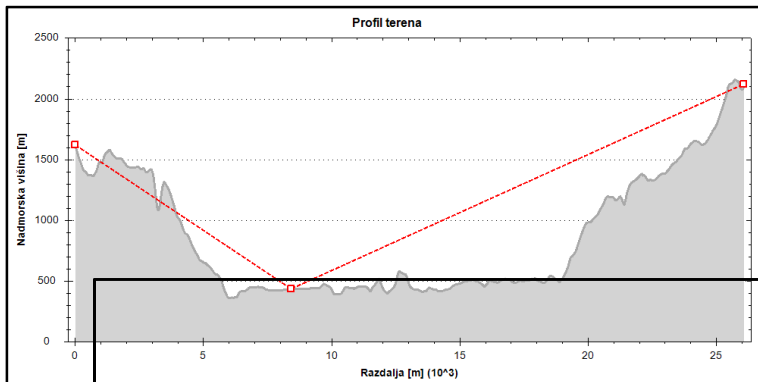
the Julian Alps. The area is influenced by the Soča National park. The administrative centre of the Bovec

the Valley and the peaks of mts. Mangart, Jalovec, but not Bovec itself. Two of the most famous passes in the Municipality of Bovec: the Predil Pass on the west, and the Vršič Pass in the northeast, which connects the Slovenian region of Upper Carniola. In the south, the area borders the Resia Valley in Italy.

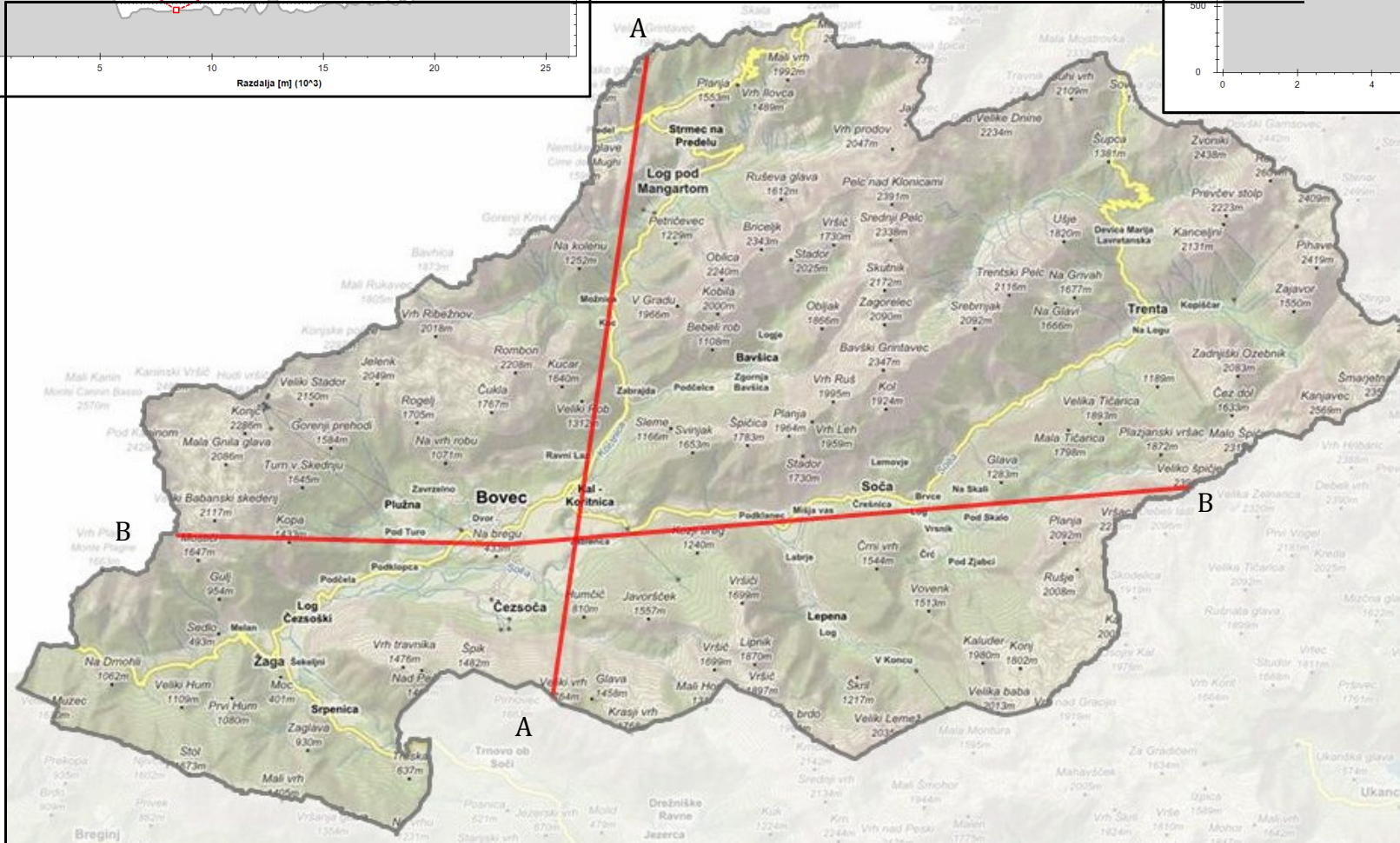
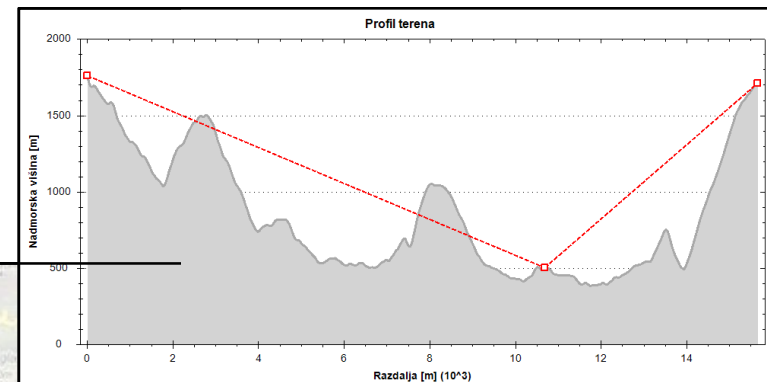
Bovec, such as the source of the Soča River, the Soča Valley, connected to Bovec by a hiking trail. The area is characterized by a mild Mediterranean climate, with numerous mild Mediterranean influences. Rainfall is high for Bovec - highest in the country). Since the area is influenced by the Italian climate, this is also visible in the vegetation (Bovec house).



