



INTEGRIRAN AKCIJSKI NAČRT IDRIJA





Preparation of Integrated action plan: Idrija – Cerkljansko Development Agency Ltd. Idrija, Mestni trg 1, 5280 Idrija, Slovenia



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UVOD - INTRODUCTION

Integriran akcijski načrt je načrt, ki je bil oblikovan v sklopu projekta City Centre Doctor (URBACT III). V akcijskem načrtu je URBACT lokalna skupina načrtovala ukrepe za oživitev središča mesta in so odgovor na identificirane probleme.

Mestno jedro je bilo definirano in vključuje predvsem naslednje ulice: Prelovčeva, Mestni trg, Rožna, Ul. Sv. Barbare, Trg. Sv. Ahacija, Kosovelova, Lapajnetova, Študentovska in Ulica Carl Jakoba. Mestno jedro zavzema površino 120.600 kvadratnih metrov z 1074 prebivalci s prijavljenim stalnim prebivališčem in 63 prebivalci s prijavljenim začasnim prebivališčem (na dan 26. 10. 2016).



Slika 1: Idrija; Avtor: Jani Peternelj

Središče Idrije je pod UNESCO zaščito in je hkrati lokacija večine spomenikov povezanih z zgodovino rudarstva živega srebra. Idrijsko mestno jedro se je razvilo tik nad rudnikom, zato je razvoj rudnika vplival na razvoj mesta in njegovo urbano strukturo. Mesto Idrija je tesno povezano z rudarstvom, kar je dobro vidno že po številu stavb v starem mestnem jedru, ki so tesno povezane z ohranjanjem le tega vse do danes. Med njimi so Grad Gewerkenegg, prva slovenska realka – srednja šola za naravoslovne znanosti, rudarsko gledališče, rudniško skladišče za pšenico Magazin, številne rudarske hiše, cerkve, trgi in druge stavbe. Mestno središče je zgodovinsko središče, zgrajeno v bližini reke Nikove.



Nova faza razvoja gospodarstva pa je bila bolj oddaljena od centra mesta. Danes je mestno središče komercialno, kulturno, zgodovinsko, upravno in geografsko središče mesta. Na eni strani globoko zakoreninjena v dediščini rudarstva in njeni zgodovini, na drugi strani pa se zavzema za "pametno" prihodnost, kjer se bo morala spoprijeti tudi s svojimi problemi, kot je negativen demografski profil, nizek odstotek zasebnega poslovanja in storitev, pomanjkanje gradbenih zemljišč za nova podjetja, pomanjkanje živahnosti, ločitev med središčem in drugimi komponentami mesta itd.

Integriran akcijski načrt naslavlja ugotovljene probleme in ponuja ukrepe s cilji na področju urbanega povišanja, spodbujanja trgovcev v mestnem jedru, mobilnosti in krepitve skupnosti. Načrt izhaja iz potreb in želja lokalnega prebivalstva, ki so bile ugotovljene na podlagi analiz, skozi srečanja URBACT lokalne skupine, na dogodku Idea Cafe, beta akcije, sestankov ena na ena z pomembnimi deležniki v lokalnem okolju in možnosti podajanja mnenj na osnutek integriranega akcijskega načrta.

Za izdelavo Integriranega akcijskega načrta je bila uporabljena tudi, analiza narejena v začetku projekta. V načrtu so vključeni deli, ki so smiselni glede na akcije, saj so bile potrebe ugotovljene tudi na podlagi te analize. Celotno analizo lahko najdete v prilogah – Priloga 1: Place Analysis Report - Idrija City Centre.

Integrated action plan is a result of City Centre Doctor project (URBACT III). In the action plan the URBACT local group outlined actions to revitalize the city centre as response to identified problems.

The area of the city centre was defined and includes mainly the streets: Prelovčeva, Mestni trg, Rožna, Ul. Sv. Barbare, Trg. Sv. Ahacija, Kosovelova, Lapajnetova, Študentovska and Carl Jakoba. The area of the city centre embraces the area of 120.600 square meters, with 1074 permanent registered and 63 temporary registered residents (on 26. 10. 2016).

The centre of Idrija is protected by UNESCO and it is the location of the majority of monuments connected to the town's history of mercury mining. Idrija's city centre developed just above the mine, so the development of the mine influenced the development of the town and its urban structure. The town of Idrija has kept a lifeline to the mine, resulting in a number of buildings in its old town closely linked to mining being preserved to this very day. These include the Gewerkenegg Castle, the first Slovenian secondary school for natural sciences, miners' theatre, mine's wheat storage Magazin, a number of miners' houses, churches, squares and other buildings. The city centre is a historical centre built close to the river Nikova.

The new business development phase was more removed from the centre. Today it is the commercial, cultural, historical, administrative and geographic heart of a city. On the one hand, deeply rooted in



the mining heritage and its history, on the other, it is hesitantly stepping towards the “smart” future, where it will also need to deal with its problems like negative demographic profile, low percentage of private business and services, lack of building land for new businesses, lack of liveliness, disconnect between the centre and the other components of the city etc.

Integrated action plan is addressing issues and offers solutions for 4 specific objectives: urban furniture, encouraging retailers in the city centre, mobility and community building. The plan is based on the needs and wishes of citizens of Idrija, which were identified on the basis of analysis, through URBACT local group meetings, on Idea Café, beta actions, one-on-one meetings with relevant stakeholders in the local environment, and the given possibility of giving opinions on the draft action plan.

An analysis made at the beginning of the project was also used for writing Integrated Action Plan. The plan includes just parts that are connected to the actions or descriptions, as the needs and city centre were also identified on the basis of this analysis. The complete analysis can be found in the appendices - Appendix 1: Place Analysis Report - Idrija City Centre.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

VISION STATEMENT

The centre of Idrija is enlisted to UNESCO World Heritage List and is the location of the majority of monuments connected to the town's history of mercury mining. Idrija's city centre developed just above the mine, so the development of the mine influenced the development of the town and its urban structure. In the future Idrija has a new focus – before it diversified from mining town to industrial – and now stepping on the way of building a smart city.

Idrija has a tradition of building and retaining knowledge and innovation as evident in its mercury mining heritage, industrial heritage, historical buildings and its cultural practices and artefacts (nurturing its 'intangible' heritage). Idrija is located in an area of beautiful nature. All of these are the reasons for its transition. The vision for Idrija is to become a city that is socially-just, innovative, sustainable, heritage-inspired and specialised. To achieve those goals Idrija has embarked the mission of creating a smart community.

Everything is tightly connected to the city centre. The new supermarket in the city centre was opened on 20th April so IAP might be really helpful on the field of encouraging retailers and helping fill the empty spaces. New supermarket will change city centre dynamics. In few months we will see in which way. IAP and its actions will hopefully address and help to resolve the problems that can come out of that and take advantage of the pluses it will bring.

IAP overall addresses poor social life in the city centre and empty public spaces, poor retail offer in the city centre, out-migration of young people of Idrija and big car dependency.

Since one of the specific objectives is community building there will be direct impact on the more vulnerable groups and also direct impact with some actions on all local people since it will bring new things in the city centre and will help people socialize more. The other plus of that objective is direct impact to the city centre which will be more alive with stronger community. All actions are tightly connected to one another and having impact on different things. If we take "Playground on the city square" as example – there is a direct impact on better socialization and community building. But it is also reviving public spaces and make people use it and take it for their own. And as it is bringing people in the city centre it has also positive impact on the retailers since there is a greater chance that people will shop in the city centre if they actually come there.

And our vision? We see the city centre in next few years as a place to go after work – for shopping, relaxing and socializing. It will (hopefully) be full of people on daily basis which will be helpful also to existing shops and fill in the empty spaces. All actions are going hand to hand but also standing on its own in case that some of them wouldn't be successful. To see what it is possible and where the



problems could be, we had meetings with important stakeholders. During the meetings they all got good insights where are the needs and what should be done. Before IAP was even finalised actions started as soon after draft was presented. We believe IAP is already important from that perspective and it will be a really good reminder and help to keep the focus on the revitalizing city centre in the future.

All actions defined in the integrated action plan are aiming to make city centre full of life again, a place to go to relax and shopping, and also a place where starting new business is a good idea. And not to forget – a place where you can go and socialize.

On the field of urban furniture there are 3 actions planned, which are aiming to make public spaces more useful for people. With two actions, benches are planned on the squares which will help to make those public spaces more user friendly – to have a place to sit, relax, chat, look over your children playing, etc. And with process action of making new image of Idrija we want to connect parts of the city with city centre to make it more welcoming to come to the city centre.

On the field of encouraging retailers, actions are defined in a way to help retailers with too high costs, offering retailers education courses suitable for them and support. All of those actions will help the city centre be more business friendly and of course with more business and better offer more people are attracted to the city centre.

Actions on the field of mobility will help to lower the number of parking spaces and therefore make public spaces more friendly and attractive and on the other hand help to connect different parts of city to the city centre with public bicycle sharing system. That also helps resolving a problem of high car dependency of the locals.

Integrated action plan also defined actions for community building. It will help to build a community, to encourage socialization and attract people to the city centre.

All the actions and fields they are tackling are tightly connected to each other and will help to keep focus to more than one objective. For example – attracting people to the city centre will benefit also to retailers, and better retail offer will on the other hand attract more people itself.

Integrated action plan is written for the town, for the people – to make them feel good in centre of their city, to help them and make it more welcoming to do business there, being a place for shopping and most important – **city centre being a place to go!**



PROCESS INTRODUCTION

Idrija is one of 10 partner cities participating in the City Centre Doctor Project. Idrija joined in the 2nd stage. Project aimed to develop an integrated action plan to revitalise our city centres.

At the start of the project Urban Local Group was established. The Municipality established a working group representing all stakeholders who will develop and implement actions to revitalise the city centre. ULG had emphasis of including stakeholders who didn't join ULG and kept them connected with the process – especially when IAP was formed.

ULG had regular meetings where it planned activities as it was place analysis, generating ideas and developing action plans. It had more meetings at the end of the project when IAP was finalising and also planned public events and other promotional activities to raise awareness on the IAP. One of events was organised in a way where there was a short presentation of process of writing IAP and people who attended had chances to directly impact and give opinions on the objectives and actions planned. Opinion of ULG is that IAP has to be written for achieving its goals with collaboration with the local community.



Slika 2: Photo from one of ULG meetings

ULG did Place analysis at the start of the project which gave a lot of information about the city centre which was important for further work.. The place analysis was conducted from August to December 2016. Three tools were used for gathering data. One was Place Survey Questionnaire in order to investigate the topics of mobility and safety, retail & leisure and work & doing business.

Place observation sheet was used to define the qualities, uses and users of three selected public spaces in the Idrija city centre. We investigated the qualities such as: access and linkages, comfort and image, uses and activities, and sociability. And the last tool used was mapping of use of ground floor spaces to visualise and analyse the distribution of different programmes and its working hours in the city centre. We took a look at the programme of the ground floor spaces and the opening times



Slika 3: Use of ground floor spaces in the city centre – potential revitalisation areas (Source: Place analysis report)



Slika 4: Opening-hours of uses in ground floor spaces in the city centre (Source: Place analysis report)

There was also a moderated discussion on revitalisation of the town centre – Idea café, where participants were asked to discuss how to attract more visitors to the town centre, how to make town centre friendlier for children, how to attract more young people, how to connect existing businesses for common promotion and how to encourage businesses to open new venues in the town centre. Participants were working on the world café method and gathered bunch of ideas.

All those, beside study visits and learnings from other partner cities and their practices, were important basics to define actions to include in the integrated action plan.

While planning actions to include in the integrated action plan ULG had one to one meeting with important stakeholders to present planned actions and get their opinions. After one on one meetings opinions were discussed at the ULG meetings. With meetings we got the support needed and also insight where problems could arise while implementing actions. So, actions were also redefined during the progress when more data was gathered from important stakeholders. Meetings weren't just helpful to get a commitment or support, but also to get information needed and see possible risks from different perspective.

The revival of town square	The revival of farmers' market / business space	Multi-activity space / multipurpose room	Pastry shop with terrace and traditional Slovenian desserts	Eliminating traffic in the city centre	Exchange / Rental Shop
The idea is to find a place in the city centre, intended for various activities. A place for everyone to use. The town square also needs urban furniture to create more friendly and usable space.	The marketplace facilities could be offered to different associations, groups, children, young people, older people - citizens with ideas and content, where they could work, promote what they do, establish contacts and cooperate with others.	The idea is to open a multipurpose space. During the day it would be a coworking space (offices, accounting services, etc.), while in the afternoon it would become a place for socializing - an entertainment area (games, reading, lectures, etc.)	The idea is to open a new shop or bar on the main square, where people could sit on the terrace and eat Slovenian desserts. It would be also interesting for tourists, because they could try different, traditional desserts from Slovenia, all in one place.	Reduction of parking spaces. Removing traffic from the old town square to provide a better and nicer public space. Introduction of temporary parking spaces (15 min). Shared space. Speed limiting (30km/h).	Establish a place and service, where people could rent or exchange things they don't use every day. Further enriched with DIY workshops.
Problem Point	Beer shop with different Slovenian beers	Community centre	Accessibility for seniors	Pastry shop or small snack bar on town square / Take away bar	"Greener" city square, playground in the city centre
Problem Point is a place where people could come to whenever they would have a problem they would not know how to fix. Here, the staff would help you get the contacts, fix the problem, find the store where they sell the things you need, etc.	Slovenia has a lot of good micro brewers or craft brewers. Bars or shops which sell craft beer in Slovenia are very well attended, especially by young people. There could be such bar or shop in Idrija as well.	The Municipality provides a space and offers a service provider who would coordinate various activities (family centre, counselling, "stuff library" - things rental, etc.)	Relocation of the library reading room into the premises of the Magarinc gallery, on the ground floor of the building, where it will be easily accessible to senior citizens. As well as an extension of opening hours.	Based on a successful pilot project, we encourage someone to open a pastry shop or snack bar - a place to eat and drink with the possibility of take away of light meals, lunch, snacks, etc.). With low rental costs.	The town square needs more greenery to provide shade and a sense of security (due to the proximity of the street) - using urban tree pots. City centre also needs a children's playground (made from natural materials) and benches to sit, relax and observe.
Subsidized rent	New social-oriented activities	The conversion and extension of film theatre into cultural centre	Urban furniture	Coworking space	Local products shop
Subsidized rent for a businessman who offers a non-competitive bid, based on current offer on the market. (rent for 1 € / month for 2 years)	Exchange shop, second-hand shop shelf space for local artisans, selling gallery, souvenir shop, etc. Low rental costs.	The idea is to establish a multipurpose space for amateur activities, leisure activities, hobbies ... A place for various (cultural) activities.	With benches and shades on the main city square we expect more people to stop, sit and relax there.	The idea is to open a coworking space for the participation of young people, to develop their entrepreneurial activities / ideas.	A retailer who provides products from local production of various local producers and manufacturers.
Reduction of costs for existing or new merchants	Baby-changing facilities / Public toilet	Skate rink	Omni-directional display	Camper stop	Boutique shops
The reduction of rental and operating costs (utilities ...). According to the testimony of tenants, the costs are currently too high.	Providing baby-changing facilities and a public toilet in the city centre.	There was an idea given, to find a suitable place for ice skate rink during winter time. A winter wonderland in December.	Providing information to the public, by placing an omni-directional display on the city square.	Provide a camper stop somewhere in the city.	Raising the quality of offers in shops on the main square.
Opening of new bars and shops and keeping the old ones	The Repair Station / Assistance	Local trademark / brand	Place for young people	Outdoor cinema	Family centre
Ensure parking spaces for customers and visitors. Abolition of 2x payment of utilities (for both home and business premises). Subsidizing rents in municipal and private spaces (lower rents). The municipality leases a page from the local newspaper to provide joint advertising for all bars, cafes, restaurants and stores in the city centre. Connecting into the common brand. Speeding up the bureaucratic procedures. Increasing tourists visiting and consequently demand for local products.	Small repairs (cleaning, carpentry repairs, replacement of old light bulbs, etc.). Idrija "laubtunastler" link, on-call duty in the bar and restoration of monumental houses. Providing information. Spread of knowledge. A place in the city centre, where older inhabitants of Idrija will come and tell stories from their lives.	Someone could take the initiative to connect and promote merchants under one common brand name and provide subsidized advertising. The municipality could sponsor a page in the local newspaper for the joint promotion. Uniform name, tags, labels ...	To give one of the empty spaces in the city centre to the younger population, so it could be converted according to their needs and wishes. There, they would organize events especially for the younger population: pillow fights, silent parties, brewery, coffee shop, start-up events, second hand shop, DIY bar, stuff library, reuse centre ...	Find a suitable place in the city for outdoor cinema. Provide equipment and everything necessary for this activity.	Safe space for a family centre near the city centre intended for various activities: lectures, workshops, counselling, a place for children to play, coffee shop, etc.
Open kitchen - food market					
Organize open kitchen event with good foods and drinks.					

Slika 5: Some of ideas gathered.



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS AND CHALLENGES

Idrija is located in the south-eastern foothills of the Alps in Slovenia and has almost 12,000 inhabitants. It spans an area of 293.7 km². It is known for its industrial heritage as one of the main mercury mining locations globally and for its cultural heritage, lace-making and as the home of žlikrofi (traditional Slovenian dumplings). It has a UNESCO heritage designation.

The town of Idrija has kept a lifeline to the mine, resulting in a number of buildings in its old town closely linked to mining being preserved to this very day. These include the Gewerkenegg Castle, the first Slovenian secondary school for natural sciences, miners' theatre, mine's wheat storage Magazin, a number of miners' houses, churches, squares and other buildings. The city centre is a historical centre built close to the river Nikova. The new business development phase was more removed from the centre.

Even though Idrija is small, with difficult road access, absence of trains and other connections, it has developed into an important global and regional node, with a growing economy. Idrija has a lower unemployment rate in 2017 than in the rest of Slovenia at 4.9% while the number on national level is 9.5%.



Slika 6: Stara osnovna šola; Avtor: Jani Peternelej



The Municipality of Idrija has a clear vision for the future and is constantly working in a way to achieve its goals namely: to be environmentally-friendly, socially just and high-tech developed. And all of this to be based on its rich industrial and cultural heritage. A strategy for building smart communities will result in a development of smart grids, smart mobility systems and smart governance. All the strategies are always based on the needs and demands of the environment and inhabitants.

Idrija has also entered the network of Alpine towns and communities where it is often recognized as a model town for smart community development, heritage reuse and youth engagement. The Municipality is in the process of adopting a sustainable urban mobility plan (SUMP), where electric mobility is recognized as one of the most important challenges for transition.

The strong reason that Idrija is successful is that it is home to headquarters of their two homegrown multi-national companies. The growth and innovations of these two companies also means a culture of growth and innovation in Idrija. The two companies are socially responsible and aware of the importance of their presence and impact on the city. Kolektor for example has a vision for the town to become a “municipality of knowledge” – both thus collaborate well with the Jurij Vega Grammar School in Idrija and regularly invest in local education provision.

Main challenges which Idrija has to address in connection with revitalising city centre are really poor social life in the city centre, limited use of public spaces, poor retail offer, out migration of young people and high car-dependency. And all those challenges defined in Place analysis report will be addressed with Integrated action plan.

Main conclusions about Idrija’s city centre are that it is heritage-rich, with impressive architectural, cultural and in some area even industrial heritage. It is inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List and needs further protection.

The area of the city centre embraces the area of 120.600 square meters, with 1140 registered residents and is in general a safe place (even at night), but more should be done on the safety for cyclers. Most frequently used method of transport to travel to the Idrija city centre is walking, directly followed by car mobility.

It is older inhabitants that daily use the city centre. 74% of respondents that live in the city centre do the shopping there at least once a week and it is more attractive place for shopping for generation aged 46-64 years and especially for generation 65+. Coffee shops, bakeries, food stores, restaurants, bars and financial services are the categories of retail that respondents prefer to visit in the Idrija city centre. Rare use of some services (property and travel services, furniture and home decor, electrical and home appliances stores, electronic equipment) could be explained by their non-existence or bad offer. Younger generation does not find the city centre so attractive to do the shopping there.



More evening and night-time activities in the city centre are needed to increase liveliness. The opening hours for shopping and leisure activities in city centre could be more adapted to the needs and preferences of consumers.

And to describe three public spaces that were observed during conducting Place analysis were Mestni trg (Main/Town square), Trg Sv. Ahacija (Old square) and bus station area. Mestni trg (Town square) gives an impression of new and clean, yet rather empty square. More activities, better lightning (from the shop windows) and better connection with neighbouring stores should be aimed for. Trg Sv. Ahacija is dominated by parked cars and bad connection with neighbouring stores. (Partial) pedestrianisation and more activities/places to sit could revitalise it. Bus station area is the main hub in the (new) city centre. However, it lacks places to stand and sit and it has frequent traffic.

**Parts of main characteristics and challenges are from article written after Study Visit in Idrija IDRIJA - Mining Town – Industrial Hub – Smart City and from Place analysis (Appendix 1). You can find article in English in appendices – Appendix 2.*



SET OF OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

During defining the actions to include in integrated action plan we specified 4 different fields/specific objectives. We listed the actions under one field even if it tackles more than one objective, because when we were thinking about possible impacts it is all connected. So, we decided for the main objective it tackles.

Objectives are:

- URBAN FURNITURE – to improve use of public spaces
- ENCOURAGING RETAILERS – to make city centre a place to make a business and help existing retailers
- MOBILITY – to reduce number of parking spaces and reduce too high car dependency
- COMMUNITY BUILDING – to improve poor social life and make a city centre place to go

But we have to keep in mind that when we improve use of public spaces there is also a possible impact on business (retail offer), improving social life and make a feeling of a city centre as a place to go. The same happens when there is a better retail offer – it can attract more people to the city centre and therefore revive the city centre. Objectives are connected and results from successful activities can have impact on more than one field. We summarized the actions in tables and divided them by main objectives:



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: URBAN FURNITURE

*Key partners involved are not always the stakeholders that already agreed to be involved, but also stakeholders that could be involved.

Action Description	Delivery lead/team	Key partners involved*	Time schedule	Resources / Assets	Output indicator
Action 1: BENCHES ON THE MAIN SQUARE (addressing the problem of lack of use of public spaces)	Municipality of Idrija ULG	Municipality of Idrija	2019	Municipality resources (financial and human resources) or European funding	Benches placed on the square YES/NO
Action 2: BENCHES ON THE OLD SQUARE (addressing the problem of lack of use of public spaces)	Municipality of Idrija	Municipality of Idrija, Idrija-Cerkno development agency	September 2018	Funding from project on the field of mobility and municipal financial resources	Benches placed on the square: YES/NO
Action 3: NEW 'IMAGE' OF IDRIJA – PROCESS ACTION (changing the fence near the river on the road leading to the city centre and finishing image in the centre to connect the parts)	Municipality of Idrija	Municipality of Idrija	2018 - 2021	Municipalities resources, Government resources	PROCESS ACTION – awareness of the actions – are they still aware of this action as a thing to do or not?



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: ENCOURAGING RETAILERS

Action Description	Delivery lead/team	Key partners involved *	Time schedule	Resources / Assets	Output indicator
<p>Action 1:</p> <p>REDUCTION OF COSTS FOR RETAILERS (addressing problem of empty shops in city centre and high expenses for renting the places)</p>	Municipality of Idrija – department of economics	Municipality of Idrija	2019-2020	The main resource is from Municipality since just Municipality can change the rules for these places. Change of rules, human resources and.	<p>PROCESS ACTION – is it still going in a way for action become a reality? - YES/NO</p> <p>Is there any less empty shops? YES/NO</p>
<p>Action 2:</p> <p>WORKING WITH A PRIVATE SECTOR (addressing the problem of lack of connection with public sector and old retail offer)</p>	Municipality of Idrija Idrija-Cerkno development agency Ltd. (ICRA)	ULG Private sector Municipality of Idrija ICRA	September 2018 – September 2019	ICRA –consulting to the private sector as part of existing projects/activities Municipality of Idrija	Number of entrepreneurs consulted (Now: 0; Goal: 5)
<p>Action 3:</p> <p>EDUCATING RETAILERS (addressing the problem of “always the same” approach with introducing new ways of promotion, etc.)</p>	Idrija-Cerkno development agency Ltd. (ICRA) Municipality of Idrija	Idrija-Cerkno development agency Ltd. Municipality of Idrija	2018-2020	ICRA will invite retailers from the city centre to suitable courses. Possible resources: municipalities funds, European funds or its own resources/projects already involved as agency	<p>Number of courses retailers were invited. - Min. 2/year to have successful action. Now: 0</p> <p>Action completed when system for inviting retailer in the city centre is established or it is no longer needed</p>



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: MOBILITY

Action Description	Delivery lead/team	Key partners involved*	Time schedule	Resources / Assets	Output indicator
<p><u>Action 1:</u></p> <p>PUBLIC BYCICLE SHARING SYSTEM (addressing the problem of high car-dependency)</p>	Municipality of Idrija	Municipality of Idrija	9/2019 – 3/2020	Project funds/municipal funds	System established or not YES/NO
<p><u>Action 2:</u></p> <p>LOWERING NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES IN THE CITY CENTRE (addressing the problem of too much cars in the city centre)</p>	Municipality of Idrija	Municipality of Idrija	9/2018 – 6/2020	Municipal funds	Parking spaces closed on the squares in the city centre (Goal: close min. 10 parking spaces) YES/NO



SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: COMMUNITY BUILDING

Action Description	Delivery lead/team	Key partners involved	Time schedule	Resources / Assets	Output indicator
<p>Action 2: PLAYGROUND ON THE CITY SQUARE (addressing the problem of poor social life)</p>	MCI – Youth centre Idrija	MCI Municipality of Idrija	2018 (started in 2017 with beta action)	Municipalities resources – already agreed for 2018 and finding other resources if needed	Number of events – more than 4 per year; Now: 0; Goal: min. 4
<p>Action 1: COMUNITY CENTRE (addressing the problem of poor social life and higher and higher health problems as a result of lack of socialization)</p>	Municipality of Idrija – Maja Majnik	Idrija-Cerkno development agency CSD Municipality Elementary school Idrija ZD Idrija Possible or somehow connected: Kolektor, PBI, Lions club, ZPM, DU Idrija, Library, MCI	Till 2020	Trying to find a project to get at least some resources. Or trying to get a funding directly from Municipality – there is a strong support. Human resources from Municipality. ICRA agreed to notify Municipality in case there will be any suitable projects.	Commitment of min. 2 stakeholders. Goal: min. 2



METHOD

The URBACT Local Group Idrija was established at the start of a project and it consists of a diverse group of people from different backgrounds and ages. The purpose of the ULG Idrija was to analyse local challenges and opportunities, to be part of the transnational network, and to contribute to the project, city and of course working on the integrated action plan.

After ULG was established we got a working group that we could describe also as a representative reflection of the various groups and stakeholders interested in revitalizing our city centre. As mentioned, ULG had (has) a purpose and while working on the City Centre Doctor project they used methods given.

After ULG was established we made Place Analysis where all important data was gathered. It helped us identify the challenges and it was the basis for further discussions and decisions which problems to address and what possible results could be.

Next was gathering ideas at Ideas cafe where we generated ideas how to address challenges. There were specific questions given and we followed the World café format. You can find report in English in Appendix 3. Some of that ideas are also included in IAP since they were also a basis for further work of ULG.

Good example of URBACT methods used was successful beta action – Playground on the city square. It was really greatly accepted and there were a lot of people attending an event. When we made a draft of IAP and had meetings with stakeholders Municipality already agreed to fund more actions like that and even gave the money for additional events of "Playground on the city square". Beta action resulted in actual action and direct impact on happening in the city centre – more people coming to use usually empty public spaces. Now they come to play even when there are no events on the city square. They were already playing before but there is a huge difference as it was before the event and after.

After we defined actions we had public event to give people possibility to tell an opinion. We also approached important stakeholders and had meetings with each one of them to present actions and get their opinions. We also got the information about available resources, possible risks and when it could be the right time to implement the actions. At ULG meetings we then also identified indicators and made evaluation sheets to monitor the implementation of integrated action plan and impact of the activities. Impact and activities will be regularly monitored and improved or changed if necessary. There was also risk analysis done and special sheet formed to help if change of the action or managing the risk will have to be done.



Slika 7: Playground on the city square – beta action

We also had a meeting with our lead expert who helped us when we had questions and guide as through the process. We followed the path proposed from our lead expert – and it was successful. It was also really helpful to visit other partner cities and to see similar problems as an outsider or getting new ideas and learning from their successful actions. Learnings we got from such a Network were really valuable and together we managed to do a lot – we learned from each other, visited different cities and got new views and possible approaches to revitalize our city centres.

ULG POST-PROJECT

Our ULG group already decided to stay as a group also after City Centre Doctor Project. They were invited to become also a group of Interreg Central Europe project BhENEFIT. Since main part of historical buildings are in the city centre there is an interesting connection between the projects. The BhENEFIT project focuses on improving the management of historic built areas, combining the daily maintenance of historic heritage with its preservation and valorisation in a sustainable way. We already started to work together and the result is that people are getting more and more interested in



what is happening regarding City Centre Doctor project. And the second result is that the ULG won't have a chance to stop working post-project. Members agreed that it will be easier to keep group together and keep an eye to IAP implementation afterwards if they have another cause to meet and there will be invitation for official meetings sent.

FINAL ASPECTS

ULG expect that IAP will be fully implemented and is really optimistic about the results. From the start, when we started gathering ideas what we should include in IAP and what the main specific objectives should be, we started thinking and looking at the things differently. The specific objectives and actions were defined on the basis of Place Analysis report, ideas and wishes collected at Idea café, beta actions, and learnings from the study visits of partner cities and their actions. Later when draft of IAP was made the opinions from different stakeholders were collected on separate meetings (one-on-one meetings) with all of them. Draft IAP was also publicly presented and available and opinions were also collected on public event.

There was also a meeting with mayor of Municipality of Idrija Bojan Sever and the whole process and all actions were presented to him. Since we worked together with important stakeholders we think that results can be better and more successful because they now know what IAP is and what we want to do. We also listened and included their opinions which were really helpful to get an image about what is possible to do and where the main problems may arise. It was helpful for making of risk analysis and at the same time somehow managing the possible risks.

We will check if there is a progress in implementation of IAP by checking where we are with all the actions at the end of 2018 and repeat it in the middle of 2019 and 2020. We hope that all smaller actions will be implemented by then as we planned. There are forms made to use for yearly monitoring of actions included in integrated action plan.

1 MESTNO SREDIŠČE – OZADJE IN ANALIZA

1.1 ZGODOVINSKO OZADJE

Odkritje živega srebra leta 1490 je hitro začelo privabljati ljudi željne zaslужka. Prve naselbine so nastale na območju, ki je danes znano kot »Riže« in »Gasa«. Prva leta rudarjenja so bila težavna, odkritje bogatega najdišča cinobaritne rude (1508) pa je privedlo do intenzivne širitve rudnika in posledično tudi mesta. Konec leta 1600 je na območju stalo več kot sto hiš. Naselbina je bila najprej, zaradi izkoriščanja vodnega vira, strnjena na naseljivem levem bregu potoka Nikova. Jedro naselbine je na tem mestu ostalo do konca osemnajstega stoletja. Edina ohranjena arhitekturna značilnost iz zgodnjih dni rudnika je grad Gewerkenegg (zgrajen leta 1521).



Osemnajsto stoletje, po sklenitvi sporazuma s Španijo za dobavo ogromnih količin živega srebra španskemu dvoru, predstavlja vrhunec razvoja mesta. Naselbini država v tem obdobju podeli trgovske pravice, kar ji omogoči, da razvije pravi meščanski značaj. Idrija tako postane drugo največje mesto v deželi Kranjski (okoli 3600 prebivalcev). V tem obdobju so bile zgrajene šole, gledališče in veliko rudniških stavb (npr. Jožefov jašek in jašek Frančiške). Mesto je dobilo boljšo cestno povezavo (stalna problematika mesta) proti Vrhniki, kar je omogočilo učinkovitejši izvoz živega srebra v svet. Idrija je svoj prvi zemljevid dobila leta 1723 (Mrak) in tako postala eno izmed najboljše dokumentiranih mest na širšem območju.



V Idriji je konec 20. stoletja živel skoraj 6000 prebivalcev, mesto pa je imelo živahno izobraževalno, kulturno in politično sceno. Razvilo se je v regionalni izobraževalni center z gradnjo nove gimnazije (Gimnazija Jurija Vege), ki je bila prva te vrste v slovenskem jeziku. Po I. svetovni vojni sta mesto in rudnik padla v italijanske roke, kasneje pa pod nemško oblast. Okupacija je trajala vse konca II. svetovne vojne do leta 1945. V času vojne se je rudnik močno izkoriščal, vendar brez pravega vzdrževanja in razvoja. Bombardiranje med drugo vojno je povzročilo popolno zaustavitev vseh rudarskih dejavnosti.





V času po vojni je mesto doživelo velike spremembe, ki niso bile vedno najboljše. Hiše starih rudarjev so hitro izginile na račun potreb po prostoru za nov skupni stanovanjski in komercialni razvoj. V osemdesetih letih se je po množični devalvaciji trga zmanjšalo povpraševanje po živem srebru. Po prvi začasni ustavitvi leta 1977 pa se je rudnik, ki je zdaj v državni lasti, popolnoma zaustavil.

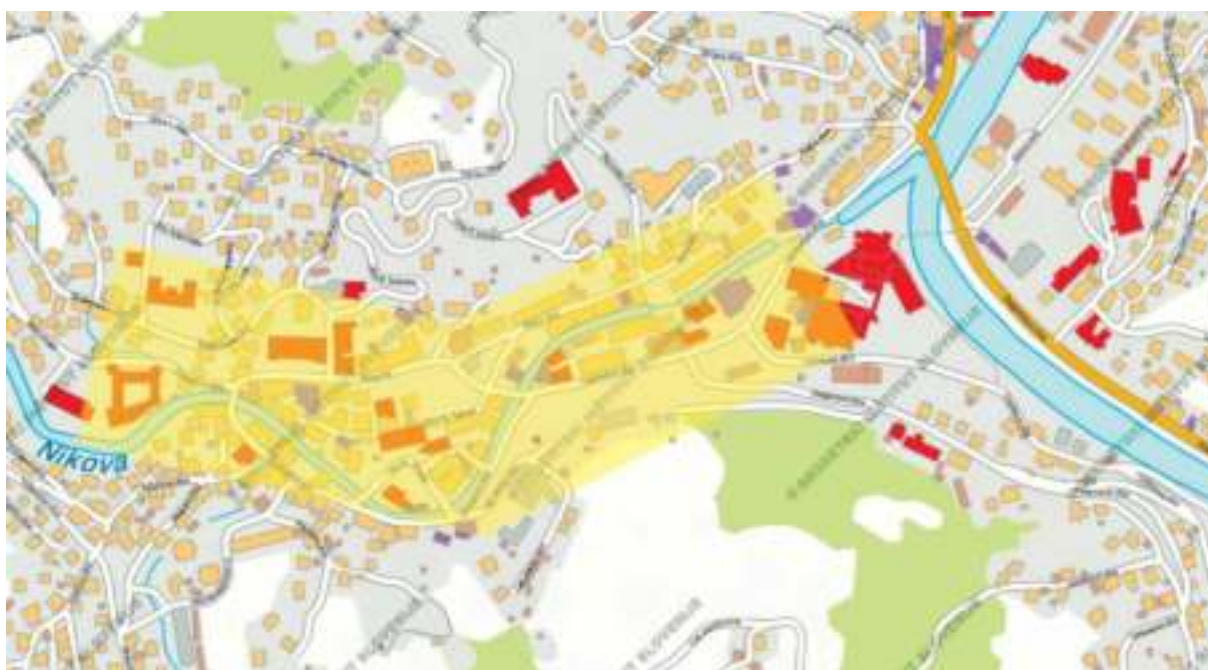


V devetdesetih letih in po letu 2000 so potekale številne obnove stavb kulturne dediščine in vzpostavitev turističnega rudnika ter odpiranje novih razstav. Idrijski mestni trg je preuredil znameniti Boris Podrecca. V letu 2012 sta se na UNESCO Seznam svetovne dediščine uvrstili dediščina živega srebra Idrije in Almadéna (Španija). Zaščiteno območje se razprostira po celotnem središču mesta.

1.2 DEFINICIJA MESTNEGA SREDIŠČA

Za namene analize mesta narejene na začetku projekta je bilo potrebno točno definirati mestno središče. Center mesta vključuje predvsem naslednje ulice: Prelovčeva, Mestni trg, Rožna, Ulica Sv. Barbare, Trg. Sv. Ahacija, Kosovelova, Lapajnetova, Študentovska in Ulica Carl Jakoba.

Področje mestnega središča je označeno na spodnjem zemljevidu in obsega 120.600 kvadratnih metrov površine. V centru ima stalno prebivališče registriranih 1074 prebivalcev, 63 pa jih je prijavljeno začasno.



Slika 8: Mestno središče

1.3 DEMOGRAFSKI PODATKI

Število prebivalcev: 11800

Delovno aktivnih prebivalcev: 6228

Stopnja brezposelnosti: 4,9%

Površina Občine Idrija: 293,7 km²

Površina centra mesta: 120.600 m²

Povprečna starost prebivalstva: 44,3



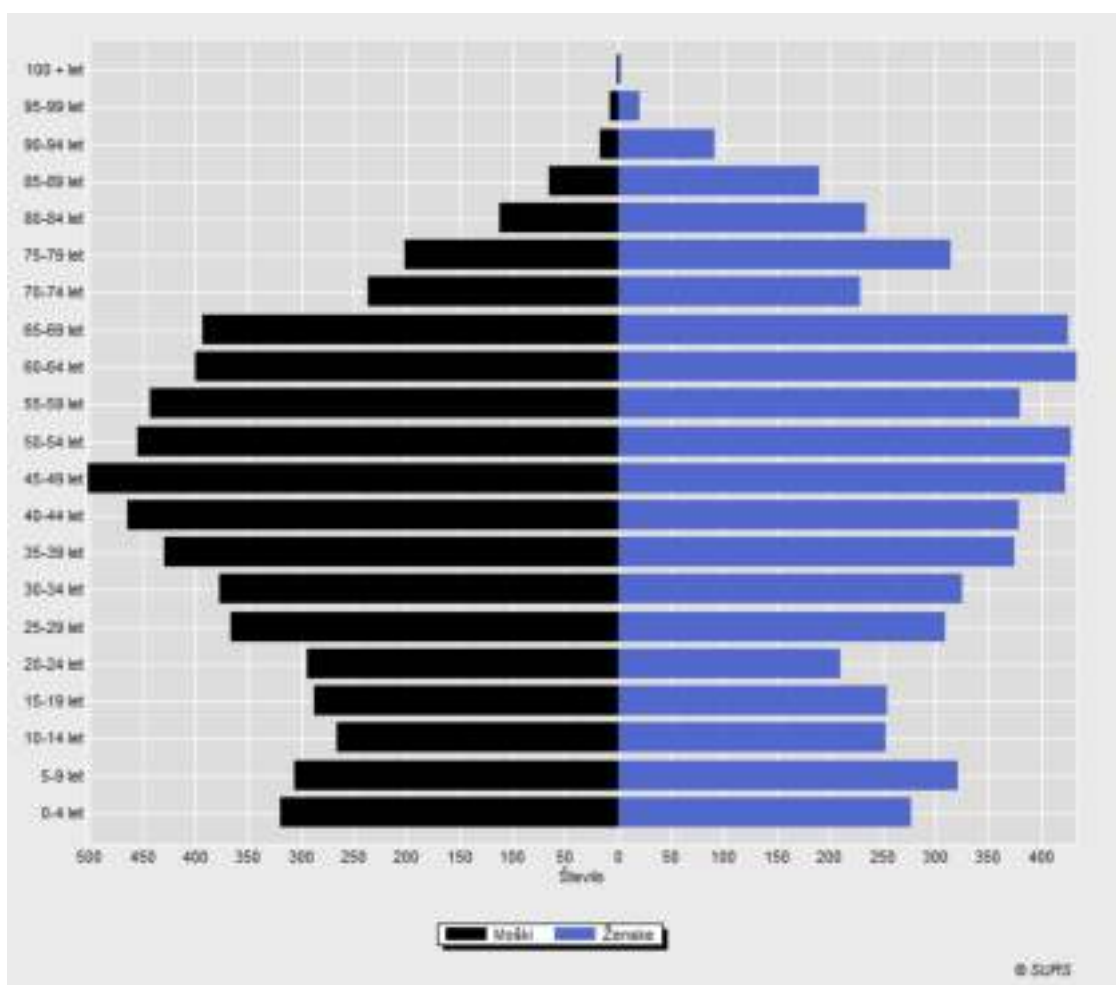
Število prebivalcev v centru mesta z registriranim stalnim prebivališčem: 1074

Število prebivalcev v centru mesta z registriranim začasnim prebivališčem: 63

Občina Idrija je ena izmed 212 občin v Republiki Sloveniji. Nahaja se v Goriški statistični regiji in na površini 294 km² združuje 38 naselij. Površina Občine Idrija znaša 293,6 km² z gostoto naseljenosti 40,2.

V Občini Idrija skupno živi 11800 prebivalcev (SURs, 1.1.2017), enakomerno porazdeljenih med spoloma (ženske zajemajo 49,8% celotne populacije). Prebivalcev do starosti vključno 39 let je 42%.

Povprečna starost v Občini Idrija v 2017 je 44,3 let (moški 42,2 let in ženske 46,4 let) z indeksom staranja 145,8. Povprečna starost v Sloveniji znaša 43,1 let z indeksom staranja 127,8 (SURs, na 1.1.2017). Indeks staranja pomeni, da na 100 oseb, mlajših od 15 let, v Idriji prebiva 145,8 oseb, starih 65 ali več let. Na nacionalni ravni je indeks staranja torej nižji.

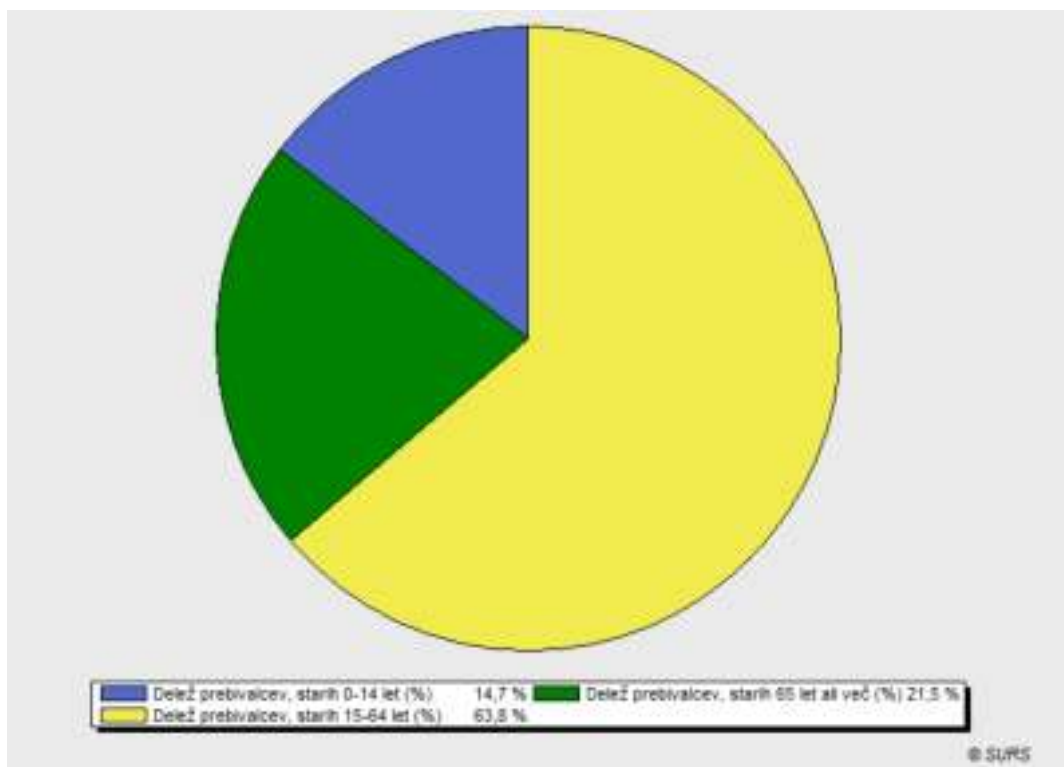


Slika 9: Starostna piramida prebivalstva Občine Idrija 2017 (vir: SURs na 1.1.2017)



Delež prebivalcev v Občini Idrija v 2017, starih 15-64 let znaša 63,8%; delež prebivalcev starih 0-14 let znaša 14,7%, starih 65 let ali več pa 21,5%.

Delež prebivalcev, starih 65 let ali več v naselju Idrija v 2017 znaša 24,2%. (VIR SURS 1.1.2017)



Slika 10: Delež prebivalstva po posameznih starostnih skupinah (vir: SURS)

Skupno delovno aktivnih prebivalcev v 2017 je 6084. Stopnja registrirane brezposelnosti v 2017 je v Idriji znašala 4,9, med tem ko je nacionalna stopnja registrirane brezposelnosti za leto 2017 9,5 (vir ZRSZ).



1.4 KLJUČNE UGOTOVITVE ANALIZE MESTNEGA SREDIŠČA

Na začetku projekta je bila narejena podrobnejša analiza mestnega središča (analizo v angleškem jeziku najdete med prilogami). Ključne ugotovitve te analize so bile, da je glavni način, ki ga prebivalci uporabljajo za dostop do mestnega središča, hoja in vožnja z avtomobilom. Prav tako je bilo ugotovljeno, da se prebivalci ponoči v središču mesta počutijo varno, manj varno pa se počutijo ob kolesarjenju po ulicah.

Večina prebivalcev, ki je sodelovala v anketi, center mesta obišče najmanj enkrat tedensko z namenom nakupovanja. Po drugi strani pa je dve tretjini anketiranih kot najljubši kraj za nakupovanje navedlo trgovske centre na obrobju mesta. Aprila 2018 se je odprl nov trgovski center s parkirno hišo v mestnem središču, zato bi lahko odgovori pri ponovnem anketiranju drugačni, saj se je oz. se bo dinamika centra najverjetneje spremenila.