B-B: Cross-section W-E



-section N-S

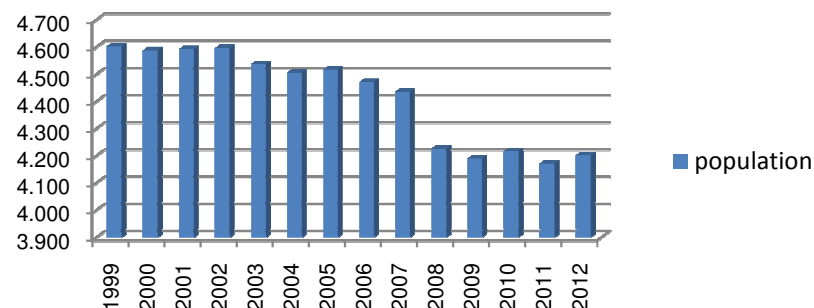




## A.2.1.1.3 Basic catalogue of the participating municipalities (LAU 2) - KOBARID

Name	Kobarid
Area (km2)	193
Inhabitants/km2	22
Population TOTAL	4.217
0-14	677
15-19	259
20-29	569
30-44	1.043
45-64	1.480
65+	711
Natural increase	1
Total increase	1
Number of persons in employment (by residence)	1.564
Number of persons in paid employment	743
Number of self-employed persons	220
Number of registered unemployed persons	166
Average monthly gross earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	1.273,53
Average monthly net earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	859,28
Number of enterprises	307
Turnover of enterprises (1,000 EUR)	50.899
roads/km2	0,72
Unemployment rate (april 2013)	8,4
Main economic sectors	Tourism
Number of SMEs in construction sector	/