Je pa nakupovanje v centru Idrije priročno posebej za tiste, ki v centru živijo, generacijo srednjih let in starejše od 65 let. Kavarne, pekarnice, trgovine s hrano, restavracije in bari so stvari, ki jih prebivalci najraje obiskujejo v centru mesta. Čeprav centra mesta ne dojemajo kot najbolj priljubljenega za prostočasne aktivnosti, analiza razkriva, da je center mesta za takšne aktivnosti bolj priljubljen poleti in manj pozimi. Obiskovalci večinoma obiščejo kavarne, se dobijo s prijatelji ali obiščejo glasbene oziroma umetniške dogodke. Anketiranci so pretežno zadovoljni z odpiralnimi časi, tako za nakupovanje kot za prostočasne aktivnosti, ampak bi jih bilo vseeno potrebno prilagoditi potrebam in preferencam potrošnikov. Večina anketirancev center mesta dojema kot priljubljen kraj za delo in poslovanje, vendar pa se jim ne zdi najbolj primerno za začetek nove dejavnosti.

V sklopu analize mestnega jedra se je mesto tudi opazovalo. Za opazovanje so bili izbrani trije javni prostori in sicer: Trg sv. Ahaca, Mestni trg in področje avtobusne postaje.



Slika 11: Označeni izbrani javni prostori za opazovanje. Vir: Analiza - Place analysis

Na trgu sv. Ahaca prevladujejo avtomobili, prav tako je slaba povezava z bližnjimi trgovinami. To bi lahko spremenila oziroma oživila (delna) peš cona, pogostejša kmečka tržnica in mnogo drugih aktivnosti.

Drugi prostor, Mestni trg, ki ga je zasnoval znani arhitekt Podrecca, daje vtis novega in čistega trga, a vseeno praznega tekom dneva. Več moči bi bilo potrebno usmeriti v povečanje aktivnosti, boljše razsvetljavo (iz izložb) in boljše povezavo z bližnjimi trgovinami.

Tretji prostor, področje avtobusne postaje, pa je glavno središče novega dela centra mesta. Vendar pa tukaj ni prostorov za sedenje oz. stanje, ima gost promet, potrebna pa bi bila tudi reorganizacija parkirnega prostora za avtobuse.



Slika 12: Tipi uporab prostorov v mestnem jedru. Vir: Analiza - Place analysis

Analiza potrjuje gospodarsko mešan center mesta, ki ga sestavljata trgovine (rdeča), in kultura in izobraževanje (rumena), kot glavna tipa. Center mesta je obkrožen s stanovanjskimi in rekreativnimi objekti. Analiza pa prikaže tudi področja, ki bi jih bilo mogoče dodatno razviti, da se zagotovi oživitve javnih prostorov.

Ključni identificirani izzivi, ki jih IAP naslavlja s svojimi akcijami so:

- Slabo družabno življenje v mestu, pomanjkanje živahnosti in neuporaba javnih površin/prostorov
- Slaba/omejena trgovinska ponudba v centru mesta
- Odseljevanje mladih ljudi
- Velika odvisnost prebivalcev od avtomobilov

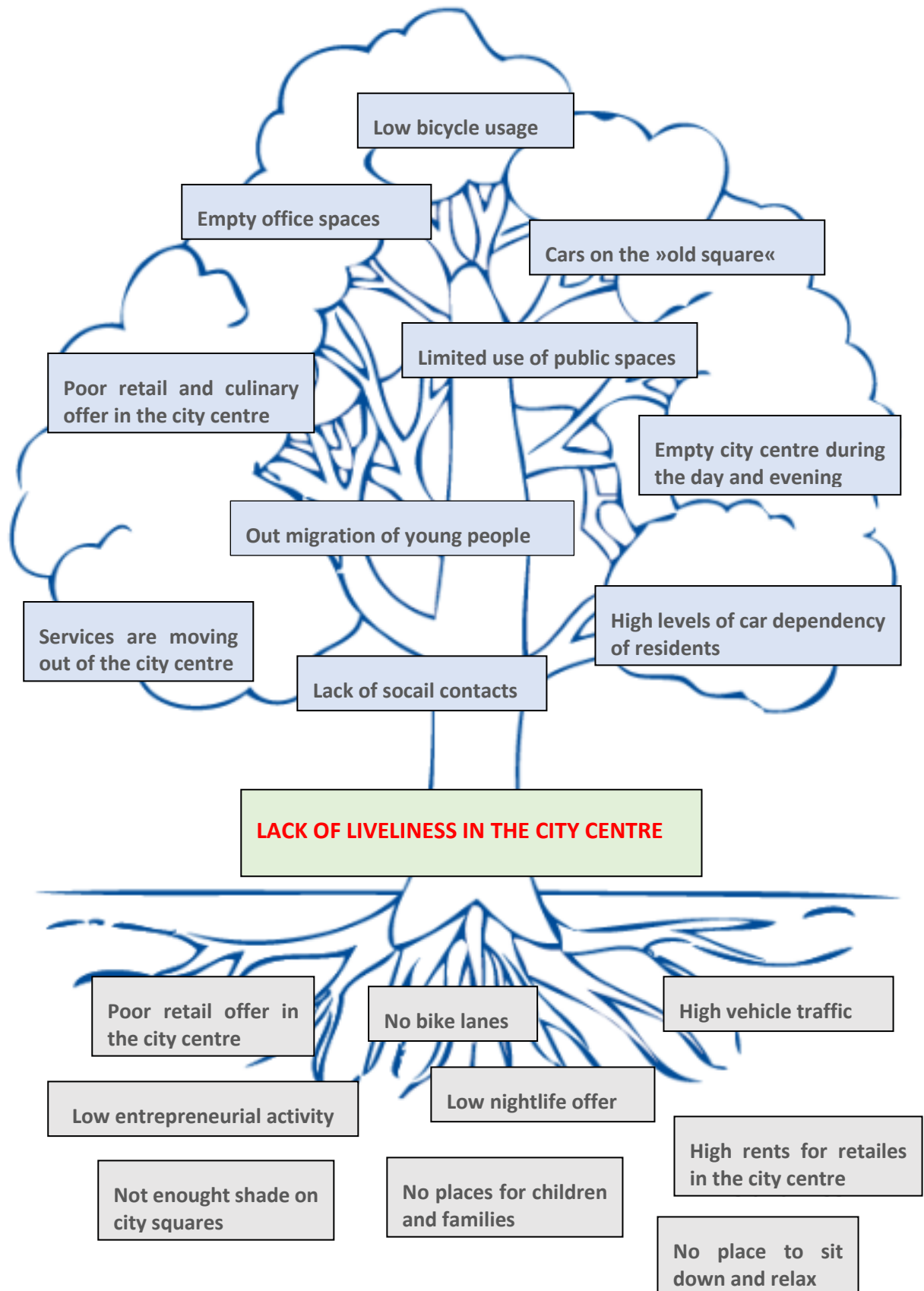
1.5 SWOT AND TOWS ANALIZA

	PRILOŽNOSTI	NEVARNOSTI
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rast zanimanja za kolesarsko mobilnost v urbanih predelih 2. Rast zanimanja za mestno življenje med mladimi in ustvarjalnimi 3. Rast interesa in spoštovanja dediščinskih objektov (dediščina kot element kakovostnega prostora) 4. Trend povezovanj in skupnih nastopov trgovcev v središčih mest 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kontinuirana rast trgovskih centrov na obrobjih mest ter rast spletne prodaje 2. Starajoče se prebivalstvo 3. Pomanjkanje sredstev za obnovo kulturne dediščine 4. Prepričanje, da dediščina ovira razvoj in onemogoča kakovostno bivanje 5. Nizka kupna moč mladih in ustvarjalnih 6. Odseljevanje iz perifernih manjših mest, mladi se ne vračajo po študiju
PREDNOSTI <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lepo urejeno mestno središče z osrednjim trgom 2. Kulturna dediščina, zgodbe, ki temeljijo na tej dediščini 3. Dovolj javnih prostorov 4. Center mesta ni preobremenjen s prometom 5. Pestra kulturna ponudba in prireditve na mestnem trgu 6. Lokalna kmečka tržnica 	SO - Strategije, ki uporabljajo prednosti, da se poveča/izkoristi priložnosti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Večja uporaba javnih prostorov s strani trgovcev (dogodki na javnih površinah v organizaciji trgovcev ...) • Nove podjetniške iniciative v centru mesta v povezavi s kulturno dediščino (kulturni turizem, kultura, ustvarjalne industrije ...) • Vzpostavitev participativnega proračuna občine • Koordinacija dogodkov na javnih površinah (kino na prostem, ples na trgu, tombola ...) • Označevanje idrijskega mestnega središča kot kakovostnega in varnega prostora za delo in bivanje mladih in ustvarjalnih 	ST - Strategije, ki uporabljajo prednosti, da se zmanjšajo nevarnosti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promocija in razvoj specializirane in kakovostne ponudbe v mestnem središču, ki bi konkurirala standardizirani ponudbi trgovskih centrov • Organizacija brezplačnih dogodkov na javnih površinah za različne ciljne skupine • Ugodni najemi stanovanj in poslovnih prostorov za mlade

<p>7. Visoka stopnja varnosti</p> <p>8. Prepoznavnost mesta v širšem smislu</p> <p>9. Interes lokalne skupnosti za revitalizacijo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Razvoj mestnega središča v otrokom prijazno območje (umirjen promet, inovativna otroška igrala, spoznavanje dediščine skozi igro ...) 	
<p>SLABOSTI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Storitvene in upravne dejavnosti se umikajo iz centra mesta Nizko povpraševanje omejuje raznolikost ponudbe v centru mesta Slabša trgovska in gostinska ponudba Odsotne male podjetniške dejavnosti Center mesta ni prijazen za otroke (ni igrišč,...) Ni kolesarskih stez Regulatorne omejitve uporabe kulturne dediščine Slaba percepcija mestnega jedra (nasprotovanje prevelikemu vlaganju javnih sredstev v center mesta, čeprav se tu zadovoljuje večino potreb) Ni spontane uporabe javnih prostorov (druženje) 	<p><i>WO - Strategije, ki zmanjšujejo slabosti z izkoriščanjem priložnosti</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prazni lokali se za določen čas odstopijo mladim z namenom oživljanja (začasna raba) Akcijski načrt za oživitev praznih poslovnih prostorov Coworking/shared-office prostor s programom spodbujanja podjetništva Aktivno privabljanje novih ponudnikov storitev s specializirano in kakovostno ponudbo za urban življenjski slog Hitre in inovativne rešitve za povečanje varnosti kolesarjev (umirjanje prometa, talne označbe ...) Podpora in spodbujanje različnih aktivnosti na javnih površinah 	<p><i>WT - Strategije, ki zmanjšujejo slabosti, da bi se izognili nevarnostim</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Povezovanje podjetnikov v mestnem jedru in skupno konkuriranje trgovskim centrom Uvedba izboljšav, namenjenih otrokom v mestnem središču, da bi pritegnili mlajše prebivalce v mesto in posledično pozitivno vplivali na povpraševanje in ponudbo

1.6 PROBLEM TREE

"Problem tree" je bil oblikovan med procesom, kot ena izmed metod za definiranje problemov v skupini.





2 PROCES NAČRTOVANJA

V procesu načrtovanja in izdelave integriranega akcijskega načrta je ključno vlogo igrala URBACT lokalna akcijska skupina (ULG). URBACT lokalna skupina je sestavljena iz predstavnikov različnih skupin in institucij, ki so dokaj enakomerno zastopani. Pri oblikovanju skupine se je uporabil tudi osebni pristop, da se je lahko oblikovalo primerno skupino. Združuje vse od predstavnikov mladih, nevladnih organizacij, starejših, predstavnika privatnega sektorja, predstavnika priseljencev pa vse do predstavnikov različnih institucij. Koordinator ULG je bil imenovan s strani partnerja projekta – Občine Idrija s podporo vseh članov ULG.

Skupina je imela redna organizirana srečanja, kjer je aktivno sodelovala pri aktivnostih na projektu in načrtovala ukrepe, ki so vključeni v tem akcijskem načrtu. Pomemben del procesa načrtovanja je bila udeležba članov ULG na študijskih obiskih partnerskih mest. S študijskih obiskov so člani prinesli nove, sveže ideje, videli dobre prakse in seveda tudi pomanjkljivosti v mestnih središčih, kar je bila odlična podlaga za načrtovanje primernih ukrepov v Idriji. Prav tako se je za odlično prakso izkazalo poročanje o študijskih obiskih na srečanjih ULG, saj so se tako s partnerskimi mesti spoznali vsi člani skupine.

K procesu načrtovanja pa je seveda pripomogla tudi organizacija študijskega obiska v Idriji, kjer so udeleženci iz drugih partnerskih mest imeli možnost spoznati Idrijo in mestno središče. Njihova ocena in videnje mestnega središča je še dodatno izpostavila ugotovljene težave in pomagala, da se je na mestno središče pogledalo iz drugega zornega kota, skozi oči zunanjega opazovalca. Na ta način smo pridobili še več novih zanimivih idej in z partnerji v projektu tudi predebatirali različne možnosti.

Potrebno pa je omeniti projekt in aktivnosti načrtane v projektu kot celoto. Vse od analize, opazovanja centra mesta, javnega zbiranja idej na Idea cafe, beta akcij, študijskih obiskov, srečanj ULG, osnutka integriranega akcijskega načrta, javnih predstavitev, do končnega integriranega akcijskega načrta, se je izkazalo za zaokroženo celoto. Prav vsaka od aktivnosti v projektu je smiselno vodila od ene aktivnosti k drugi in pomembno prispevala k oblikovanju akcijskega načrta s trdnimi temelji in uresničljivimi ukrepi.

Planiranje akcij se je pričelo z analizo mestnega središča opisano v prejšnjem poglavju, ki pa jo najdete tudi med prilogami (v angleškem jeziku). Le ta je bila podlaga za določitev izzivov oziroma problemov v mestnem središču. Generiranje idej se je izvedlo javno na dogodku Idea cafe, kjer se je prazen trgovski prostor za nekaj dni spremenil v mestno dnevno sobo. Poleg dogodka Idea cafe oz. generiranja idej se je zvrstila še serija predavanj in drugih aktivnosti.



Slika 13: Generiranje idej - Idea Cafe

Ukrepi so se nato načrtovali na podlagi zbranih idej in analize mestnega središča na srečanjih ULG, kjer se je predstavilo tudi študijske obiske in prakse partnerskih mest, ki so potem bile implementirane glede na naše izzive. Prav tako so se načrtovale tudi beta akcije za testiranje ukrepov.

Ukrepi, vključeni v končni integriran akcijski načrt, so bili soglasno izbrani na srečanjih ULG in predstavljeni javnosti. Tako se je po prvem osnutku integriranega akcijskega načrta, ko smo upoštevali različna mnenja, naknadno dodalo še področje mobilnosti. Zbirali smo mnenja zainteresirane javnosti, pomembnih deležnikov v lokalnem okolju, prav tako pa tudi partnerskih mest v projektu. Do pomembnih deležnikov, ki se niso pridružili skupini ULG, smo pristopali osebno in vsakemu posebej predstavili načrtovane ukrepe. Njihova mnenja in pripombe na osnutek IAP smo tudi upoštevali pri pisanju načrta in oblikovanju posameznih ukrepov.

Pomemben del procesa pa so bile tudi dobre prakse partnerskih mest. Tako s strani, da smo pridobili njihovo mnenje o centru mesta in sveže ideje, kakor tudi s strani, da smo se učili iz njihovih dobrih praks in ukrepov, ki so jih implementirali za reševanje posameznega problema.

Člani ULG so zadovoljni s sodelovanjem v projektu, najbolj pa so jih navdušili študijski obiski, kjer pravijo, da so se naučili največ in s seboj prinesli sveže ideje in drugačne poglede na obstoječe probleme v mestu.



2.1 VLOGA URBACT LOKALNE SKUPINE

Na začetku projekta City Centre Doctor je bila ustanovljena Urbact lokalna skupina. Občina je ustanovila delovno skupino, ki zastopa vse zainteresirane strani. Skupina dela na razvoju in izvajanju ukrepov za oživitev mestnega jedra. Vključuje vse od mladinskih organizacij, nevladnih organizacij, podjetnikov, starejših, priseljenjskih skupnosti, do predstavnikov različnih institucij. ULG je v proces redno vključeval različne pomembne deležnike iz lokalnega okolja, četudi se niso pridružili ULG - še posebej v procesu razvoja in definiranja ukrepov v integriranem akcijskem načrtu.

ULG skupina je imela redna srečanja, na katerih je načrtovala dejavnosti - na primer analizo mesta, generiranje idej, beta akcij in razvoj akcijskega načrta. Člani ULG so se udeležili študijskih obiskov v partnerskih mestih in se učili iz njihovih praks in izkušenj.

Proti koncu projekta, ko se je oblikoval integriran akcijski načrt (IAP), je imela skupina več sestankov. ULG je tudi že organizirala javno predstavitev IAP, da bi dvignila ozaveščenost o IAP in o nameravani vsebini obvestila lokalno prebivalstvo. Na dogodku so na kratko predstavili proces nastajanja IAP in vključenih ukrepov. Udeleženci dogodka so tako imeli priložnosti neposredno vplivati na IAP in izraziti mnenje o načrtovanih ciljih in ukrepih. Mnenje in cilj ULG je namreč, da mora IAP biti napisan tako, da bodo cilji oblikovani skupaj in s podporo lokalnega prebivalstva – torej, da se posluša njihova mnenja in spoštuje njihove želje.

Prav tako se je ULG zavezala, da se bo še naprej srečevala po koncu projekta City Centre Doctor. Ker je skupina mnenja, da bo delo lažje v kolikor bodo še vnaprej organizirana srečanja, se je že odločila nadaljevati svoje delo še kot podporna skupina projektu Bbenefit, ki se ukvarja z upravljanjem kulturne dediščine. Organizirana srečanja v sklopu drugega projekta bodo zagotovila, da bo skupina svoje delo lažje nadaljevala po zaključku projekta, hkrati pa to pomeni, da se je formirala skupina posameznikov, ki si v mestu želijo sprememb in so pripravljeni še naprej aktivno delovati v tej smeri.

2.2 IZDELAVA ANALIZE (t.i. PLACE ANALYSIS REPORT)

Analiza je bila izdelana v času od avgusta do decembra 2016 z uporabo treh orodij in sicer: anketnega vprašalnika, opazovanja izbranih javnih prostorov (obrazec) in kartiranja uporabe pritličnih prostorov v mestnem jedru.

Z anketnim vprašalnikom smo želeli raziskati področje mobilnosti in varnosti, trgovin in prostega časa ter dela in poslovanja v centru mesta. Z opazovanjem in izpolnitvijo obrazca za tri izbrane javne površine pa smo definirali lastnosti, uporabo in uporabnike teh. Preučili smo lastnosti, kot so dostopnost in povezanost, udobje in podoba, uporaba in aktivnosti ter druženje.

S kartiranjem pritličnih prostorov v centru mesta smo grafično prikazali in analizirali odpiralne čase in namembnost oziroma uporabo teh.



Kot zadnji korak v analizi smo naredili še SWOT in TOWS analizo, kot zaključek vseh ugotovitev. Člani ULG so poiskali in razpravljali o prednostih, pomanjkljivostih, priložnostih in nevarnostih našega mestnega središča in pripravili TOWS analizo. Prav tako so bili upoštevani drugi viri podatkov o našem mestnem središču.

2.3 VLOGA ŠTUDIJSKIH OBISKOV PARTNERSKIH MEST V PROCESU NAČRTOVANJA

Kot že omenjeno, so študijski obiski pomembno prispevali v procesu načrtovanja ukrepov vključenih v integriran akcijski načrt za oživitev mestnega središča Idrije.

Študijski obiski so pomembno pripomogli k prenašanju znanj med partnerji in opazovanju implementiranja posameznih ukrepov in testiranj v drugih mestih. Prav tako so pripomogli k temu, da so lahko udeleženci in ostali člani ULG, na probleme s katerimi se srečuje mesto, pogledali širše in lažje razmišljali "out of the box".

Pomemben del je bil tudi slišati njihovo mnenje in oceno našega mestnega središča, saj je skozi oči zunanjega opazovalca lažje na probleme pogledati neobremenjeno in brez razmišljanja o raznih omejitvah.

Kljub temu, da se študijskih obiskov niso mogli udeležiti vsi člani ULG, so tisti člani, ki so se posameznega obiska udeležili, poskrbeli za prenos znanj in predstavitev vidnega. Na srečanjih ULG se je predstavilo posamezne študijske obiske, po posameznih predstavitev pa je sledila diskusija in možna implementacija v naš center mesta.



3 CILJI INTEGRIRANEGA AKCIJSKEGA NAČRTA

Pri nastajanju integriranega akcijskega načrta smo izhajali iz idej, ki smo jih pridobili na dogodku Idea café. Ideje smo uvrstili v različne skupine in skozi debate izbrali tiste, ki so se pokazale za izvedljive in uporabne.

Ena izmed pomembnih metod, ki smo jo uporabili, je beta akcija. Ena izmed naših akcij je bila tako uspešna, da smo jo vključili v IAP, čeprav tega sprva nismo nameravali. Prav tako so že zagotovljena sredstva, da aktivnost postane stalnica v mestnem središču.

Integriran akcijski načrt ima 4 ključna področja in sicer:

- Urbano pohoštvo – izboljšati možnosti uporabe javnih površin
- Spodbujanje trgovske dejavnosti – da center mesta postane kraj, primeren za poslovanje
- Mobilnost – zmanjšanje števila parkirnih prostorov in zmanjšanje števila avtomobilov v centru
- Krepitev skupnosti – izboljšati nerazvito družabno življenje in krepiti skupnost



3.1.1 PODROČJE: URBANO POHIŠTVO – IZBOLŠANJE UPORABE JAVNIH POVRŠIN

Z ukrepi na področju urbanega pohišstva želi ULG izboljšati možnosti uporabe javnih površin, da bodo le te bolj uporabnikom prijazne in bolj vabljive. Z izboljšanjem možnosti uporabe javnih površin želimo oživiti mestno središče in povzročiti, da bodo ljudje v centru mesta preživel več časa.

Ti ukrepi posledično pozitivno vplivajo tudi na trgovinsko dejavnost v centru mesta in krepitev skupnosti. Izboljšana uporaba javnih površin v centru mesta vodi do prisotnosti večjega števila ljudi, kar lahko pozitivno vpliva tudi na trgovce. Prav tako se poveča možnost kvalitetnejših socialnih stikov.

Ukrep	Problem	Kazalnik
Ukrep 1: KLOPI NA MESTNEM TRGU	Pomanjkanje javnih prostorov, prijaznih do uporabnikov in prostorov za sedenje na mestnem trgu	Klopi na mestnem trgu. DA/NE
Ukrep 2: KLOPI/DREVESA NA STAREM TRGU	Pomanjkanje javnih prostorov, prijaznih do uporabnikov in prostorov za sedenje/sence na starem trgu	Klopi na starem trgu. DA/NE
Ukrep 3: ENOTNA PODOBA IDRIJE	Slaba povezava centra mesta s preostalimi deli mesta. Enovita podoba Idrije, ki iz obrobja (ograja ob vhodu v mesto) vodi v center.	PROCESS ACTION – ali se še zavedajo potrebe po menjavi ograje in urejene podobe mesta. DA/NE



3.1.2 PODROČJE: SPODBUJANJE TRGOVSKE DEJAVNOSTI – CENTER MESTA, KOT KRAJ ZA NAKUPOVANJE IN POSLOVANJE

S spodbujanjem trgovcev oziroma privatnega sektorja v mestnem središču in razvojem njihove dejavnosti, lahko center mesta postane destinacija za nakupovanje, kar posledično vodi do tega, da je center mesta primernejši tudi za nove poslovne ideje. Prav tako bogatejša ponudba privabi več ljudi in posledično vpliva na ostala področja, ki jih integriran akcijski načrt naslavlja.