## Municipality of Kobarid

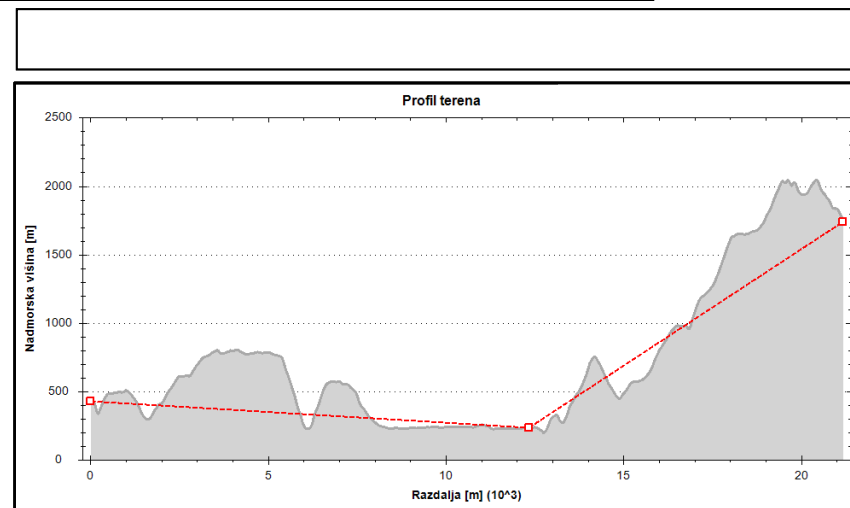
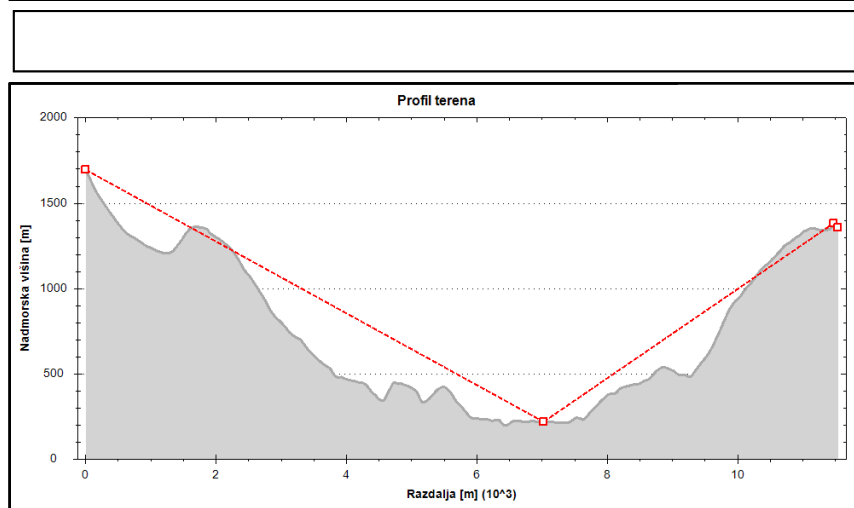
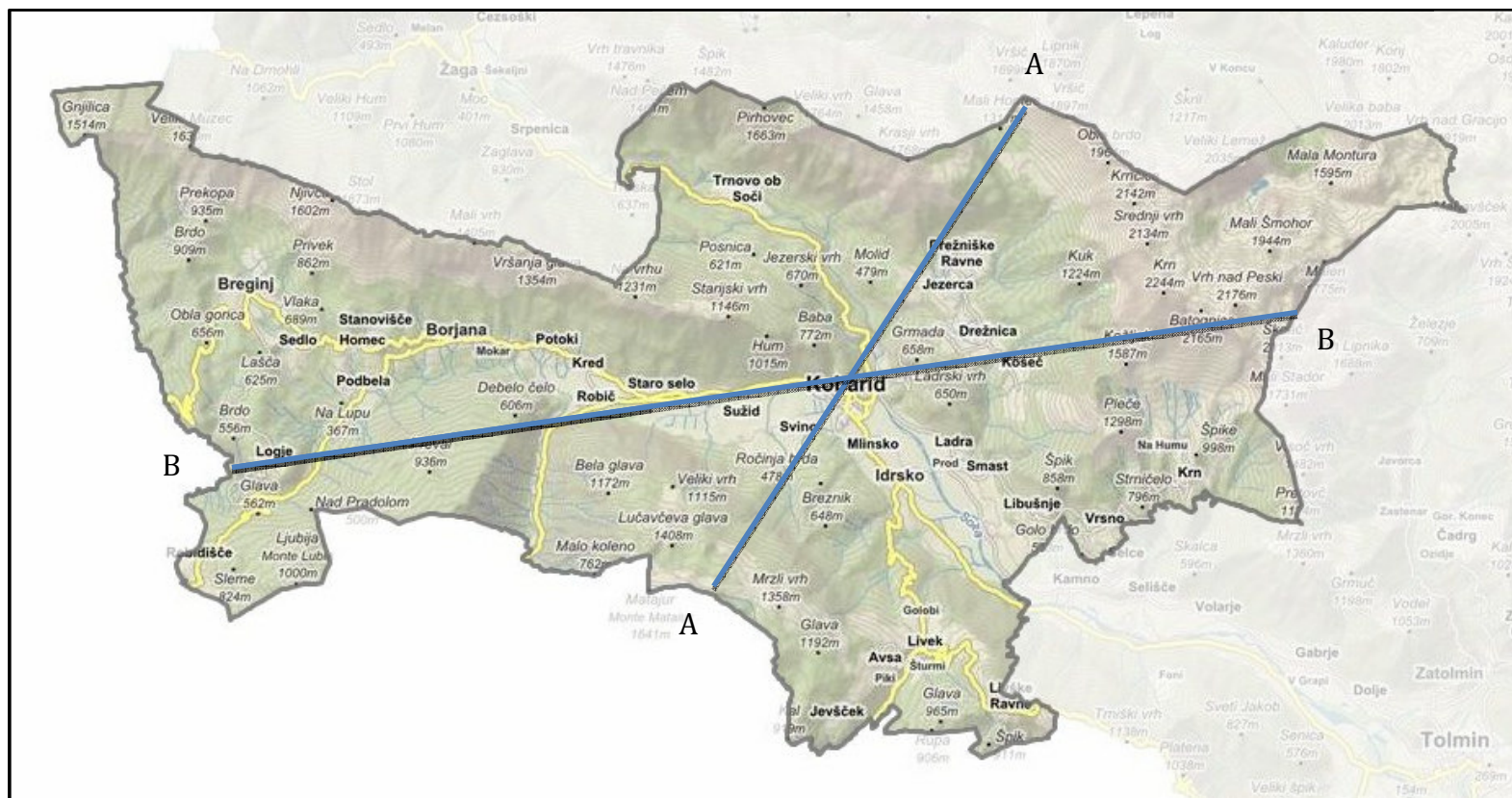


in Alps with the Soča River and its affluents. int of two valleys. The valley of the Nadiža River y in the east reaches in a gentle sweep down to rticularly known for its turbulent past. Kobarid battle in human history that took place during sudden military offensive today known by the d in the museum in the centre of Kobarid. The

n-oriented (mountain-climbing, cycling, rafting intaintops of Stol, Matajur, and Krn and to the act visitors in summer. The Krn mountain range al Park, a realm of pristine nature harboring

influences because Soča valley is open to the tation (beech, hornbeam, ash and larch, spruce innuual average for Kobarid is 2699 mm). Central river Idrija between Robič and Kobarid, the y is very high. minska hiša (Kobarid Tolmin house).

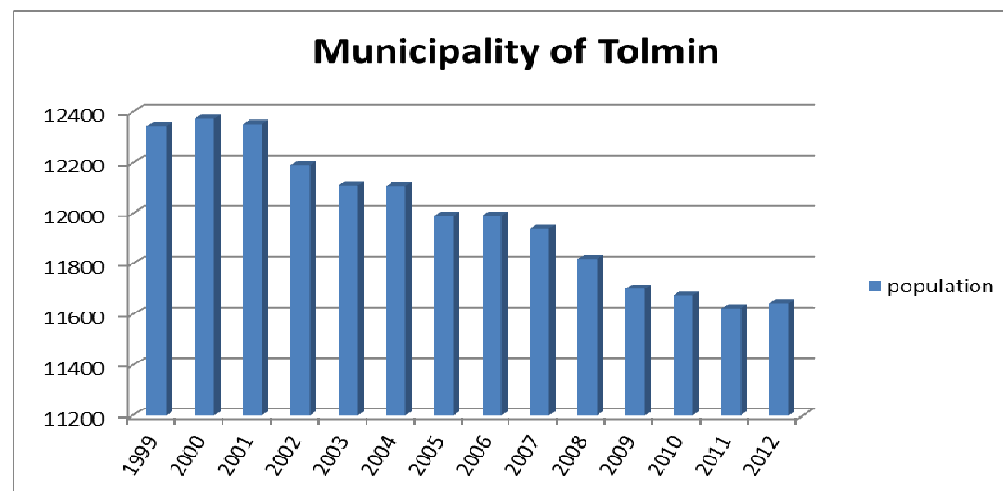






## A.2.1.1.3 Basic catalogue of the participating municipalities (LAU 2) - TOLMIN

Name	Tolmin
Area (km2)	382
Inhabitants/km2	31
Population TOTAL	11.674
0-14	1.726
15-19	620
20-29	1.338
30-44	2.595
45-64	3.455
65+	2.226
Natural increase	-53
Total increase	-82
Number of persons in employment (by residence)	4.575
Number of persons in paid employment	3.647
Number of self-employed persons	649
Number of registered unemployed persons	556
Average monthly gross earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	1.295,88
Average monthly net earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	868,46
Number of enterprises	1.034
Turnover of enterprises (1,000 EUR)	278.882
roads/km2	1,45
Unemployment rate (april 2013)	10,6
Main economic sectors	industry
Number of SMEs in construction sector	/

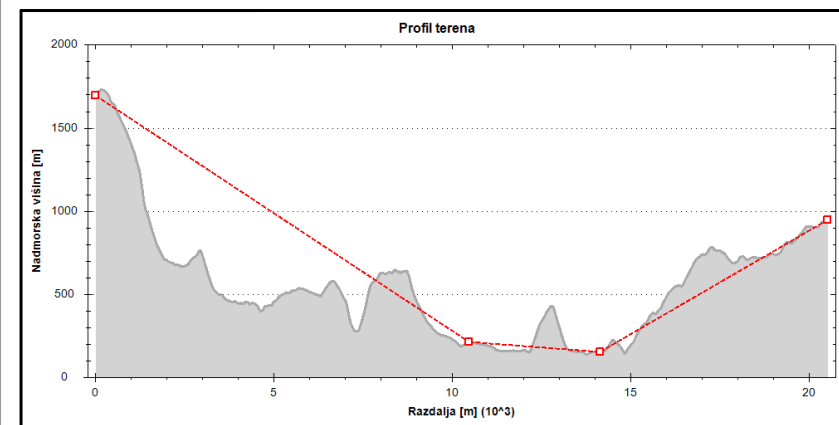


venia. It still belongs to Upper Soča Valley but high Tolmin basin is the lowest part with confluences of Tolmin-Bohinj mountain range form the northern municipality carstic plateaus Banjščice and Šentviška Mediterranean climate (upstream Soča River) and stratified in autumn (first peak), the second peak is later - the main artery is the Soca River with left tributaries. Rivers have a torrential character, water levels and occasional severe flooding. Forests grow beech, hornbeam and ash and shady slopes at higher altitudes complemented by spruce, maple and fir. The average due to difficult hilly terrain. Nucleus consists of scattered villages and isolated farms on the outskirts. Alpine pastures allowed production of