Ukrep	Problem	Kazalnik
<u>Ukrep 1:</u> ZNIŽANJE NAJEMNIN ZA PROSTORE V LASTI OBČINE	Prazni prostori v centru mesta in veliki stroški najemov prostorov.	PROCESS ACTION – ali se še govori o ukrepu v tej smeri? DA/NE
<u>Ukrep 2:</u> SODELOVANJE Z ZASEBNIM SEKTORJEM	Pomanjkanje sodelovanja z zasebnim sektorjem v centru mesta.	Svetovanja zasebnemu sektorju – trenutno: 0, želen rezultat: min. 5
<u>Ukrep 3:</u> PODPORA TRGOVCEM	Pomanjkanje izobraževanj oz. informiranja trgovcev	Obveščanje trgovcev o primernih izobraževanjih – min. 2 x letno DA/NE



3.1.3 PODROČJE: MOBILNOST – ZMANJŠEVANJE ŠTEVILA PARKIRNIH MEST IN AVTOMOBILOV V CENTRU MESTA

Problem, ki ga naslavljamo s področjem mobilnosti je, da je v centru mesta veliko avtomobilov, eden izmed lepših trgov pa je trenutno nasičen s parkiranimi avtomobili. Prav tako so prebivalci zelo odvisni od avtomobilov, zato je potrebno ponuditi tudi alternative – sploh ob zmanjševanju parkirnih mest.

Ukrep	Problem	Kazalnik
Ukrep 1: SISTEM JAVNE SOUPORABE ELEKTRIČNIH KOLES	Prevelika odvisnost prebivalcev od avtomobila in posledično tudi preveč avtomobilov v centru mesta.	Sistem vzpostavljen. DA/NE
Ukrep 2: ZMANJŠANJE ŠTEVILA PARKIRIŠČ V MESTNEM SREDIŠČU	Zasičenost mestnega središča z avtomobili.	Ali se je zmanjšalo število parkirišč v centru mesta (min. 10 parkirišč)? DA/NE






3.1.4 PODROČJE: KREPITEV SKUPNOSTI – IZBOLJŠATI DRUŽABNO ŽIVLJENJE IN SOCIALNE STIKE

Z ukrepi na področju krepitve skupnosti želimo doseči izboljšanje družabnega življenja in socialnih stikov. Tega smo se lotili z dvema ukrepoma. Prvi ukrep je Igrišče na Mestnem trgu, ki se je razvil direktno iz beta akcije in se ga je v takšni obliki tudi vključilo v IAP. Na ta način bomo v center mesta privabili večje število ljudi, ki se bodo lahko družili ob občasnih dogodkih (družine). Na ta način se spreminja tudi percepcija uporabe javnih površin, saj je že rezultat beta akcije pokazal, da so otroci Mestni trg "posvojili" in ga pogosteje uporabljajo od tovrstnih dogodkov dalje.

Drugi ukrep pa je vzpostavitev skupnostnega centra, ki je glede na pričujočo razgradnjo socialnih mrež, usihanjem socialnih stikov in naraščanjem problemov, ki izhajajo iz tega, res nujno potreben. Vzpostavitev takšnega centra v mestnem središču pa bi tudi pozitivno vplivala na dinamiko mesta.

Ukrep	Problem	Kazalnik
Ukrep 1: IGRIŠČE NA MESTNEM TRGU	Neuporaba javnih površin, prazni trgi, brez življenja in dogajanja. Pomanjkanje socialnih stikov.	Število izpeljanih dogodkov. Trenutno: 0, Cilj: min. 4 letno DA/NE
Ukrep 2: SKUPNOSTNI CENTER	Pomanjkanje socialnih stikov, občutka skupnosti in problemi prebivalcev povezani s pomanjkanjem socializacije.	PROCESS ACTION – število deležnikov, ki so se zavezali, da se bo skupnostni center odprl – min. 2 Cilj: min. 2 DA/NE

4 UKREPI IN ČASOVNI NAČRT INTEGRIRANEGA AKCIJSKEGA NAČRTA

Legenda:  Področje  Ukrep  Process Action

AKTIVNOST	Izvajalec	Partnerji	PRIČAKOVANO TRAJANJE																																																		
			2018												2019												2020												2021														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48			
URBANO POHIŠTVO																																																					
1. Klopi na Mestnem trgu	Občina Idrija, ULG	Občina Idrija																																																			
2. Klopi/drevesa na "starem trgu"	Občina Idrija	Občina Idrija, ICRA																																																			
3. Enotna podoba Idrije (process action)	Občina Idrija	Občina Idrija																																																			
SPODBUJANJE TRGOVCEV V MESTNEM JEDRU																																																					
1. Znižanje najemnin za prostore v lasti Občine (process action)	Občina Idrija - gospodarske dejavnosti	Občina Idrija																																																			
2. Sodelovanje z zasebnim sektorjem	ULG, zasebni sektor	ULG, zasebni sektor																																																			
3. Podpora trgovcem	ICRA, ULG	ICRA, Občina Idrija																																																			
MOBILNOST																																																					
1. Sistem javne souporabe električnih koles	Občina Idrija	Občina Idrija																																																			
2. Zmanjševanje števila parkirišč v mestnem središču	Občina Idrija	Občina Idrija																																																			
KREPITEV SKUPNOSTI																																																					
1. Igrišče na mestnem trgu	MCI	MCI, Občina Idrija																																																			
2. Skupnostni center	Občina Idrija - družbene dejavnosti	ICRA, CSD, Občina Idrija, ZD Idrija, Kolektor, PBI, Lions klub, ZPM, DU Idrija, Knjižnica Idrija, MCI																																																			



4.1 UKREP 1.1: POSTAVITEV KLOPI NA MESTNEM TRGU

Opis:

Mestni trg je razdeljen na dva dela – in sicer spodnji del ("mehkejši"), kjer so klopi oz. sedišča, drevesa in rastline ter zgornji del, kjer je ravna površina brez sedišč ali rastlin. Trenutno so tam postavljena le mobilna korita, ki pa bodo v prihodnje zaradi dotrajanosti odstranjena.

Na zgornjem delu se radi zadržujejo otroci in njihovi starši, ki pa nimajo možnosti, da bi hkrati nadzorovali otroke med igro in sedeli. Prav tako ni primerne sence. Senco lahko nudijo le hiše, ki obkrožajo Mestni trg.

Na podlagi celotnega procesa je ULG skupina prišla do zaključka, da so na Mestnem trgu potrebne klopi, kar bi prispevalo k temu, da bi se ljudje tukaj zadrževali dlje časa.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Občina Idrija – izvajalec in investitor

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Omejena uporaba javnih površin, premalo življenja v centru mesta

Časovni okvir:

Zadnje četrletje leta 2019

Sredstva:

Občina Idrija – človeški viri in finančni viri. V kolikor se pojavijo primerni razpisi, prijava na le te.

Kazalnik:

Klopi postavljene – DA/NE

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Politična menjava, pomanjkanje sredstev



4.2 UKREP 1.2: KLOPI/DREVESA NA "STAREM TRGU"

Opis:

Trg sv. Ahaca je trenutno zasičen z avtomobili. Na trgu so trenutno 4 klopi, a so na sredini med vsemi parkirišči. Želja in plan je, da se postavi dodatne klopi med knjižnico/magazinom in filmskim gledališčem.

To bi lahko privabilo in zadržalo ljudi na trgu in posledično pomagalo tudi trgovcem.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Občina Idrija – izvajalec

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Omejena uporaba javnih površin, premalo življenja v centru mesta

Časovni okvir:

September 2018

Sredstva:

Evropska sredstva in sredstva Občine Idrija. Povezava s projektom v okviru Evropskega tedna mobilnosti 2018

Kazalnik:

Klopi postavljene – DA/NE;

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Nismo zaznali pomembnejših tveganj.



4.3 UKREP 1.3: ENOTNA PODOBA IDRJE

Opis:

Ob vstopu v mesto nas "pozdravi" neurejena zunanja podoba (npr. ograja ob reki Idrijci). Prav tako so bolj zunanji deli mesta nepovezani s centrom. S tem ukrepom želimo druge dele mesta vizualno povezati s centrom mesta in v center na ta način privabiti več ljudi.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Občina Idrija – izvajalec oz. investitor, ko bo takšna investicija mogoča

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Nepovezanost delov mesta, neurejen izgled, pomanjkanje življenja v mestnem središču

Časovni okvir:

Procesni ukrep – do 2021.

Sredstva:

Človeški viri. Gre za t.i. process action – pomembno je, da se o nujnosti tovrstnega ukrepa govori in da se pomembni deležniki le tega zavedajo, ter s časom zavežejo k izvedbi

Kazalnik:

Ali je napredek v osveščenosti o nujnosti tovrstnega ukrepa? DA/NE

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Politična tveganja, ekonomska tveganja



4.4 UKREP 2.1: ZNIŽANJE NAJEMNIN ZA PROSTORE V LASTI OBČINE IDRIJA

Opis:

Kot eden izmed možnih ukrepov za spodbujanje poslovanja v centru mesta in hkrati zapolnitev praznih poslovnih prostorov je znižanje stroškov poslovanja.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Občina Idrija – le Občina lahko spremeni pravilnike in pravne podlage

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Prazni prostori v centru mesta, center mesta ni vabljev za začenjanje novih poslov, veliki stroški za obstoječe trgovce

Časovni okvir:

Do 2020 – process action

Sredstva:

Človeški viri – Občina Idrija

Kazalnik:

Ali se pripravljajo potrebne podlage za znižanje najemnin v lasti občine? DA/NE

Ob drugačni gospodarski situaciji oz. če je ukrep še potreben: Ali se je število praznih prostorov v lasti Občine zmanjšalo? DA/NE

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Politična tveganja, ekonomska tveganja



4.5 UKREP 2.2: SODELOVANJE Z ZASEBNIM SEKTORJEM

Opis:

ULG zaznava pomanjkanje informiranosti in sodelovanja z zasebnim sektorjem. Zato se je kot ukrep predlagalo vzpostavitev sodelovanja z zasebnim sektorjem v obliki svetovanj podjetnikom v centru mesta. Na ta način se tudi vzpostavi povezava z zasebnim sektorjem in možnost, da se hitreje odzivamo na njihove potrebe.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Idrijsko-Cerkljanska razvojna agencija d.o.o. Idrija, kot izvajalec v sklopu svojih obstoječih dejavnosti – podjetniško svetovanje

Občina Idrija kot izvajalec

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Pomanjkanje sodelovanja z zasebnim sektorjem, nepriljubljenost centra za poslovanje.

Časovni okvir:

9/2018 – 9/2019

Sredstva:

Občina Idrija – človeški viri/finančni viri če bi bilo potrebno

Idrijsko-Cerkljanska razvojna agencija – v okviru in zmožnostih svojih obstoječih aktivnosti oz. projektov

Kazalnik:

Svetovanja podjetnikom v centru mesta. Trenutno: 0, Cilj: min. 5 svetovanj v danem časovnem okviru

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Ne bo aktualnih obstoječih aktivnosti na področju podjetništva, politično tveganje, ekonomsko tveganje



4.6 UKREP 2.3: PODPORA TRGOVCEM V CENTRU MESTA

Opis:

Na srečanjih ULG se je izpostavilo, da bi bilo potrebnih več izobraževanj za trgovce v centru mesta oz. da bi jih bilo potrebno bolj sistematično obveščati o morebitnih obstoječih.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Občina Idrija – izvajanje, podpora

Idrijsko-Cerkljanska razvojna agencija d.o.o. Idrija – izvajanje v okviru obstoječih dejavnosti/izobraževanj

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Slaba trgovska ponudba v centru mesta, neinformiranost trgovcev v centru mesta

Časovni okvir:

Vzpostavitev informiranja oz. vključitev trgovcev v obstoječe baze za informiranje o primernih izobraževanjih.

Sredstva:

Občina Idrija – človeški in finančni viri

Idrijsko-Cerkljanska razvojna agencija d.o.o. – človeški viri – obveščanje o primernih obstoječih izobraževanjih, primernih za trgovce v centru mesta

Kazalnik:

Informiranje trgovcev, ki želijo biti informirani, o vsaj dveh primernih izobraževanjih na leto; Trenutno: 0, Cilj: min. 2

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Nezainteresiranost za obveščanje na dolgi rok.



4.7 UKREP 3.1: SISTEM JAVNE SOUPORABE ELEKTRIČNIH KOLES

Opis:

Načrtuje se vzpostavitev sistema javne souporabe električnih koles, vključno s polnilnimi postajami. To lahko pomembno vpliva na zmanjševanje rabe avtomobila na kratke razdalje/v center mesta in povezava drugih delov mesta s centrom mesta. Na ta način bo center mesta tudi lažje dosegljiv brez avtomobila.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Občina Idrija – izvedba ukrepa

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Velika uporaba avtomobilov, slaba povezanost drugih delov mesta, preveliko število parkirnih mest in avtomobilov v centru mesta

Časovni okvir:

9/2018 – 3/2020

Sredstva:

Občina Idrija, projekti s področja mobilnosti

Kazalnik:

Sistem vzpostavljen – DA/NE; Ali se je število avtomobilov v mestu zmanjšalo? DA/NE

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Politična tveganja, ekonomska tveganja



4.8 UKREP 3.2: ZMANJŠANJE ŠTEVILA PARKIRIŠČ V MESTNEM SREDIŠČU

Opis:

Mestno središče, predvsem Trg sv. Ahaca je zasičen s parkirnimi mesti. Prav tako so parkirna mesta ponekod ob cesti, kar ovira tekoč promet. Zmanjšanje parkirnih mest lahko pomembno vpliva na dinamiko v centru mesta in na ta način poskrbi za zmanjšanje števila avtomobilov v centru mesta, kakor tudi pozitivno vpliva na živahnost centra mesta oz. percepcijo ljudi, da je center mesta primerna destinacija za sproščanje in nakupovanje.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Občina Idrija – izvajalec

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Preveliko število avtomobilov v centru mesta

Časovni okvir:

2018 - priprava strokovne podlage

2019 – sprejem Odloka o prometni ureditvi

Sredstva:

Občina Idrija – človeški viri in finančni viri

Kazalnik:

Zmanjšanje števila parkirnih mest: Trenutni status – 0; Cilj: vsaj 10 parkirnih mest manj

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Politična tveganja, ekonomska tveganja



4.9 UKREP 4.1.: IGRIŠČE NA MESTNEM TRGU

Opis:

Po uspešni beta akciji se je izkazalo, da v centru mesta ne primanjkuje samo urbanega povišstva, ampak tudi dogodkov/popestritve. Z vzpostavitvijo igrišča na Mestnem trgu kot rednega dogodka, se bo vplivalo na percepcijo prebivalcev glede uporabe javnih površin (pogostejša uporaba izven organiziranih dogodkov). Prav tako pa bo pomemben vpliv na krepitev skupnosti oziroma krepitev socialnih stikov, saj bodo tovrstni dogodki privlačili otroke in njihove starše.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Mladinski center Idrija – izvajalec

Občina Idrija - financiranje

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Slabi socialni stiki, socialna izključenost, neuporaba javnih površin

Časovni okvir:

2018

Sredstva:

Občina Idrija – finančna sredstva

Kazalnik:

Št. dogodkov na mestnem trgu. Za dosego kazalnika: min. 4/letno

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Za izvedbo v prihodnjih letih obstaja tveganje, da ne bo sredstev. Za leto 2018 so sredstva že zagotovljena.



4.10 UKREP 4.2: SKUPNOSTNI CENTER

Opis:

Znotraj dosedanjega zbiranja idej večkrat pojavila potreba oz. želja po Skupnostnem centru. Prav tako se je z nujnostjo le tega strinjala ULG skupina. Opaža se, da je vzpostavitev Skupnostnega centra potrebna in nujna, saj se kaže pomanjkanje socialnih stikov in povečano število težav pri otrocih.

Potencialni partnerji in vloga le-teh:

Občina Idrija – izvajalec

CSD, ZD Idrija, OŠ Idrija, ICRA in drugi – podpora pri vzpostavitvi znotraj zmožnosti posamezne institucije

MC Idrija, PBI, knjižnica, ...

Problem ki ga ukrep naslavlja:

Pomanjkanje socialnih stikov, slabo družbeno življenje, pomanjkanje življenja v centru mesta

Časovni okvir:

- 10/2020

Sredstva:

Poskušanje pridobitev dodatnih sredstev na primernih evropskih razpisih, občinska sredstva, človeški viri

Kazalnik:

Process action – število deležnikov, ki so se zavezali k vzpostavitvi takšnega centra? Cilj: min. 2 deležnika

Tveganja pri izvedbi:

Politična tveganja, ekonomska tveganja



4.11 PODPORA DELEŽNIKOV V LOKALNEM OKOLJU

Pri deležnikih v lokalnem okolju smo podporo pridobivali s sestanki ena na ena. Na ta način smo poskrbeli, da so zagotovo obveščeni o predlaganih ukrepih in pridobili dodatne informacije, ki so bile potrebne za kreiranje integriranega akcijskega načrta.

Prav tako smo pridobili nekaj pisem podpore, ki so na voljo v prilogah.

Načeloma so bili vsi deležniki pozitivno naravnani do načrtovanih ukrepov. Eden izmed razlogov je tudi ta, da so bili vključeni v proces nastajanja načrta in da so bila upoštevana njihova mnenja. Vključevanje deležnikov pa ni pomembno samo zaradi njihove podpore, ampak tudi zaradi pridobivanja pomembnih informacij pri načrtovanju ukrepov. Osebe, s katerimi smo sodelovali, so tudi odločevalci na posameznih področjih oz. imajo pomembna strokovna znanja. Tako so nas lahko opozorili na možne rizike pri implementaciji posameznega ukrepa. Le te smo nato lahko upoštevali pri načrtovanju.

Pisma podpore lahko najdete v Prilogi 5.



5 SREDSTVA IN NAČIN URESNIČEVANJA UKREPOV

5.1 ČLOVEŠKI VIRI

Oseba odgovorna za implementacijo ukrepov Integriranega akcijskega načrta je vodja projekta City Centre Doctor (URBACT III 298), Maja Majnik, svetovalka za družbene dejavnosti, Občina Idrija. Podporo in pomoč pri evalvaciji bo vodji projekta nudila skupina ULG, ki bo s svojim delovanjem nadaljevala tudi po koncu projekta.

Vloga vodje projekta, po koncu projekta odgovorne osebe za implementacijo ukrepov Integriranega akcijskega načrta, bo igrati glavno vlogo pri managementu posameznih institucij oz. potencialnih izvajalcev. Ker je v več ukrepih velika vloga Občine Idrija bo lahko za izvedbo posameznih ukrepov poskrbela oz. poiskala primerno osebo znotraj obstoječe organizacijske strukture občine. Takšna struktura bo omogočala nemoteno izvajanje ukrepov, saj gre za stalno organizacijsko strukturo, neodvisno od projekta, integriranega akcijskega načrta, želje posameznikov po sodelovanju.

Naloge odgovorne osebe so naslednje:

- Spremljanje in spodbujanje izvajanja ukrepov.
- Priprava vmesnih letnih poročil.
- Priprava poročil za posamezne zaključene ukrepe.
- Sprememba ukrepov in integriranega akcijskega načrta v kolikor se uresniči katero izmed tveganj in bi bili takšni ukrepi potrebni.
- Spremljanje morebitnih tveganj.
- Spremljanje in sprejemanje mnenj, komentarjev na integriran akcijski načrt.
- Priprava zaključnega poročila po implementaciji integriranega akcijskega načrta.
- Obveščanje članov ULG o izvedenih ukrepih oz. letno poročanje

Pri spremljanju bo sodelovala tudi skupina ULG in po potrebi nudila podporo odgovorni osebi. Odgovorna oseba lahko sklicuje srečanja ULG skupine samostojno ali s koordinatorjem ULG.

V kolikor bi bile potrebne spremembe ukrepov oziroma integriranega akcijskega načrta, bo odgovorna oseba predlog spremembe predložila članom ULG, da bo pridobila njihova mnenja. ULG ostaja v takšni obliki, kot je bila formirana in bo še naprej ohranila svojo vlogo. ULG bo bdela nad izvajanjem integriranega akcijskega načrta, člani pa se bodo v izvajanje posameznih ukrepov vključili, kjer bodo to želeli oz. bo to mogoče.



5.2 FINANCIRANJE

Financiranje ukrepov vključenih v integriran akcijski načrt je različno od ukrepa do ukrepa. Prav tako so različne potrebe po financiranju za posamezne ukrepe, saj za nekatere izmed vključenih finančna sredstva niso nujno potrebna.

V nadaljevanju naštevamo možne vire financiranja za ukrepe v integriranem akcijskem načrtu:

- OBČINSKA SREDSTVA
 - o Zagotavljanje sredstev v občinskem proračunu
- FINANCIRANJE IZ EVROPSKIH/TUJIH SREDSTEV
 - o Financiranje posameznih ukrepov s prijavo na primerne razpise
 - o Partnerstva v projektih s področij, ki jih naslavlja integriran akcijski načrt
- DRUGA SREDSTVA
 - o Sredstva deležnikov – lahko finančna, lahko v obliki človeških virov, vključevanja v obstoječe sheme
 - o Iskanje privatnih sredstev/investitorjev
 - o Ukrepi nevladnih organizacij

5.3 IZVAJANJE UKREPOV

Integriran akcijski načrt temelji na sodelovanju različnih deležnikov/institucij. Za uresničevanje ukrepov je odgovorna oseba vodja projekta City Centre Doctor (URBACT III 298), ki poskrbi za povezovanje potencialnih deležnikov oz. izvajalcev. Za ukrepe, kjer ima glavno vlogo občina, se ukrep izvede na podlagi načrta.

Pri uresničevanju integriranega akcijskega načrta se bo vključevalo pomembne deležnike, kakor tudi lokalno skupnost. Vključevalo se jih bo z informiranjem o izvedbi posameznih ukrepov in možnostjo, da na izvedbo ukrepa direktno vplivajo. Direktno lahko vplivajo s komentarji, predlogi, pripombami ali aktivno participacijo.

5.4 PISMA PODPORE

V procesu načrtovanja ukrepov in srečanj s pomembnimi deležniki se je pridobilo pisma podpore s strani različnih deležnikov in sicer:

- Idrijsko-Cerkljanska razvojna agencija d.o.o. Idrija
- Maja Majnik, Občina Idrija, svetovalka za družbene dejavnosti
- Center za socialno delo Idrija
- Osnovna šola Idrija
- Zdravstveni dom Idrija
- Zumra Coralič, članica ULG



6 ANALIZA TVEGANJA

Pri izvajanju ukrepov se pojavljajo določena tveganja. V ta namen smo izvedli analizo tveganj, s katero smo identificirali tveganja in določili aktivnosti, s katerimi zmanjšamo vpliv posameznih tveganj. Vsa identificirana tveganja smo ovrednotili glede na njihov vpliv in verjetnost. S takšnim pristopom lahko zaznamo, ovrednotimo in nadziramo tveganja tekom izvajanja ukrepov.