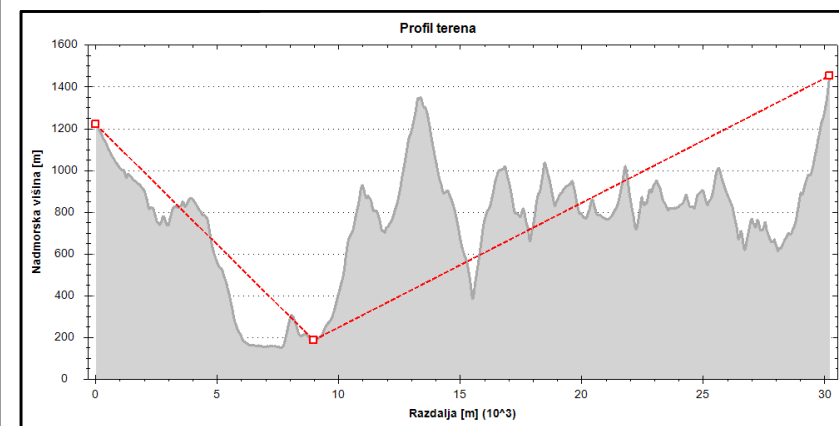
tolminska hiša (Kobarid Tolmin house).



on N-S



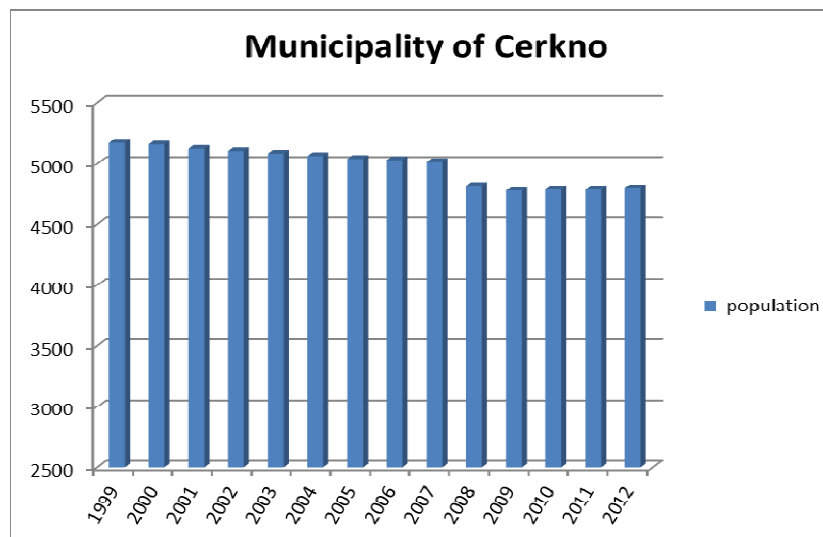
on W-E





## A.2.1.1.3 Basic catalogue of the participating municipalities (LAU 2) - CERKNO

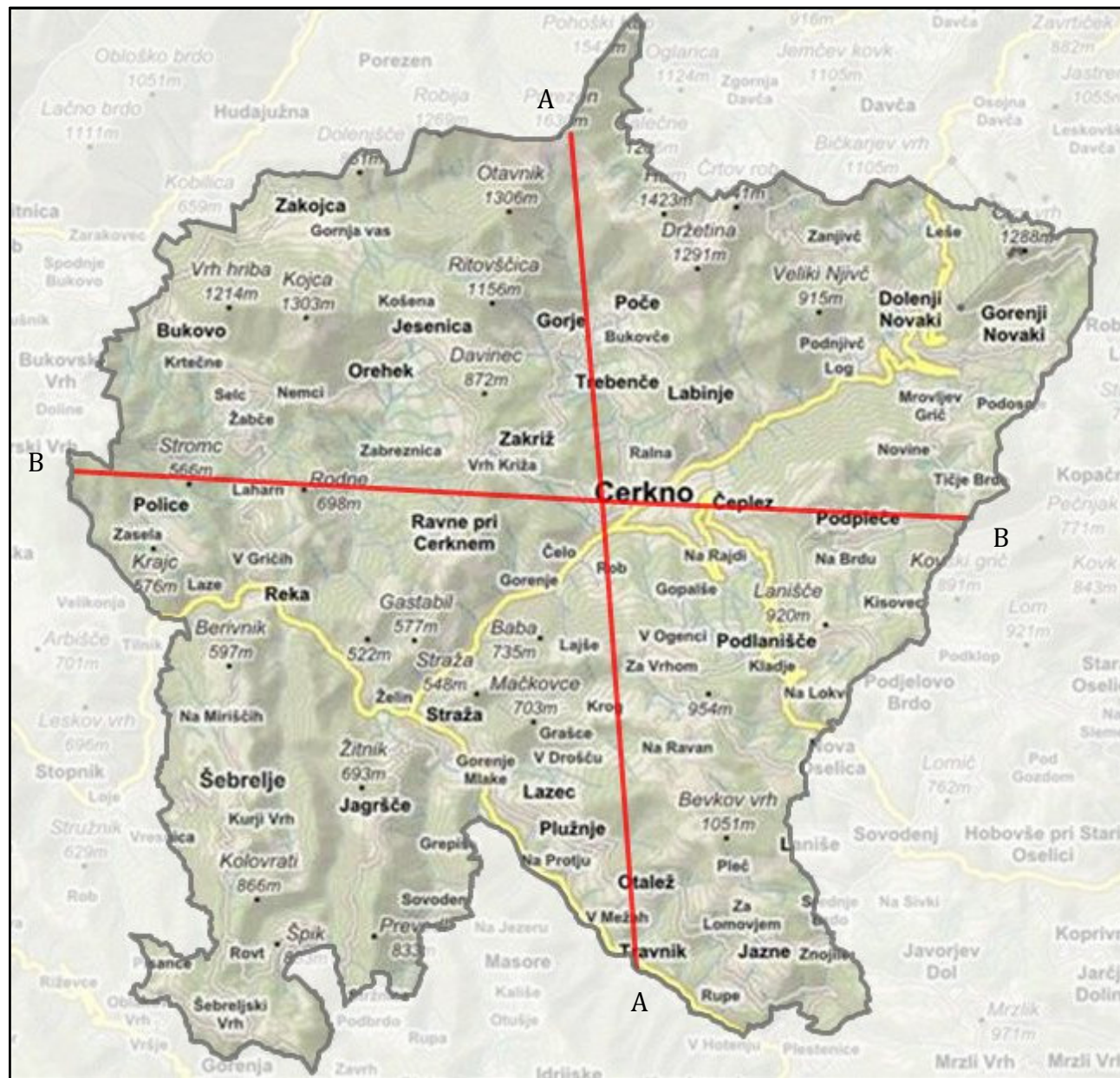
Name	Cerkno
Area (km2)	132
Inhabitants/km2	36
Population TOTAL	4.788
0-14	575
15-19	181
20-29	455
30-44	821
45-64	1.307
65+	863
Natural increase	14
Total increase	-4
Number of persons in employment (by residence)	2.225
Number of persons in paid employment	1.454
Number of self-employed persons	248
Number of registered unemployed persons	103
Average monthly gross earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	1.187,04
Average monthly net earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	807,7
Number of enterprises	348
Turnover of enterprises (1,000 EUR)	112.881
roads/km2	2,21
Unemployment rate (april 2013)	4,9
Main economic sectors	industry
Number of SMEs in construction sector	/



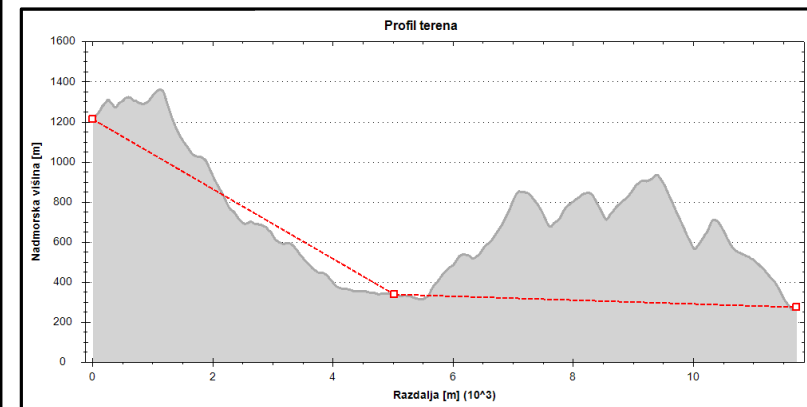
terrain, numerous creeks created narrow gorges  
 t on the top of the plateaus and on the terraces  
 find the majority of settlements; beside Cerkno,  
 : the bottom of the valley. Otherwise scattered  
 ntal climate with average of 1600-1800mm of  
 el there is a distinctive thermal belt (also visible  
 rains into Idrija River.

ent in the municipality (manufacturing electro  
 e a few employments also in tourist sector and

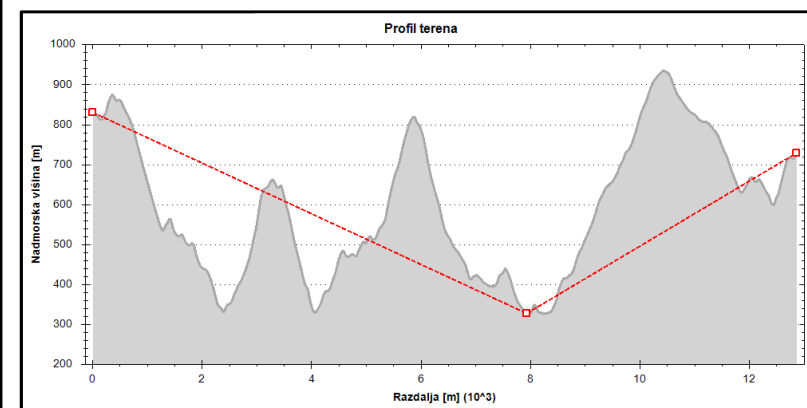
cerkljanska hiša (Škofjeloka-Cerkno house).