		VPLIV				
		Zanemarljiv (1)	Majhen (2)	Zmeren (3)	Velik (4)	Kritičen (5)
VERJETNOST	Zelo visoka (5)	Zmeren (5)	Velik (10)	Velik (15)	Kritičen (20)	Kritičen (25)
	Visoka (4)	Zmeren (4)	Zmeren (8)	Velik (12)	Kritičen (16)	Kritičen (20)
	Srednja (3)	Zanemarljiv (3)	Zmeren (6)	Zmeren (9)	Velik (12)	Velik (15)
	Majhna (2)	Zanemarljiv (2)	Zmeren (4)	Zmeren (6)	Zmeren (8)	Velik (10)
	Zelo majhna (1)	Zanemarljiv (1)	Zanemarljiv (2)	Zanemarljiv (3)	Zmeren (4)	Zmeren (5)

Za tveganja, ki so ovrednotena kot zanemarljiva, tekom izvajanja ukrepov ne spreminjamo plana – imajo majhen vpliv in majhno verjetnost, da se zgodijo.

Ukrepov, za katere veljajo kritična tveganja, ne izvajamo – tveganja imajo kritičen vpliv in visoko verjetnost, da se zgodijo. Takšnih ukrepov v našem integriranem akcijskem načrtu ni.

Pri vseh preostalih tveganjih izvajamo blažilne ukrepe, ki smo jih identificirali tekom analize tveganj.

Tekom analize tveganj smo identificirali in ovrednotili sledeča tveganja, ki so zabeležena v registru tveganj:

TVEGANJE	VPLIV	VERJETNOST	FAKTOR TVEGANJA	AKTIVNOSTI ZA ZMANJŠANJE VPLIVA TVEGANJA
<p>Politične/kadrovske menjave tekom županskih volitev v jeseni 2018.</p> <p><i>Kategorija:</i> Politika</p> <p><i>Ukrepi:</i> Vsi, ki bodo izvedeni po volitvah</p>	3	3	Zmeren (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predhodno izvedena srečanja s pomembnimi deležniki (že opravljena) • Spremljanje izida županskih volitev in kadrovskih menjav • Po potrebi Individualna srečanja z novimi deležniki in iskanje podpore za izvajanje načrtovanih ukrepov • Sprememba ali iskanje alternativnih strategij za doseg ciljev v skladu z novo nastalo politično situacijo
<p>Izstop ključnih kadrov pred/tekom izvajanja načrtovanih ukrepov</p> <p><i>Kategorija:</i> Kadri</p> <p><i>Ukrepi:</i> Vsi</p>	4	2	Zmeren (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izvajalec posameznega ukrepa vodi interno matriko delovne odgovornosti, preko katere zagotovi ustrezno začasno kadrovske nadomeščanje/prerazporeditev • Redno spremljanje in komunikacija s ključnimi kadri pri vseh partnerjih za predčasno identifikacijo izstopa in ustrezno dolgoročno kadrovske planiranje
<p>Izstop/ nezainteresiranost ključnih (potencialnih)</p>	4	2	Zmeren (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iskanje novih partnerjev s strani izvajalca posameznega ukrepa

partnerjev pred/tekom izvajanja načrtovanih ukrepov				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redno spremljanje in komunikacija z vsemi (potencialnimi) partnerji • Aktivno in dvosmerno reševanje problemov takoj ko se le-ti pojavijo • Iskanje alternativnih načinov povezovanja in mreženja med partnerji, za zagotavljanje pozitivnih in dolgoročnih odnosov ter sodelovanja
Nedoseganje zastavljenih kazalnikov in ciljev <i>Kategorija: Zunanji</i> <i>Ukrepi: Vsi</i>	4	2	Zmeren (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izvajalec posameznega ukrepa aktivno spremlja realizirane in pričakovane rezultate, vključno z uporabo obrazcev za spremljanje ukrepov • Izvajalec posameznega ukrepa aktivno spremlja potek aktivnosti ukrepa in ovrednoti morebitna odstopanja od plana • Večja odstopanja se rešujejo skupaj s preostalimi deležniki posameznega ukrepa
Pomanjkanje sredstev za izvedbo načrtovanih ukrepov	3 - 4	2 - 3	Zmeren (6) do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skrbno spremljanje potrebnih in porabljenih virov za izvedbo posameznih ukrepov

<p><i>Kategorija:</i> Finance</p> <p><i>Ukrepi:</i> Vsi (nekateri podvrženi večjim tveganjem kot drugi)</p>			Velik (12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iskanje alternativnih virov financiranja (razpisi, krediti,..)
<p>Sprememba zakonodaje, ki lahko vpliva na izvajanje ukrepov</p> <p><i>Kategorija:</i> Pravo in administracija</p> <p><i>Ukrepi:</i> Vsi</p>	3	2	Zmeren (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redno spremljanje pravnega področja (lokalna in EU raven), ki se navezuje na izvedbo posameznega ukrepa Posvet s pravno službo ali relevantnimi pravnimi strokovnjaki za določitev vpliva sprememb na izvedbo ukrepov in potrebne nadaljnje korake za zagotovitev izvedbe ukrepov
<p>Zamude v povezavi z administrativnimi postopki</p> <p><i>Kategorija:</i> Pravo in administracija</p> <p><i>Ukrepi:</i> Vsi</p>	2	2	Zmeren (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ustrezno planiranje relevantnih rokov pri izdaji dovoljenj in administrativnih postopkov Pregled posameznih alternativnih pravnih vzvodov za dokončanje postopkov Ustrezne spremembe časovnega plana posameznih ukrepov in spremljanje porabe virov
<p>Naravne katastrofe, ki začasno zaustavijo izvajanje ukrepov</p>	4	1	Zmeren (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prilagoditev časovnega plana z upoštevanjem zamud in sprememba potrebnih sredstev za izvedbo posameznih ukrepov

<p><i>Kategorija: Zunanji</i></p> <p><i>Ukrepi: Vsi</i></p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neprekinjeno spremljanje nastale situacije, trenutnega stanja (viri, časovni plan) aktivnosti posameznega ukrepa in iskanje alternativnih ukrepov
<p>Večje demografske ali socialno-ekonomske spremembe</p>	4	1	Zmeren (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spremljanje sprememb tekom izvajanja ukrepov in ustrezna prilagoditev ciljev Prilagoditev strategije posameznih ukrepov v skladu z demografskimi ali socialno-ekonomskimi spremembami
<p>Slaba podpora /nesodelovanje lokalnega prebivalstva in podjetnikov pri izvajanju ukrepov oživitve mestnega središča</p> <p><i>Kategorija: Zunanji</i></p> <p><i>Ukrepi: Vsi</i></p>	5	2	Velik (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aktivno spremljanje aktualnega mnenja lokalne javnosti Prilagoditev kanalov in aktivnosti komuniciranja z lokalno javnostjo Po potrebi vključitev strokovnjakov za komuniciranje, relacije z javnostmi Spodbujanje lokalne javnosti k odprti diskusiji o aktualnih temah, ki so povezane z izvajanjem ukrepov in doseganjem cilja oživitve mestnega jedra Prilagoditev ciljev in kazalnikov ter njihovo ustrezno komuniciranje z vsemi deležniki

Register tveganj je »živ« dokument, ki se sproti pregleduje, spreminja in dopolnjuje glede na predvideno spremljanje in trenutno situacijo posameznega ukrepa.



7 SPREMLJANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJA

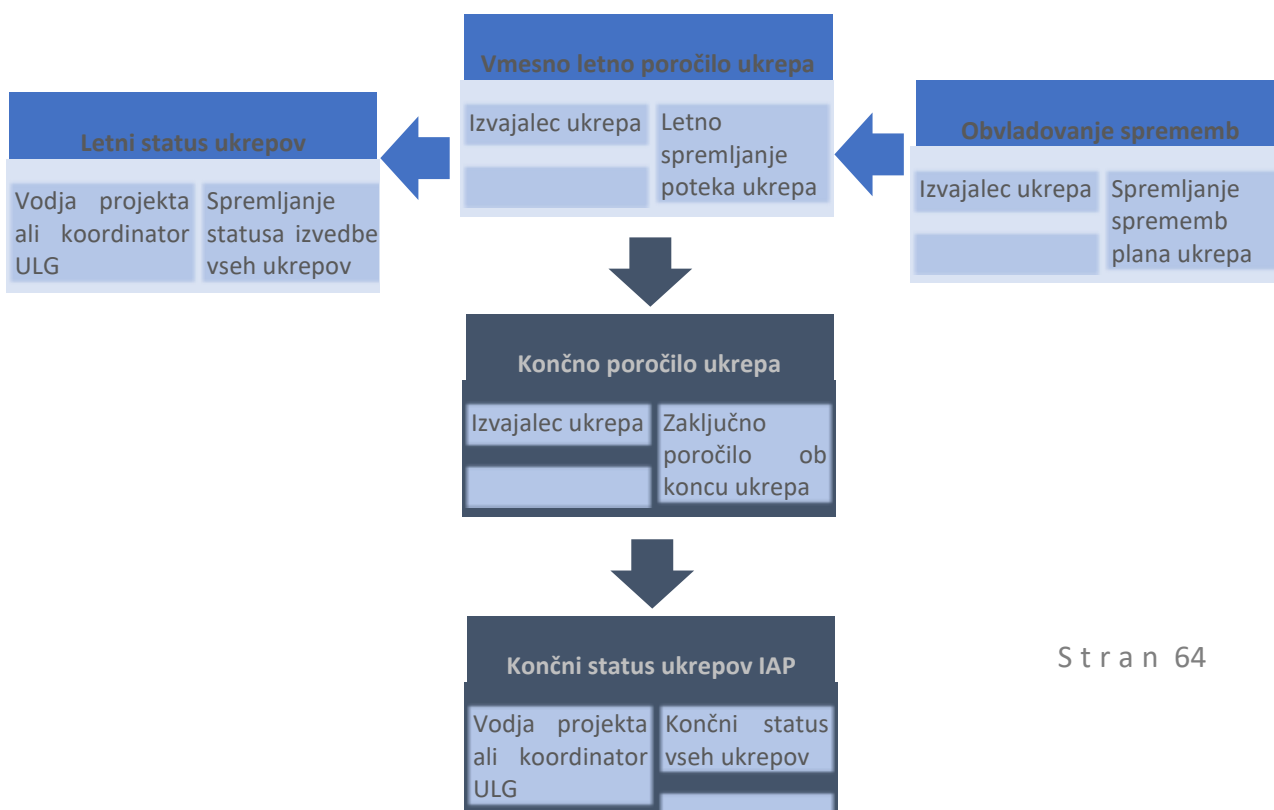
7.1 SPREMLJANJE

Spremljanje je osnovni interni proces, namenjen nadzoru stanja projekta. Cilj spremljanja je zagotoviti predviden potek izvedbe posameznih ukrepov, doseganje kazalnikov in pravočasno ugotoviti morebitna odstopanja (trajanje, stroški, materialni in kadrovske viri,...) in s tem povezane morebitne spremembe. Poseben del procesa spremljanja je tudi aktivno spremljanje in obvladovanje tveganj.

Koordinacija izvajanja posameznega ukrepa je v domeni izvajalca posameznega ukrepa. Njegove glavne naloge so predvsem:

- koordinacija aktivnosti za izvedbo posameznega ukrepa,
- priprava plana aktivnosti za posamezen ukrep,
- zagotovitev ustreznih virov (finance, kadri,...),
- spremljanje izvajanja posameznih ukrepov in doseganja kazalnikov,
- obvladovanje sprememb in tveganj,
- aktivno sodelovanje z ostalimi partnerji za posamezen ukrep,
- informiranje, komunikacija in povezava z lokalno skupnostjo,
- administrativna in strokovna podpora,
- priprava dokumentov in ostalih publikacij namenjenih poročanju in komunikaciji z zunanjo javnostjo,
- poročanje vodji projekta o izvedbi in doseženih rezultatih.

Izvajalec posameznega ukrepa aktivno sodeluje z ostalimi partnerji in skrbi za komunikacijo z lokalno skupnostjo. Vodja projekta spremlja uresničevanje Integriranega akcijskega načrta. Izvajalci posameznih ukrepov poročajo vodji projekta o izvedbi in doseženih rezultatih.





Spremljanje na prvi ravni se začne z vmesnim letnim poročilom ukrepa. Dokument (Obrazec št. 1 v Priloga 4) je namenjen predvsem spremljanju poteka posameznega ukrepa za tekoče leto. Spremljanje se izvede ob zaključku vsakega koledarskega leta do konca izvedbe posameznega ukrepa. Preverjajo se splošni parametri ukrepa (trajanje, stroški, kazalniki) in primerjajo glede na plan, navedejo se tveganja in problemi ter opažanja in predlogi za uspešno nadaljevanje aktivnosti. Vmesno letno poročilo pripravi izvajalec posameznega ukrepa, vodja projekta ali koordinator ULG in ga posreduje (e-mail ali pisno) vodji projekta najkasneje 1 mesec po zaključku koledarskega leta.

Vodja projekta na podlagi vmesnih letnih poročil pripravi letni status ukrepov (Obrazec št. 3 v Priloga 4), kjer spremlja trajanje, stroške in doseganje kazalnikov glede na predviden plan za vse posamezne ukrepe.

Vse spremembe plana posameznega ukrepa se dokumentirajo v okviru spremljanja tveganj in sprememb. V ta namen služi Obrazec št. 4 v Priloga , ki ga pripravi izvajalec ukrepa ali vodja projekta ob sodelovanju vseh deležnikov, na katere se nanašajo spremembe. Vsa zaznana tveganja, ki se pojavijo pri izvajanju posameznih ukrepov, se ovrednotijo in vključijo v obstoječ register tveganj.

Izvajalec ukrepa ob zaključku izvedbe vsakega posameznega ukrepa pripravi končno poročilo ukrepa (Obrazec št. 2 v Priloga 4), kjer predstavi morebitna odstopanja od prvotnega plana, izvedene aktivnosti in doseganje kazalnikov. Pomembni del poročila so vplivi, ki smo jih dosegli z ukrepom. V dokumentu se zabeležijo tudi vsa pomembna opažanja pri izvajanju ukrepa in predlagane nadaljnje aktivnosti, kar služi za lažje razširjanje izvedenega ukrepa v prihodnje in za potrebe širjenja dobre prakse. Izvajalec ukrepa končno poročilo ukrepa posreduje (e-mail ali pisno) vodji projekta najkasneje 1 mesec po zaključku posameznega ukrepa.

Vodja projekta ali koordinator ULG ob koncu predvidenega obdobja za izvedbo vseh ukrepov v integriranem akcijskem načrtu pripravi dokument (končni status ukrepov), v katerem zabeleži status vseh ukrepov in njihovo trajanje, stroške in doseganje kazalnikov glede na predviden plan.

Tako zastavljen sistem spremljanja omogoča zaznavanje vseh težav in odstopanj glede na plan ter omogoča hitro implementacijo odzivov na odstopanja.



7.2 KOMUNIKACIJA

V izvedbo posameznih aktivnosti bo vključena tudi širša in lokalna javnost.

Za potrebe komuniciranja bodo uporabljeni sledeči komunikacijski kanali:

Komunikacijski kanal	Opis
Socialna omrežja	Za obveščanje je predviden <u>Facebook</u> , kjer bomo predvidoma objavljali: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Novice in napredek tekom izvajanja posameznih ukrepov• Pomembni dogodki kot posledica izvajanja ukrepov (npr. otvoritve)• Slikovno gradivo srečanj akcijskih skupin• Povabila, obvestila lokalne in širše splošne javnosti k sodelovanju
Spletna stran	<u>Izvajalec bo</u> na svoji spletni strani predvidoma objavil pomembne dogodke in relevantne novice tekom izvajanja posameznih ukrepov. <u>Partnerji bodo</u> pozvani, naj na svojih spletnih straneh objavijo novice za področja skupnega sodelovanja. <u>Integriran akcijski načrt</u> in povzetek bosta objavljena na spletu.
Lokalni mediji	Tekom izvajanja ukrepov bodo pomembnejše novice in dogodki predvidoma objavljeni tudi v lokalnih medijih kot so npr. tisk, radio, splet,..

Tekom izvajanja ukrepov bodo širši in lokalni javnosti na voljo tudi kontaktne osebe, na katere se lahko javnost obrne za morebitne predloge, pripombe ali vprašanja. Kontaktne osebe bodo predvidoma določene na strani izvajalca posameznega ukrepa.



8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS - ZAHVALE

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- Maja Majnik, project coordinator
- Bojan Sever, mayor
- Tina Lisac, ULG coordinator
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- Radlin – Poland
- Naas – Ireland
- Nort-sur-Erdre – France
- Amarante – Portugal
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9 APPENDICES - PRILOGE

APPENDIX 1 – PRILOGA 1: Place Analysis Report - Idrija City Centre

APPENDIX 2 – PRILOGA 2: Article: IDRIJA - Mining Town – Industrial Hub – Smart City

APPENDIX 3 – PRILOGA 3: Report – Idea cafe

APPENDIX 4 – PRILOGA 4: Obrazci za vmesno ocenjevanje/*Mid-term evaluation forms*

APPENDIX 5 – PRILOGA 5: Pisma podpore



9.1 APPENDIX 1 – PRILOGA 1: Place Analysis Report - Idrija City Centre



OBČINA IDRIJA

Mestni trg 1

5280 Idrija



PLACE ANALYSIS REPORT IDRIJA CITY CENTRE



The project is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) within the URBACT III Programme.



Photo: Tadeja Pavšič

Preparation of report: Idrija – Cerkljansko Development Agency Ltd. Idrija, Mestni trg 1, 5280 Idrija, Slovenia



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1. SUMMARY

This report has been produced as part of the activities of the City Centre Doctor project under the URBACT III Programme, co-financed by European Regional Development Found. It brings together information on the place analysis results of the Idrija city centre conducted by the members of its ULG. The main aim of this analysis is to gather information and to capture the perception of Idrija city centre that constitutes the basis for the further preparation of an Integrated Action Plan. The IAP will plan the revitalisation of the city centre and will strive to initialise improvements and to deal with issues such as poor social life in the city centre and limited use of public spaces, poor retail offer in the city centre, out migration of young people and the high levels of car-dependency of residents.

The place analysis was conducted from August to December 2016 by using three tools: place survey questionnaire, place observation sheet and mapping of use of ground floor spaces.

The first part of this report describes the area of the city centre that is the main focus of our research process.

The next part presents the identified perception of the city centre obtained by interviewed respondents and is divided into three chapters Mobility and safety, Retail and leisure and Work and doing business. The key findings of the analysis demonstrate, that the main mode of transport used to get to and from the city centre is walking or using car and that people feel quite safe at night or when walking in the city centre, but they do not feel so safe to cycle on its streets. The majority of respondents visit the city centre for the purposes to do the shopping at least once a week, but on the other hand, when asked where their favourite place for shopping is, two thirds of respondents answered that this is not the city centre but the shopping centre/mall in the Idrija suburbs. The city centre of Idrija is convenient to do the shopping especially for those that live in the centre, for middle-aged generation and generation 65+. Coffee shops, bakeries, food stores, restaurants and bars are the most preferred retail categories being visited in the city centre. Even, the city centre is not perceived as the most popular place for leisure activities, the analysis revealed that the city centre attracts more people to do the leisure activities in summer than in winter. Visitors mainly go to coffee shops, meet with friends or visit music or arts events. Respondents are quite satisfied with the opening hours, both for shopping and leisure activities, but they could be more adapted to the needs and preferences of consumers anyway. By majority of respondents, the city centre is perceived as popular place to work and to do the business, but they do not see it so suitable to start a new business.

The place observations results are presented in the third part of this paper. Three public spaces were selected to make the place observations: St. Ahacij square, Town square and the Bus station area. The first one is dominated by parked cars and bad connection with the neighbouring stores. (Partial) pedestrianisation, a more frequent farmers' market and more other activities could revitalise it. The other, designed by a famous architect Podrecca, gives

an impression of new and clean square, yet rather empty square during the day. More activities, better lightning (from the shop windows) and better connection with neighbouring stores should be aimed for. The third one, the Bus station area, is the main hub in the (new) city centre. However, it lacks places to stand and sit, it has frequent traffic and needs a reorganisation of bus parking.

In the last part of our report, we have prepared the visualisation of the use of ground floor spaces in the city centre. This analysis confirms the economic mix of Idrija's city centre, with shops, culture and education being the main types. The city centre is surrounded by housing and recreational facilities. The analysis shows areas that could be further diversified to ensure the livelihood of the public spaces.

2. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The Place Analysis of the city centre of Idrija that is one of the 10 partner cities participating in the City Centre Doctor Project is the 2nd stage of the 5-stage process of our project, which aims to develop an integrated action plan to revitalise our city centre.

The centre of Idrija is protected by UNESCO and it is the location of the majority of monuments connected to the town's history of mercury mining. Idrija's city centre developed just above the mine, so the development of the mine influenced the development of the town and its urban structure. The town of Idrija has kept a lifeline to the mine, resulting in a number of buildings in its old town closely linked to mining being preserved to this very day. These include the Gewerkenegg Castle, the first Slovenian secondary school for natural sciences, miners' theatre, mine's wheat storage Magazin, a number of miners' houses, churches, squares and other buildings. The city centre is a historical centre built close to the river Nikova.

The new business development phase was more removed from the centre. Today it is the commercial, cultural, historical, administrative and geographic heart of a city. On the one hand, deeply rooted in the mining heritage and its history, on the other, it is hesitantly stepping towards the "smart" future, where it will also need to deal with its problems like negative demographic profile, low percentage of private business and services, lack of building land for new businesses, lack of liveliness, disconnect between the centre and the other components of the city etc.

ULG conducted an analysis and used its resources to find existing data and reports as well as initiated new information through surveys and structured observations in order to develop better understanding of our city centre.

The Place analysis was conducted from August to December 2016.

Three tools were used for gathering data:

Place Survey Questionnaire in order to investigate the topics of

- mobility and safety,
- retail & leisure,
- work & doing business.

Place observation sheet to define the qualities, uses and users of a three selected public spaces in the Idrija city centre. We investigated the qualities such as:

- access and linkages,
- comfort and image,
- uses and activities,
- sociability.

Mapping of use of ground floor spaces to visualise and analyse the distribution of different programmes and its working hours in the city centre. We took a look at:

- the programme of the ground floor spaces,
- the opening time of the ground floor spaces.

A SWOT and TOWS analysis was used at the end of the analysis to make the conclusions regarding all the findings of previous research. A group of ULG members discussed about the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats that typify our city centre and prepared the TOWS analysis.

ULG also endeavoured to find other data sources that are available to analyse the city centre. This report summarises all the information gathered during the place analysis.

3. 500 YEARS OF IDRIJA'S CITY CENTRE

With the Mercury discovery in 1490, the area quickly began to attract new people, in the desire to acquire wealth. First settlements formed around the area known today as "Riže" and "Gasa". The first years of mining were difficult, but the discovery of the rich cinnabar site (1508) led to intense mine expansion and therefore the town itself. At the end of the year 1600 the area consisted of more than 100 houses. Firstly, the settlement exploited the water resources, therefore concentrating the inhabitable area on the left bank of the stream Nikova. Core of the settlement stays in this location until the end of the 18th century. The only preserved architecture feature from the early days of the mine is castle Gewerkenegg (built in 1521).

18th century represents the peak of town development, following the agreement with the Spain to supply massive amounts of Mercury to the Spanish Crown. In that period, the settlement develops real town character and gains commercial rights from the state. Idrija becomes the second biggest town in the land of Kranjska (around 3600 inhabitants). In that time, schools, theatre and many new mine buildings (Joseph and Francis Schaft ...) were built. Town receives a better road connection (constant issue of town) towards Vrhnika, allowing more

effective Mercury export to the world. Idrija gets its first map in the year 1723 (Mrak), becoming one of the best documented town in the wider area.