on N-S



on W-E

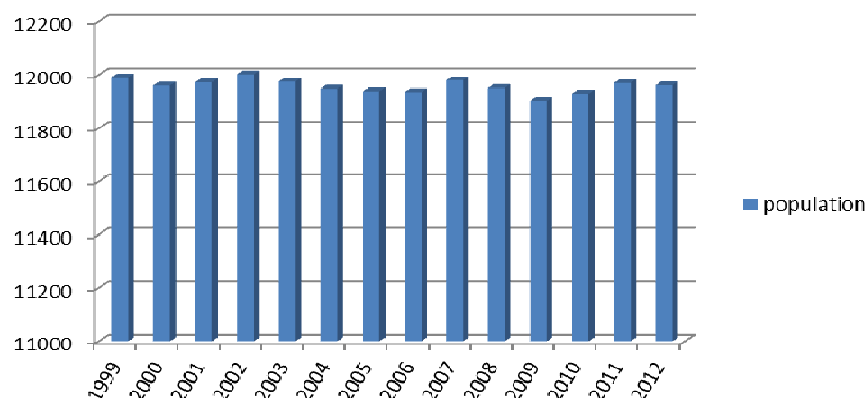




## A.2.1.1.3 Basic catalogue of the participating municipalities (LAU 2) - IDRİJA

Name	Idrija
Area (km2)	294
Inhabitants/km2	41
Population TOTAL	11.930
0-14	1.537
15-19	525
20-29	1.305
30-44	2.398
45-64	3.536
65+	2.345
Natural increase	-35
Total increase	-16
Number of persons in employment (by residence)	5.011
Number of persons in paid employment	4.953
Number of self-employed persons	442
Number of registered unemployed persons	304
Average monthly gross earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	1.413,65
Average monthly net earnings per person in paid employment (EUR)	923,75
Number of enterprises	977
Turnover of enterprises (1,000 EUR)	607.242
roads/km2	1,51
Unemployment rate (april 2013)	6,6
Main economic sectors	industry
Number of SMEs in construction sector	/

Municipality of Idrija



of Municipality of Cerklje. The valleys are narrow and plateaus there is little flat land here. Exceptions are where there is slightly wider alluvial plain. Due to ed in the Idrija basin. Main town Idrija developed at drijca River at the confluence with river Kanomljica with forests, which are part of Trnovski gozd plateau. annually. At the level of 600-800m above sea level attern). The most important vegetation is Dinaric fir - vegetation, which is located in the dry, semi-dry and

loitation of world second largest mercury mine: over uced a great amount of cultural heritage and natural ire still present in Idrija. Since 6.7.2012 all cultural drijca) have been inscribed in Unesco world heritage ers: Kolektor and Hidria. Besides exceptional cultural 93, the local authorities established the Upper Idrijca scape park. Due to outstanding natural features in all :011. Municipality of Idrija has recieved several titles: on of excellency 2011. ska hiša (Škofjeloka-Cerkno house).

A.2 Urbanistic & energetic analysis of the pilot areas



A.2.1.2 Spatial Planning and sustainable development sectors

A.2.1.2.1 –identification of policy sectors

**Spatial planning and sustainable development**

1. Conservation of nature and landscape protection	2. Transport	3. Regional economic development	4. Rural areas	5. Urban areas
1.1 Conservation of nature	2.1 Rail transport	3.1 Regional policy	4.1 Agriculture	5.1 Town planning
1.2 Landscape Protection	2.2 Road transport	3.2 Industry	4.2 Forests	5.2 Urban areas
1.3 Protected areas	2.3 Air transport	3.3 Trade	4.3 Zootechnics	5.3 Buildings
1.4 Protection of Flora and Fauna	2.4 Sea transport	3.4 Handicraft	4.4 Hunting fishery and fish farming	
1.5 Environmental protection	2.5 Inland transport	3.5 Tourism	4.5 Natural Hazards	
1.6 Water protection	2.6 Combined transport	3.6 Employment		
1.7 Environmental impact assessment	2.7 Passengers transport	3.7 Co-operation		
1.8 Natural disasters	2.8 Transport of goods	3.8 Energy		
	2.9 Transport networks			
	2.10 Transport safety			
	2.11 Contract of carriage			

Legend

	Main targeted policy sectors
	Other policy sectors interested

*LexALP classifying protocols of the Alpine Convention*



### A.2.1.2 Screening of legal and planning context

#### A.2.1.2.2 – description of desired impact on identified policies and planning tools

##### a) Planning policies - Levels of spatial planning policies in Slovenia:

- **National:** The Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (SDSS) is the basic national document for the guiding of spatial development. It provides the framework for spatial development across the entire national territory and sets guidelines for development within the European space. It provides the concept of spatial planning and management, land use and spatial protection. Priorities within this concept are: the integration of Slovenia into the European space under equal terms, polycentric urban system and regional spatial development, vital and well-managed cities and towns, harmonized development of transport and settlement networks, and the construction of public infrastructure, vitality and attractiveness of rural areas, the enhancement of the identity of valuable natural and cultural landscape features, and spatial development in areas with specific potentials and problems.
- **Regional:** Till today no regional planning level was established. Between national and local level there is no other formal structure in Slovenia (regional, provincial level). Regional spatial plans were supposed to be implemented within 2014 - 2020 perspective as a complementary part of Regional development plans but the idea will apparently not be realised.
- **Local:** Spatial planning on local level is defined in Municipal spatial plan (MSP) and detailed MSP (for certain location).