Idrija is home to almost 6000 inhabitants at the end of 20th century and has a lively educational, cultural and political scene. Town develops into a real regional educational centre with the construction of the new grammar school (Jurija Vege gymnasium) – the first of its kind in Slovenian language. After the I. world war, the town and the mine falls into Italian hands, later coming under German authority. The occupation lasts all the way to the 1945, with the end of II. world war. During the wars, the mine is extensively exploited, without being maintained and developed further. Bombing during the second war caused complete stop of all mining operations.

In the time after the war, town itself goes through major changes, not always for the best. Old miners' houses quickly disappear to make space for new collective residential and commercial development. 1980s represent the decline in the demand of mercury, following massive market devaluation. After the first temporary stop of production in 1977, the mine, now state owned, decides to shut down it completely.

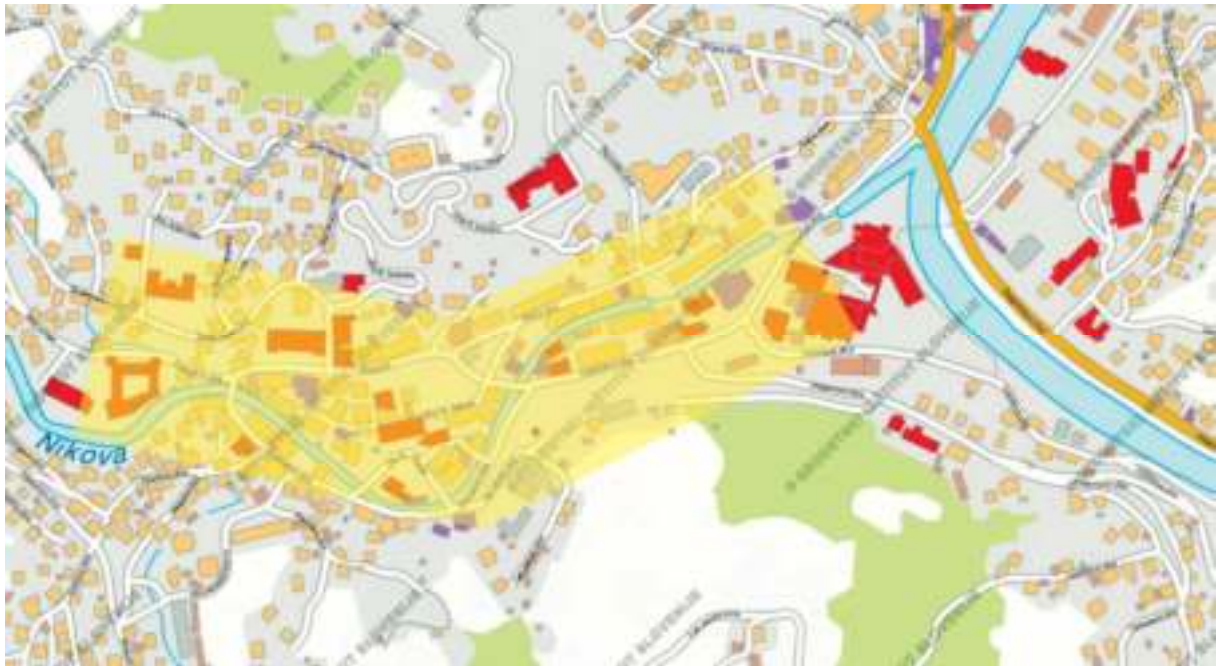
In the 1990s and after 2000, major renovations of deteriorated heritage buildings and establishment of a tourist mine and opening of new exhibitions are underway. Idrija's town square is redeveloped by a famous Boris Podrecca. In 2012, the mercury heritage of Idrija and Almaden (Spain) are inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List. The protection area spreads over the whole city centre.





4. DEFINITION OF THE IDRIJA CENTRE

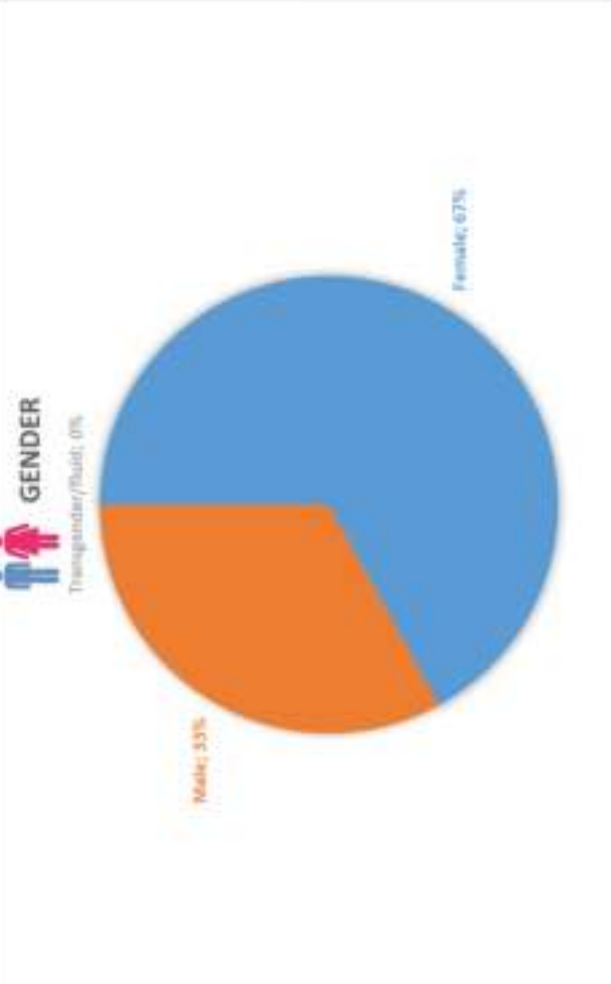
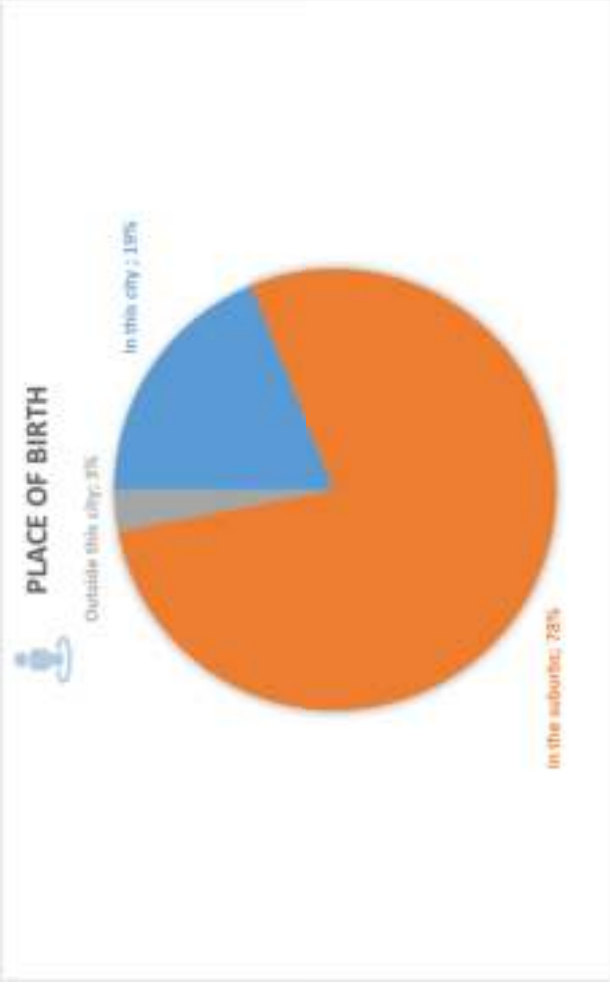
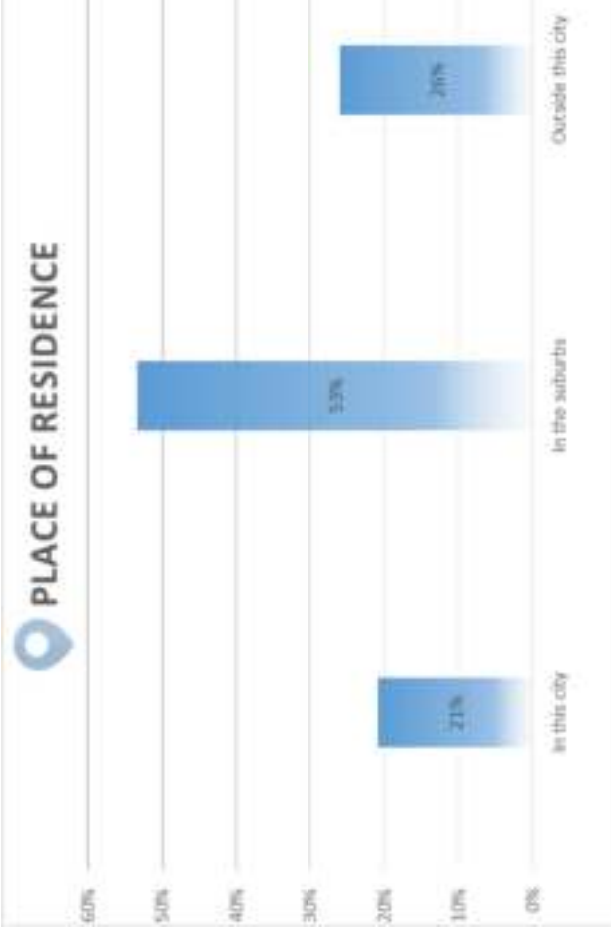
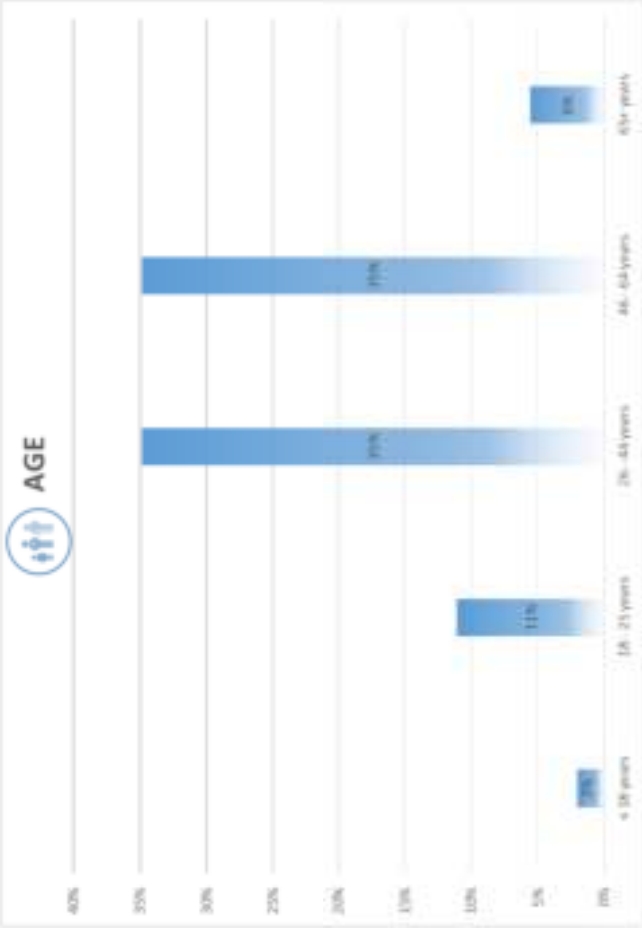
For the purposes of the implementation of this survey, we defined the area of the city centre that includes mainly the streets: Prelovčeva, Mestni trg, Rožna, Ul. Sv. Barbare, Trg. Sv. Ahacija, Kosovelova, Lapajnetova, Študentovska and Carl Jakoba. The area of the city centre is illustrated on the map and embraces the area of 120.600 square meters, with 1074 permanent registered and 63 temporary registered residents (data obtained from Ministry of the interior; the number of permanently and temporarily registered persons are extracted from the Central Population Register with the situation on 26. 10. 2016).



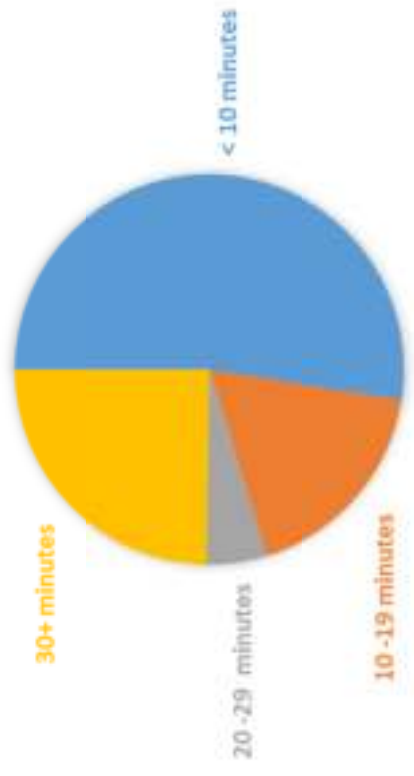
5. INTERVIEWING

We decided to conduct a face-to-face survey on the streets and in organisations in the city centre using a printed questionnaire to route through questions and capture responses based on a questionnaire agreed in advance between City Centre Doctor project partners. Interviewing was spread across the different locations, days of week and time of day in order to cover different range of respondents. To get even more respondents we subsequently decided to put the survey also online by using the internet application 1ka.

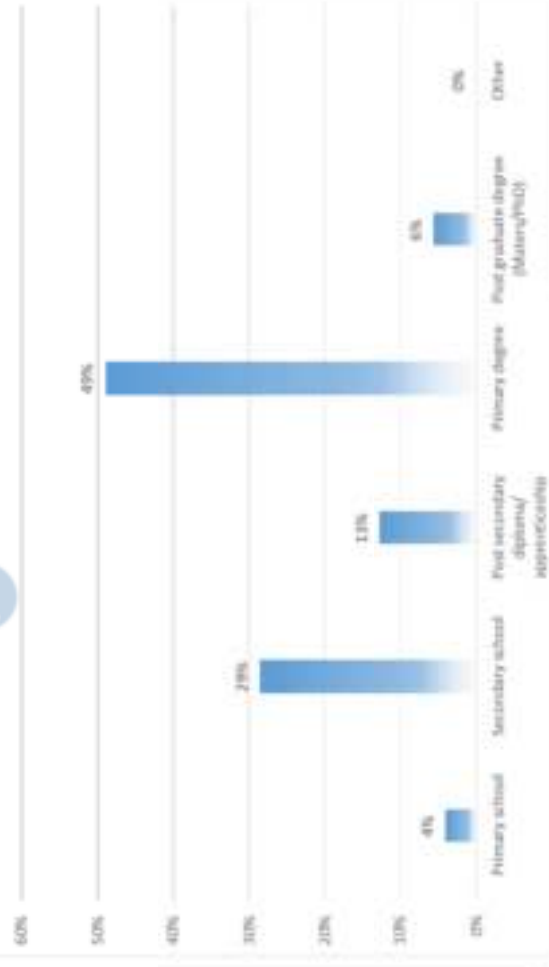
A total of 198 respondents were interviewed, 76 of them face-to-face and 122 persons replied to the questionnaire on the internet. Details of the overall sample interviewed in the survey are shown in the next charts:



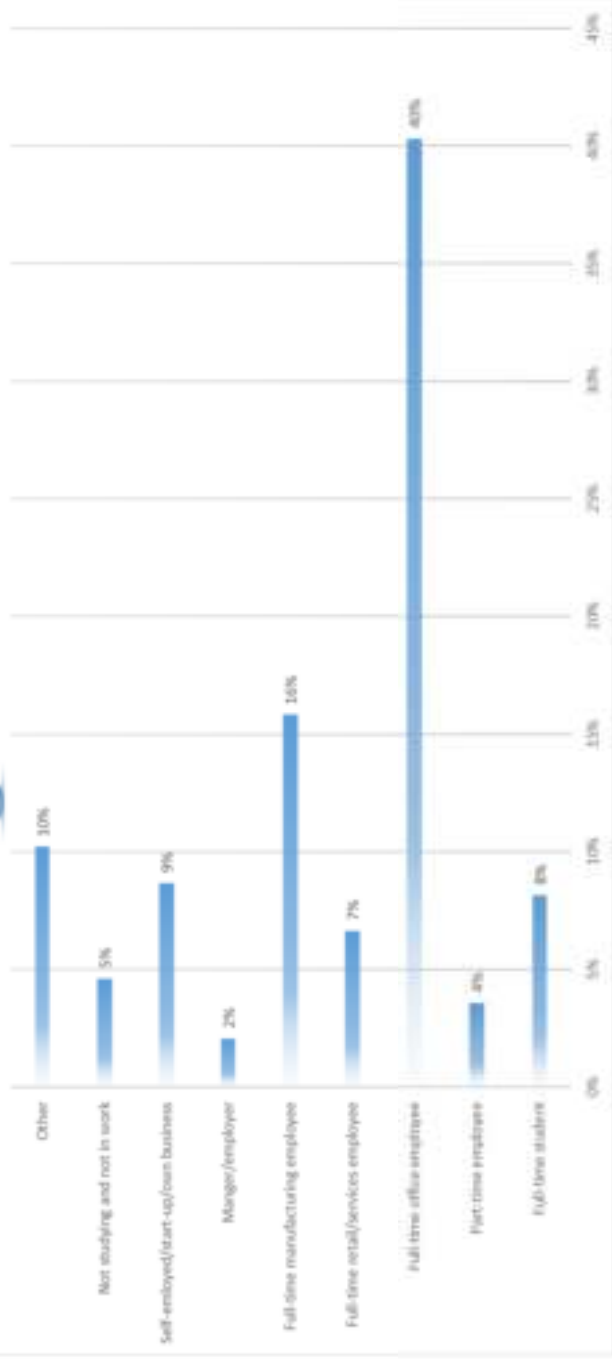
WALKING DISTANCE TO THE CITY CENTRE



EDUCATION



OCCUPATION



6. ANALYSIS OF A SURVEY

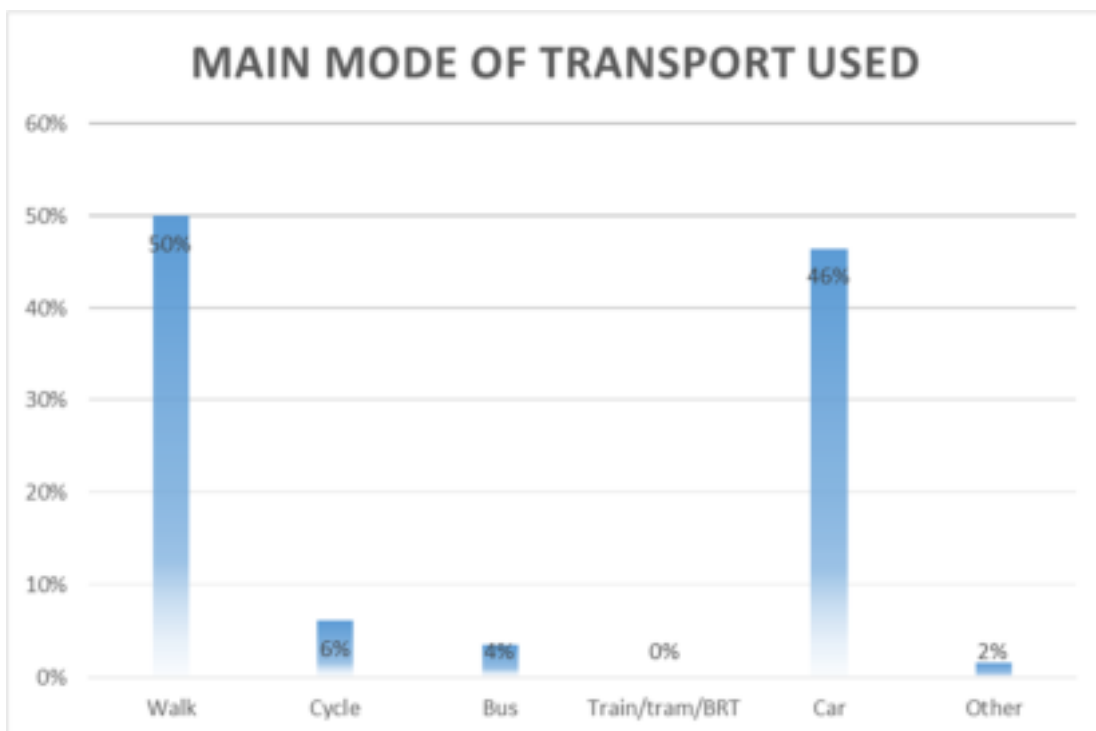
6.1. Mobility and safety

6.1.1. Mode of transport used to travel to the city centre

The main mode of transport used to get to and from the city centre is walking with a half (50%) of respondents travelling by this mode. The next most used mode is car with 46%, followed by 6% of cyclers and a similar proportion traveling by bus. Traveling by car is more frequently used among women than by men, while men more often use bicycle to come to the city centre. Young people (under age 25) use almost equally all transport modes and adults aged 65+ walk to the city centre more frequently than middle-aged generation.

There do not exist any statistical data on the traffic intensity in city centre, we only got the information from the local bus operator Avrigo that on weekdays the average of passengers that use the bus to get to or from the city centre is 250 – 300 and on weekends the average number is lower, around 100.

Walking is the most frequently used method of transport to travel to the Idrija city centre.



6.1.2. Safety in the city centre

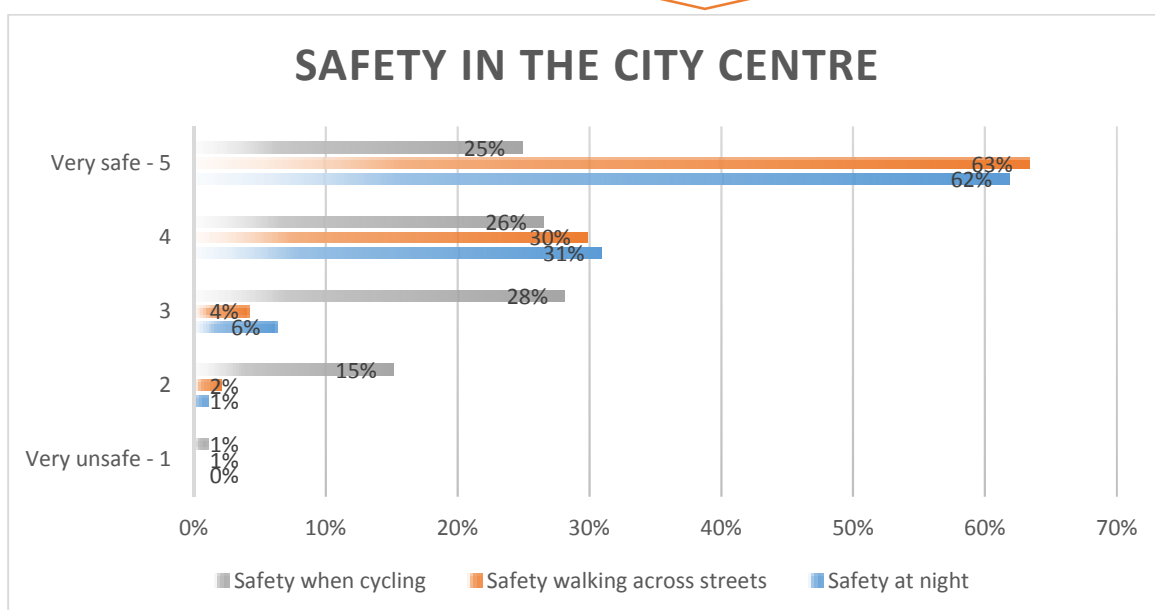
When asked how safe do they feel at night in the city centre, 6 out of 10 (62%) stated that they feel very safe in Idrija's centre, with another third (31%) which chose the 4-th level of safety. Only 7% of respondents have chosen the level 3 or less. The average assessment of safety at night in the city centre is 4,53.

When asked how safe do they feel to walk across the streets in the city centre the answers are similar. Almost two thirds answered that they feel very safe walking across streets in Idrija's centre. A further 30% have chosen the level 4 and only 6% the level 3 or less. The average assessment of how safe they feel at night in the city centre is 4,78.

Perception of respondents coincides with the statistics of the Police station in Idrija, where they confirmed that the crime level in Idrija is much lower than the Slovenian average. Recently, there has been a detected increase only in the rate of juvenile crime and delinquency. This is however a result of a delinquent behaviour of a rather small group of youngsters and not a general trend.

The level of feeling safe when cycling on the streets in the city centre is different regarding the first two mentioned above. 44% of respondents have chosen the middle level (3) or less (level 1 or 2). Only one quarter of respondents feel very safe while cycling on the streets of Idrija and another quarter have assessed their safety with level 4. The average level chosen to describe the feel of cycling safety is 3,45.

People feel very safe at night or when walking across the streets in Idrija centre, but they do not feel so safe to cycle on its streets.



6.2. Retail and leisure

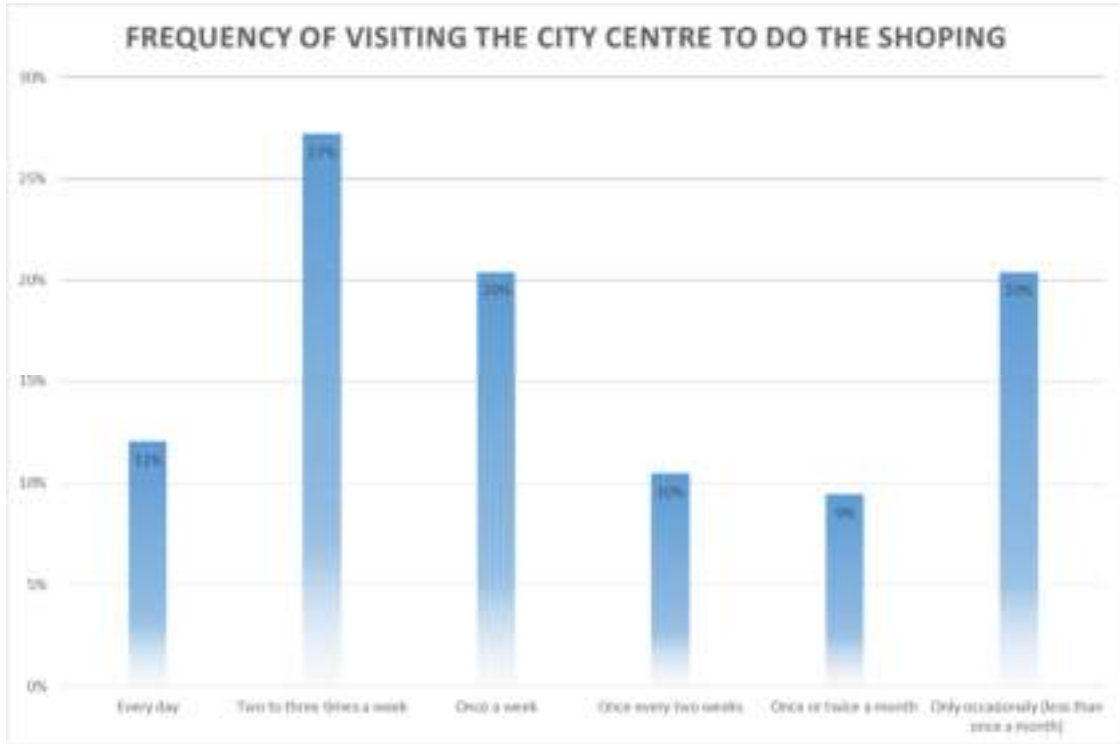
6.2.1. Visiting the city centre to do the shopping

The majority (27%) of respondents visit the city centre two to three times a week. Two out of ten (20%) visit the city centre once a week and the same share of respondents visit it only occasionally (less than once a month), another 10% visit the centre to do the shopping once or twice a month and the same share once every two weeks. People whose residence is in the centre of Idrija visit it for the purposes of shopping more frequently as those who live in the suburbs. 74% of respondents that live in the city centre do the shopping there at least once a week and the share among those that live in the suburbs is 60%. The centre is not popular to do the shopping especially among those who live outside this city.

There are also evident differences across modes of transport that respondents use to come to the centre and their shopping habits. 7 out of 10 respondents that mainly walk to the city centre do the shopping there at least once a week, 66% of those who use the bicycle, 53% of those that use the car and one quarter of those that travel to the city centre by bus also shop there at least once a week. There are almost no differences in frequency of shopping in city centre among women and men. However, the city centre is more attractive for shopping for generation aged 46-64 years and especially for generation 65+. Younger generation do not find the city centre so attractive to do the shopping there.

Because there do not exist any statistics or footfall sensors, we have made our own small-scale research to get the indicative information about the footfall of the shops in the city centre. The bakery has reported approximately 120, clothes shops 40-50, food shops 350 – 800, flower shops 30, shops with personal care products 40-50 and lace studios 1-5 customers per day.

74% of respondents that live in the city centre do the shopping there at least once a week. The city centre is more attractive place for shopping for generation aged 46-64 years and especially for the generation 65+.



Frequency of visiting the city centre to do the shopping	Place of residence			The main mode of transport					
	In the city centre	In the suburbs	Outside this city	Walk	Cycle	Bus	Train/Tram/BRIT	Car	Other
Every day	23%	9%	11%	13%	0%	13%	0%	13%	0%
Two to three times a week	28%	31%	17%	38%	33%	0%	0%	20%	100%
Once a week	23%	20%	19%	20%	33%	13%	0%	20%	0%
Once every two weeks	5%	10%	5%	6%	8%	25%	0%	13%	0%
Once or twice a month	10%	11%	4%	9%	0%	13%	0%	9%	0%
Only occasionally (less than once a month)	10%	18%	34%	14%	25%	38%	0%	25%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%

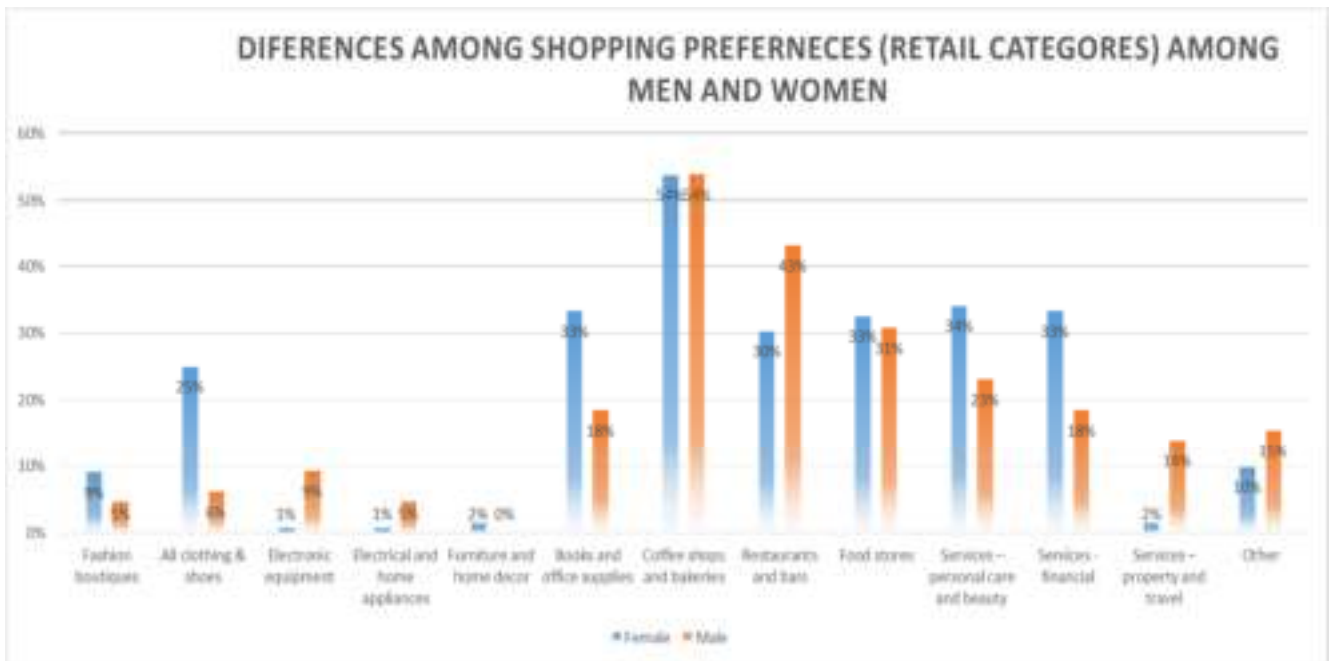
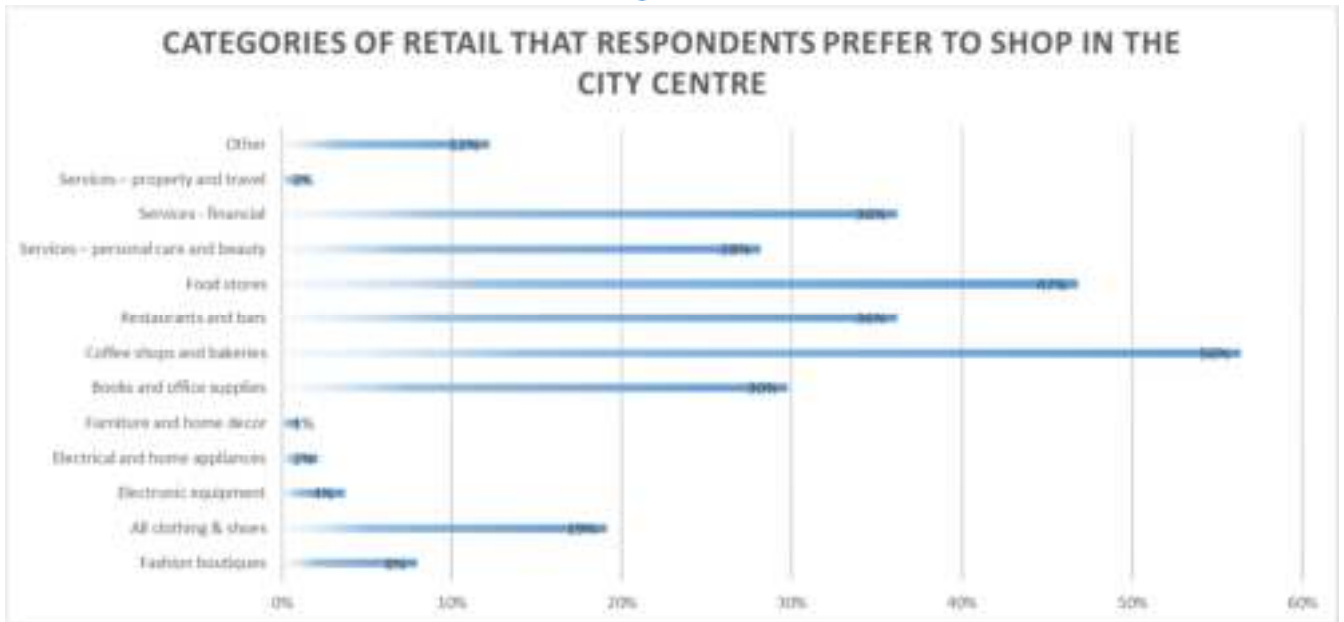
Frequency of visiting the city centre to do the shopping	Gender		Age				
	Female	Male	< 18 years	18 – 25 years	26 – 44 years	46 – 64 years	65+ years
Every day	14%	11%	0%	15%	10%	13%	18%
Two to three times a week	18%	33%	50%	10%	26%	31%	55%
Once a week	24%	14%	25%	25%	19%	22%	18%
Once every two weeks	10%	13%	0%	5%	16%	6%	0%
Once or twice a month	9%	11%	25%	20%	9%	7%	0%
Only occasionally (less than once a month)	25%	17%	0%	25%	20%	19%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

6.2.1.1. Categories of retail that respondents prefer to shop in the city centre

When asked what categories of retail do they prefer to shop in the city centre, the majority of respondents (56%) stated that this are the coffee shops and bakeries, with another half visiting food stores, 36% restaurants and bars and likewise financial services. Three of ten visit books and office suppliers, the same share services for personal care and beauty, two of ten clothing and shoe stores and one in ten fashion boutiques. Less than 5% of respondents prefer the property and travel services, furniture and home decor, electrical and home appliances stores, electronic equipment. The reason could be found in a poor offer of these retail categories. 20% of respondents have chosen also the option “other”, where they stated that they usually prefer also the retail categories such as farmers market, library, tobacconist, cultural events, store with farmers accessories, bicycle repair shop etc.

Both, women and men prefer to visit coffee shops and bakeries in the city centre. One third of women stated that they mainly use financial services, personal care and beauty services, clothing stores, food stores, restaurants and bars, books and office supplies. The second most preferred retail category in Idrija centre for men are restaurants and bars, followed closely by food stores, personal care and beauty services, books and office supplies. Retail categories such as property and travel, electrical and home appliances, electronic equipment are more preferred by man as by women.

Coffee shops, bakeries, food stores, restaurants, bars and financial services are the categories of retail that respondents prefer to visit in the Idrija city centre.



The main preferred retail categories among the respondents aged <18 years are coffee shops, bakeries, restaurants and bars. Retailers most visited among respondents aged 18 – 25 years are coffee shops and bakeries, restaurants, bars and food stores. The same picture is among the age group 26 – 44 years. Food stores, coffee shops, bars and financial services are the most frequently visited among respondents aged 46 -64 years. The financial services and food stores are the most important for persons aged 65+.

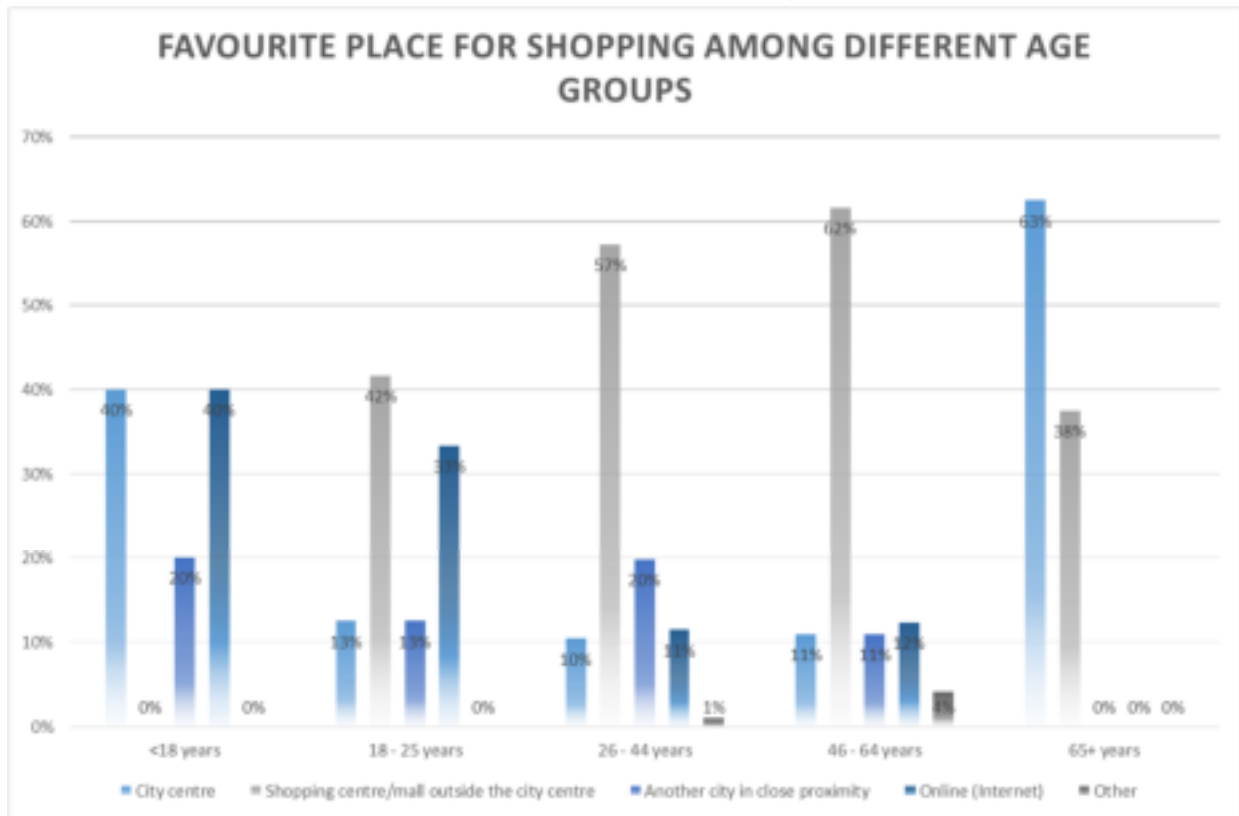
Categories of retail respondents prefer to shop in the city centre	Age				
	<18 years	18 - 25 years	26 - 44 years	46 - 64 years	65+ years
Fashion boutiques	0%	0%	8%	12%	0%
All clothing & shoes	0%	0%	22%	20%	18%
Electronic equipment	0%	0%	2%	4%	9%
Electrical and home appliances	0%	0%	0%	4%	9%
Furniture and home decor	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Books and office supplies	0%	5%	29%	30%	18%
Coffee shops and bakeries	25%	68%	61%	45%	27%
Restaurants and bars	25%	27%	40%	25%	27%
Food stores	0%	14%	43%	48%	55%
Services – personal care and beauty	0%	5%	32%	28%	9%
Services - financial	0%	9%	32%	39%	45%
Services – property and travel	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Other	50%	9%	5%	16%	18%

6.2.1.2. Favourite place for shopping

Shopping centre/mall outside the city centre is the most popular place for shopping among the two thirds of all respondents, followed by 17% shopping in/also in other cities in proximity and the same figure via internet. Only of 15% of respondents stated that the city centre is their most popular place to do the shopping. The popularity of city centre as a place for shopping raises with the ages, thus it was selected as the favourite place for shopping within the generation aged 65+ while younger generations mainly prefer shopping centres/malls in the suburbs of Idrija. Internet proved to be also a very important channel to do shopping for generations aged less than 25.



Only 15% of respondents stated that the city centre is their favourite place for shopping.

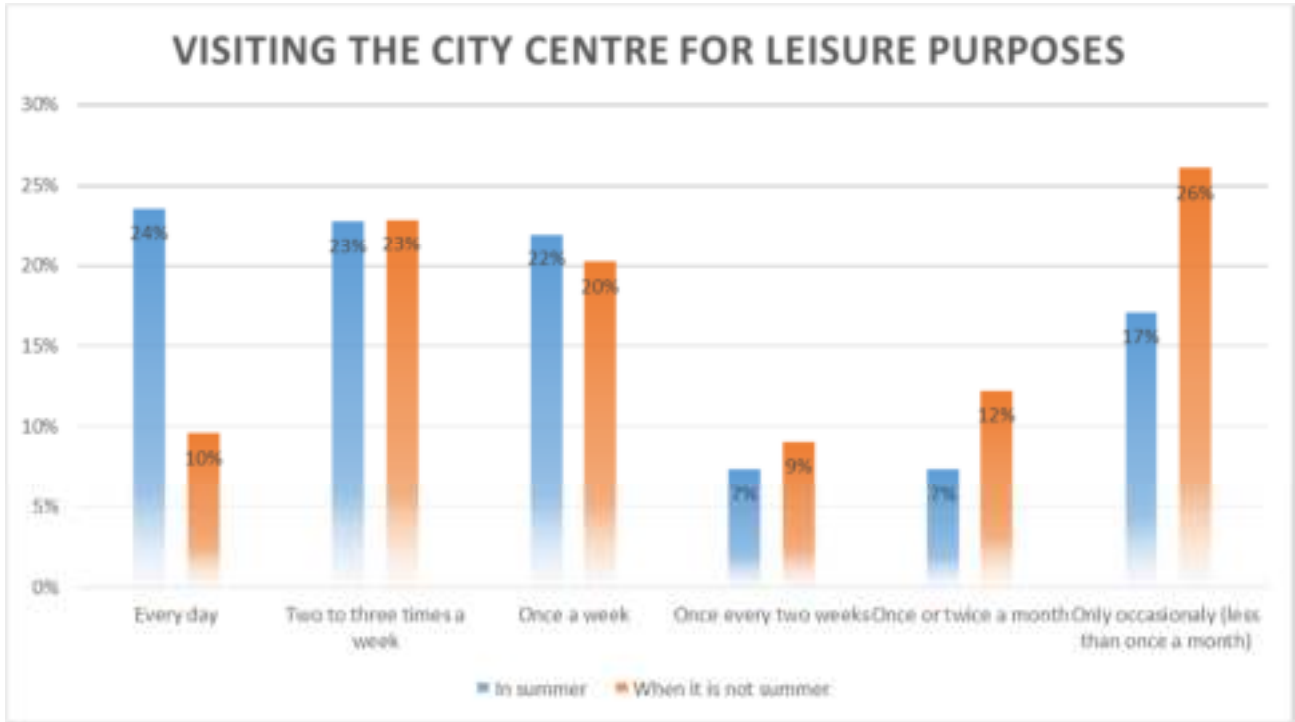


6.2.2. Visiting the city centre for leisure purposes

A quarter of respondents go to the city centre every day to do the leisure activities in the summer, 23% two to three times a week, 22% once a week, less than one respondent of ten visit it once per week and the same share once or twice a month. 17% of respondents visit the city centre for the leisure in summer only occasionally.

A different pattern emerges when respondents were asked to estimate how frequently they visit the city centre for leisure purposes in other seasons of the year. Majority of respondents (one quarter) stated that they come to the city centre for leisure purposes only occasionally, 12% once or twice a month and 9% once every two weeks. Among those who visit the city centre for leisure purposes at least once a week are 23% that visit it two to three times a week, 2 out of 10 visit it once a week and 1 out of 10 every day. We may conclude that the city centre attracts more people to do the leisure activities in summer compared to other seasons of the year.