Legal basis for all spatial plans and strategies (not depending on the level) is Zakon o prostorskem načrtovanju (ZPNačrt) and resulting regulations.

##### b) sectoral planning (energy, forestry) as such are not directly tackled by SDC activities. Energy planning (energy, electric infrastructure) is in the jurisdiction of the State, forestry is regional.

**Forest management:** the forest management plans are made for a period of ten years, describing the condition of forests and their development trends, including the analysis of the performance of the previous management, defining the objectives, guidelines and measures to achieve the goals of good maintenance of the forests, regarding several roles: timber production, protection, biodiversity, water protection, recreation ... Forest management plans are made for the regional level (Goriška region), pilot area is contained in Management plan for Tolmin area 2011- 2020 (št. 01/11).

**Energy:** Local energetic concepts are made for each municipality in the pilot region.

#### SDC activities

##### **Level of pilot region (inter-municipal):**

- Elaboration of implementation plan – upgrading the Regional Low Carbon Strategy, it will serve as a strategic document for the area of AlpBC pilot region, offering a platform for further planning.
- Assessment and mapping of the suitability of the locations for different energy infrastructure: small hydropower plants, photovoltaic and solar plants, wind, biomass. Assessment of acceptability in the space (protection regimes, potential of the specific area, constraints, possibility of the investment...)

##### **Municipal level:**

- integration of the guidelines, obtained from the results of Enerbuild into MSP and detailed MSP. That should be done with annex to existing MSP. Integration of this pilot concept into Regional development programme is also possible (regional level).
- Local materials used for construction will be analyzed and promoted, local craftsmen and companies animated through workshops and AHCP. Use of local materials will be included into MSP as recommendations.

##### **Regional level:**

- Possible integration of the “pilot concept” of “energy planning” into Regional development programme.

For efficient implementation of SDC activities good cooperation between policy&decision makers, local craftsmen and planning sector is very important.

### A.3 Analysis for closed loop economies in the construction sector

There are several potentials in the region since it is rich in wood, water, natural formations from which construction materials are being obtained. Today closed loops within the region are not established as such due to small market potential. The closest to the concept is energy production from small HPP and certain part of biomass chain. Potential to improve: wood, wool, stone, biomass.



## A.4 Analysis for regional incentive schemes

	Analysis for incentives schemes	Definition of the incentive								
		Reference regulation / call issued by:	Territorial Level of the regulation (EU, National, regional, IMC, municipal)	Typology of incentive (economic contribution, volumetric bonus, taxes reduction...)	Requirements and qualitative parameters to reach the incentive	Criteria for the granting of the incentive (graded list, automatic assignment, personal income...)	Cumulation with other incentives (yes, no, which?)	Procedure for the request of the incentive - short description (link to the paper models, web, etc.)	Timing for obtaining the incentive	Expiration date of the incentive
1.	Activities aimed at increasing and spreading know-how in the building culture sector	1.a. Incentives for private and public initiatives aimed to know the actual state of territory and building stock, in order to find and suggest specific guidance for the valorisation and the optimisation of the building culture and the landscape.								
2.	Renovation of the building stock	2.a. Energy renovation of the building stock	national	economic contribution	defined by each call	defined by each call (graded list - usually)	no			
		2.b. Interventions (not in the field of energy optimisation) on the building stock	national, local	economic contribution	defined by each call	defined by each call (graded list - usually)	no			
3.	Use of local resources/renewable energy	3.a. Private incentives for single plants using renewable energy	national	economic contribution	defined by each call	defined by each call (graded list - usually)	no			
		3.b. Public/private incentives for district plants using renewable energy	national	economic contribution	defined by each call	defined by each call (graded list - usually)	no			
4.	Optimisation of the use of non renewable resources	4.a. Private incentives for single plants using non renewable resources	?							
		4.b. Incentives for district plants using non renewable resources	?							
5.	Optimisation of the mobility	5.a. Incentives for the private mobility	national	economic contribution	defined by each call	defined by each call (graded list - usually)	no			
		5.b. Incentives for the public transports	local	economic contribution	defined by each call	defined by each call (graded list - usually)	no			
6.	Optimisation of the land use (maintenance of the woods, of the agricultural area, of the rivers...)	6.a. Incentives for the private interventions	national	economic contribution	defined by each call	defined by each call (graded list - usually)	no			
		6.b. Incentives for the public interventions	national	economic contribution	defined by each call	defined by each call (graded list - usually)	no			