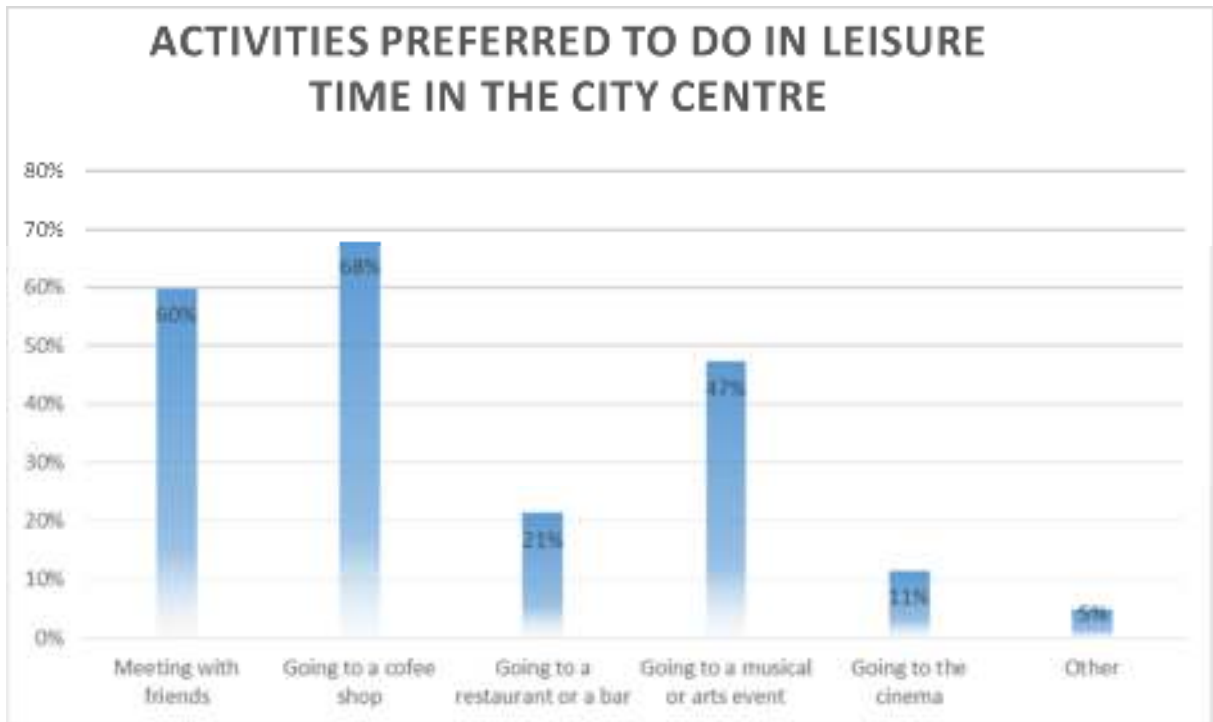
The city centre attracts more people to do the leisure activities in summer than when it is not the summer.



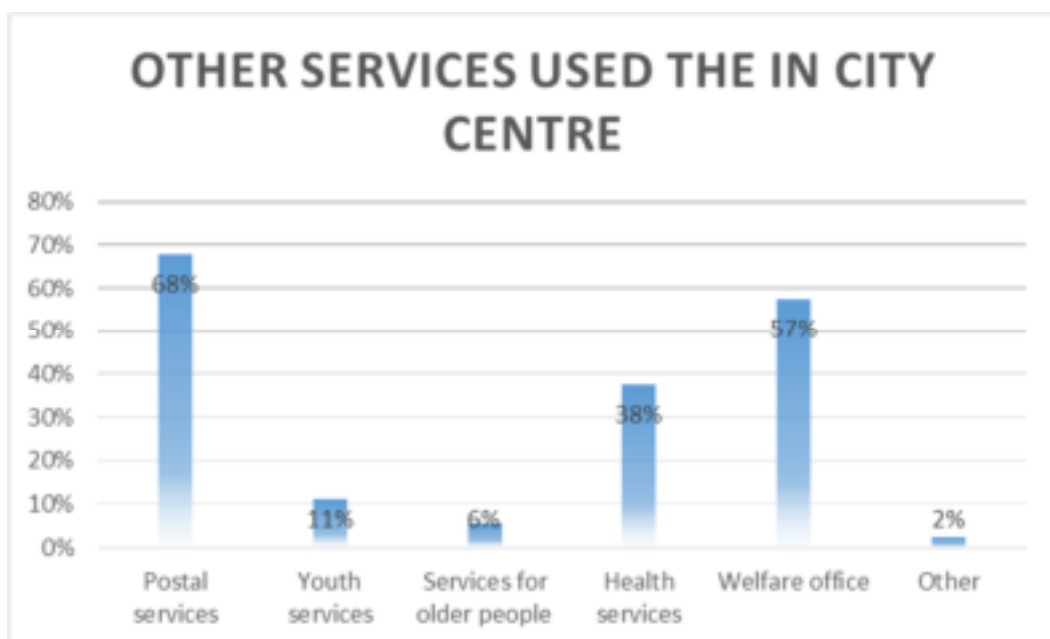
6.2.2.1. Activities respondents prefer to do in their leisure time in the city centre

The most preferred activity to do in leisure time in the city centre is going to a coffee shop, followed closely by meeting with friends. On the third place there is visiting musical or arts events. Two of ten are visiting restaurants, bars, and one of ten goes to the cinema in the centre.

City centre is perceived as a place for meeting with friends, visiting music or art events or having a coffee time.



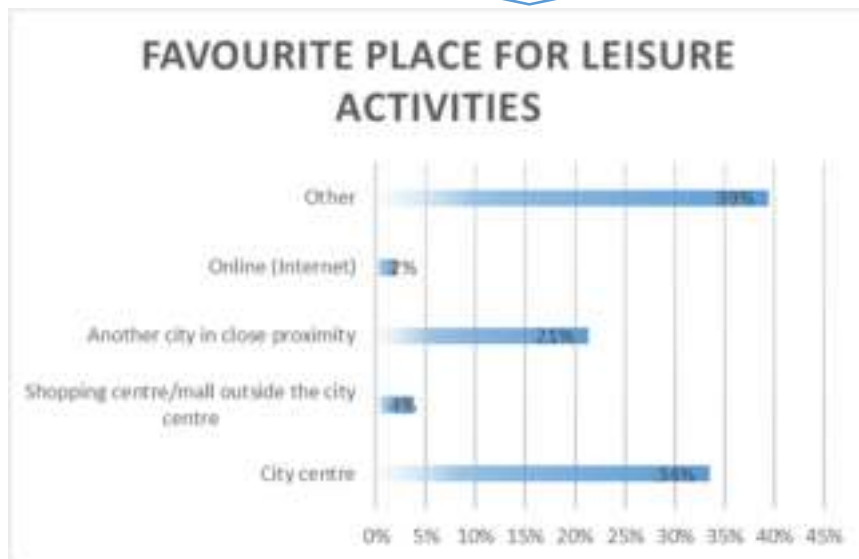
When asked what other services they use in the city centre, 68% stated that they use postal services, followed by 57% using the welfare services. A further 38% of respondents stated that they use health services. One in ten use the young services and the same amount the services for older people.



6.2.2.2. Favourite place for leisure activities

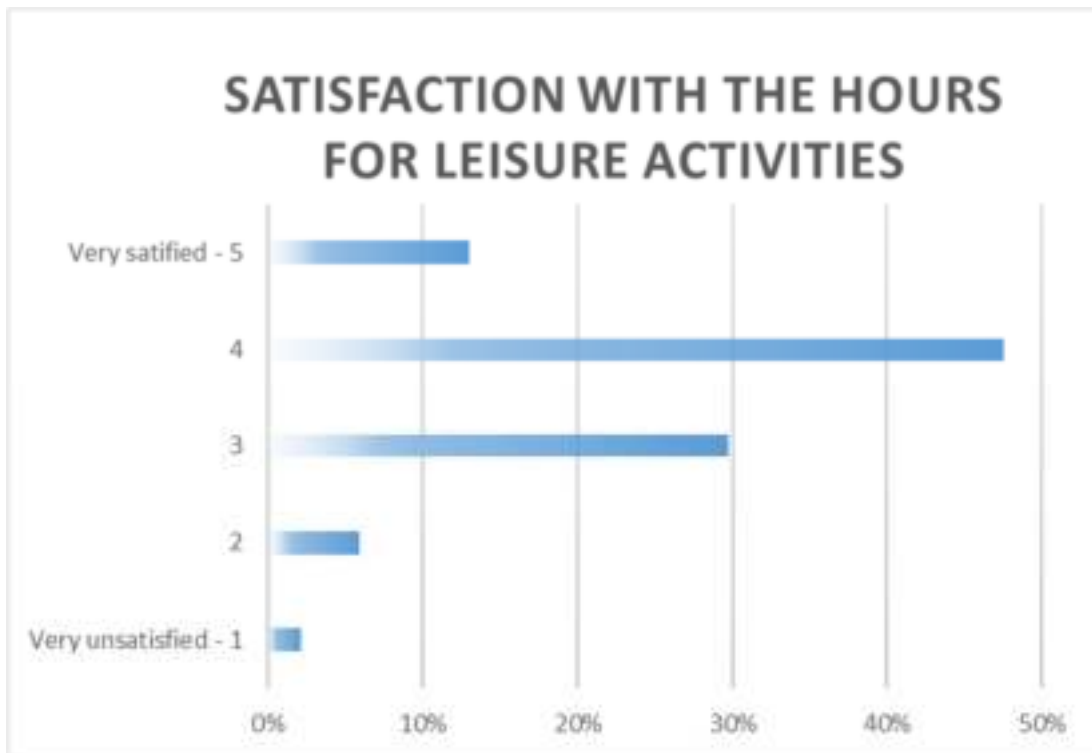
City centre is not perceived as a very popular place for leisure activities. 40% of respondents answered that they prefer other places and listed places such as nature, sea, hills, parks, playgrounds, sports facilities, Rake, Mejca, Idrijska Bela and youth centre. Only one third of respondents stated their favourite place is the city centre, followed by 21% of those that unusually spend their leisure time in another city in close proximity. Almost 5% of respondents spend their leisure time in shopping centres/malls in suburbs and even less on internet.

City centre is the favourite place for leisure activities of one third of respondents.



6.2.3. Shopping hours and hours for leisure activities

When asked how much are they satisfied with the shopping hours in the city centre, over a half have chosen the level 4 to express their satisfaction with shopping hours in Idrija centre, with another 20% who chose the middle level (3-th) level of satisfaction. 18% of respondents have chosen the highest level 5. Only 9% stated that they are not satisfied with shopping hours. The average assessment of satisfaction of shopping hours is 3,79.



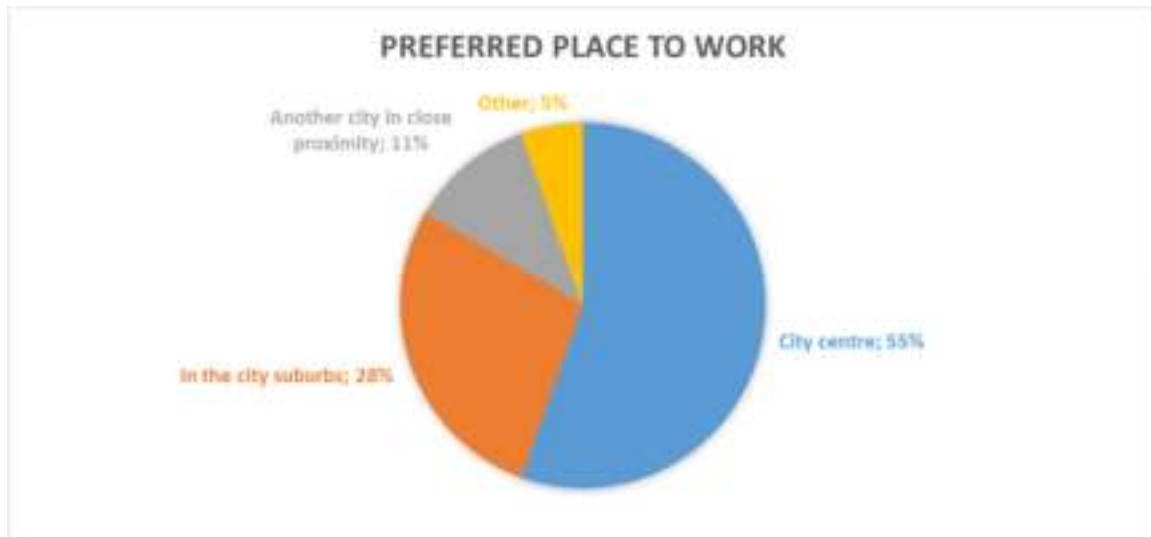
Compared to the satisfaction with shopping hours, respondents are less satisfied with the opening hours for leisure activities in the city centre. The average assessment is only 3,58.

The opening hours for shopping and leisure activities in city centre could be more adapted to the needs and preferences of consumers.

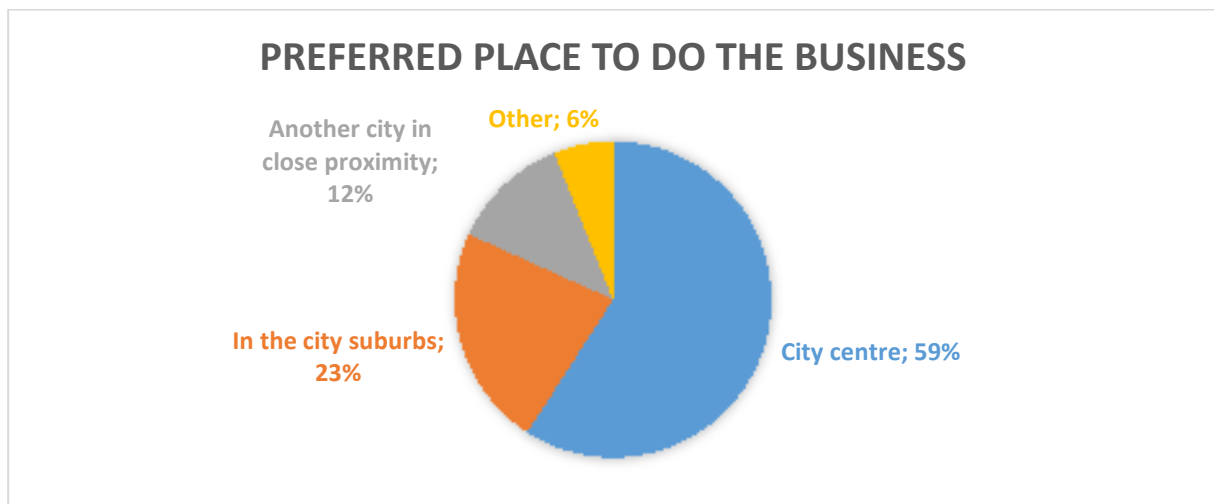


6.3. Work and doing business

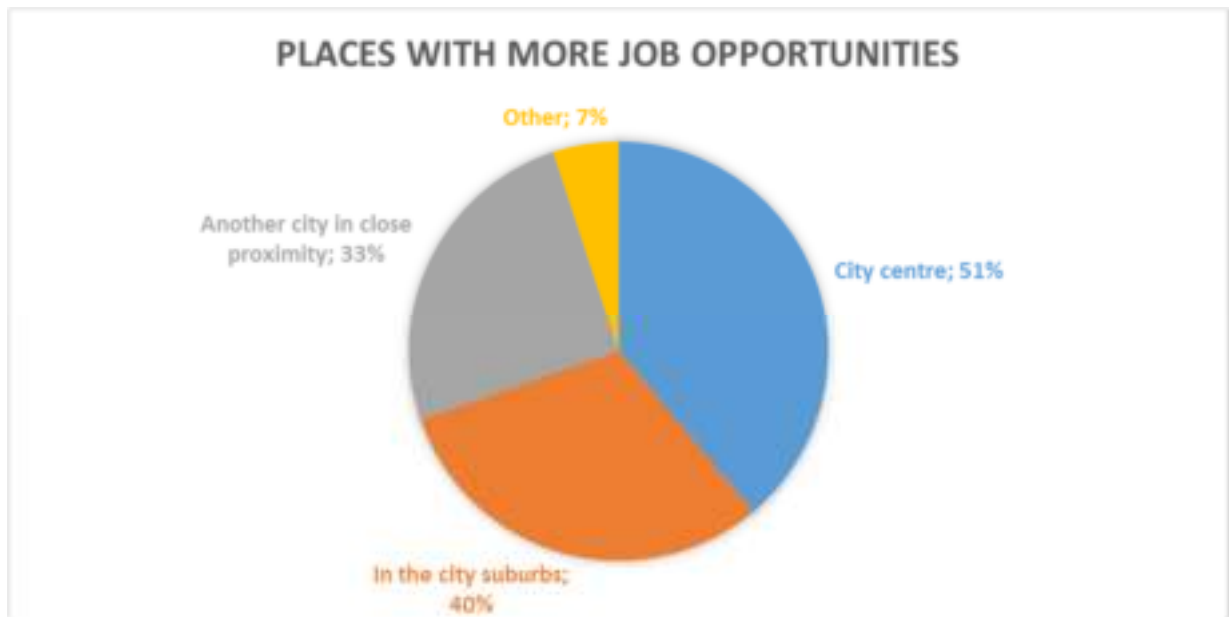
In the following analysis, we would like to present the view of respondents on business and work opportunities in the centre of Idrija. When asked what is their preferred place to work more than half of respondents answered that this is the city centre. Second preferred place is the suburbs with 28%; followed by 11% of those whose preferred place to work is another city in close proximity of Idrija.



City centre is well ahead of other possible places to do the business for almost two thirds of respondents. Another quarter prefer more the suburbs and every tenth respondent would prefer to do the business in another city in close proximity of Idrija.



Every second respondent sees the city centre as a place with more job opportunities than other listed places. 40% finds in the suburbs where big corporations are located more job opportunities, followed by one third of respondents who think that more job opportunities could be found in other cities.



When asked where they think is good place to start a business their answers were almost equally divided among the given options.



Below we focus on what are the preferences and the opinion of younger generations that are an important target group of our project. Majority of younger generation would prefer to work and run a business in the city centre, but on the other hand, they do think there are more job opportunities in the suburbs or in other cities. On average, 4 out of 10 members of younger generations think that Idrija centre is a good place to start a business.

Where do you...	prefer to work?		prefer to do the business?		think are there more job opportunities?		think is a good place to start a business?	
	< 25 years	26 - 44 years	< 25 years	26 - 44 years	< 25 years	26 - 44 years	< 25 years	26 - 44 years
City centre	50%	57%	59%	66%	27%	22%	46%	39%
In the city suburbs	23%	24%	19%	15%	23%	36%	18%	35%
Another city in close proximity	27%	13%	19%	17%	42%	38%	25%	22%
Other	0%	6%	4%	1%	8%	5%	11%	5%

7. PLACE OBSERVATIONS

Three public spaces were selected to make the place observations.

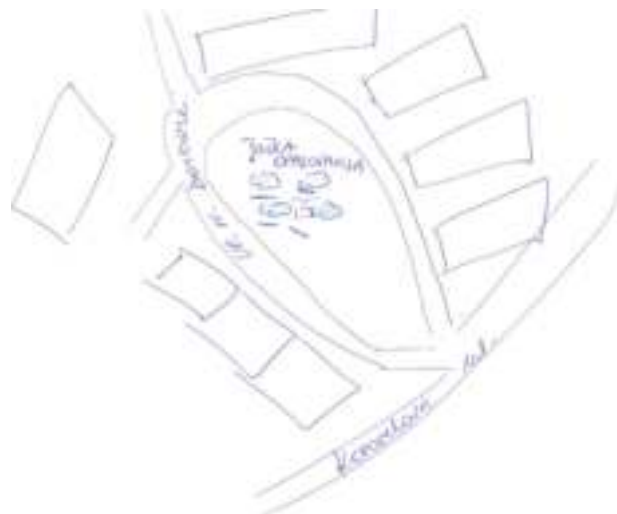


7.1. Trg sv. Ahacija (st. Ahacij square)

Streets: Kosovelovaulica, Ulica Sv. Barbare

Date: 26.9.2016 (14.00-15.00)

Sunny, 10 people on the square, different age groups



Access and connections

The square is mostly surrounded with blank walls (offices, empty stores ...), except walls of library, cinema and some shops.

It is well-accessible on foot and on bike, with pedestrian ways and rarely-used roads leading to near-by areas. The square is currently accessible also by car as it is used as a parking space. However, it is less accessible for people with disabilities, since it has no signage and adjustments.

Comfort and image

The square does not leave a good first impression as it is packed with parked cars in the middle and on the edges, leaving only a circular street between them. The square is however clean, with fountain, young trees and benches in the middle. Impressive buildings (cinema, library-old mine's wheat storage, forester's house ...) surround the square, which increases the potential of the square in the case of pedestrianisation.

Use and animation

The square is used mostly as a parking lot and to pass to different areas of the city centre. However, in the mornings and twice a month a market takes places on it, which transforms it into a pleasant and welcoming square.

The offer in the surrounding buildings is limited to a small grocery shop, cinema and library. Other buildings are mainly inhabited by offices. Some ground floor spaces are empty.

Sociability

The square is not a place for meetings and sociability. It is used very functionally – to shop on market days and to park cars or pass through on other days. The lack of bars and restaurants and attractive sitting places does not encourage people to stay at it for a longer time.

7.2. Mestni trg (town square)

Streets: Mestni trg, Rožna ulica, Ulica Sv. Barbare, Prelovčeva

Date: 26.9.2016 (14.00-15.00)

Sunny, 6 people on the square, different age groups

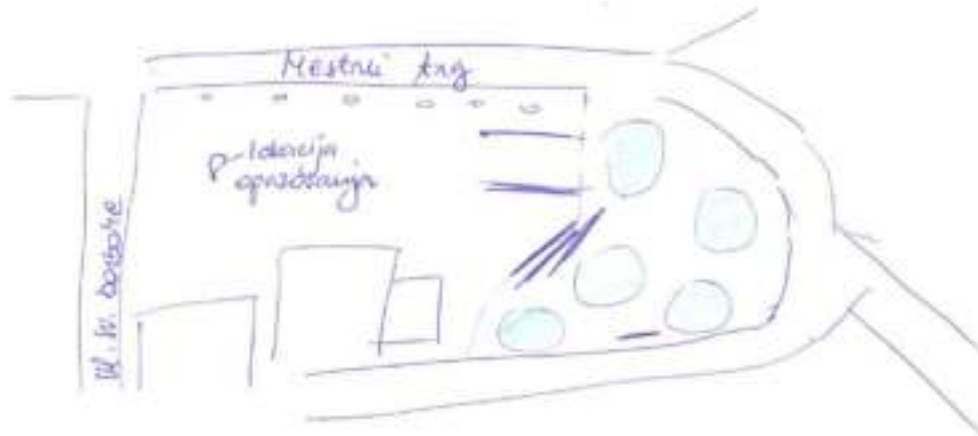


Photo: Cveto Koder

Access and connections

The square is accessible from several sites – by car by a one-way street that crosses it, by foot through different smaller streets and pedestrian ways. The square has a bus stop.

However, the square is not connected to the surrounding buildings. Only some are open to the square and use the surface of it – Čipka Art 2000 has lace-makers in front of the shop, flower shop has different flower arrangements. Many spaces are empty.

Despite recent renovation the square is badly designed for people with disabilities.

Comfort and image

The first impression of the square is good. It was recently redesigned by Boris Podrecca, a famous architect working on relation Trieste-Ljubljana-Vienna. The square is full of symbols and represents the unique architectural value. It is covered in dark marble, with small waterfall, a statue and underground gallery in the old crypt. The narrow area of the town square is connected with the rest of the urban structure in the centre. It is surrounded by impressive buildings (town hall, lace merchants' town houses ...), all being part of UNESCO World Heritage Site. The square is clean, when there are not any events taking place, it gives the impression of emptiness. There are no sitting places (only badly positioned at the edge) and it is not well-lit as the shops around the square are empty or turn off the lights in the evenings.

Use and animation

For a very long time, the square was informally called »Trg nebeškega miru« (»The Square of Heaven Silence«) or »Beton plac« (»Concrete square«), due to its emptiness and lack of life on it.

Only in recent years, the life is slowly coming back to it – it is mostly children and their parents that come to play on it. Surrounding buildings do not contribute to the life of the square.

More people gather on the square at municipal public events that take place on it – Idrija lace festival, Culinary festival of Idrijski žlikrofi, New Year's Celebrations ... and on weekly concerts in the summer.

Sociability

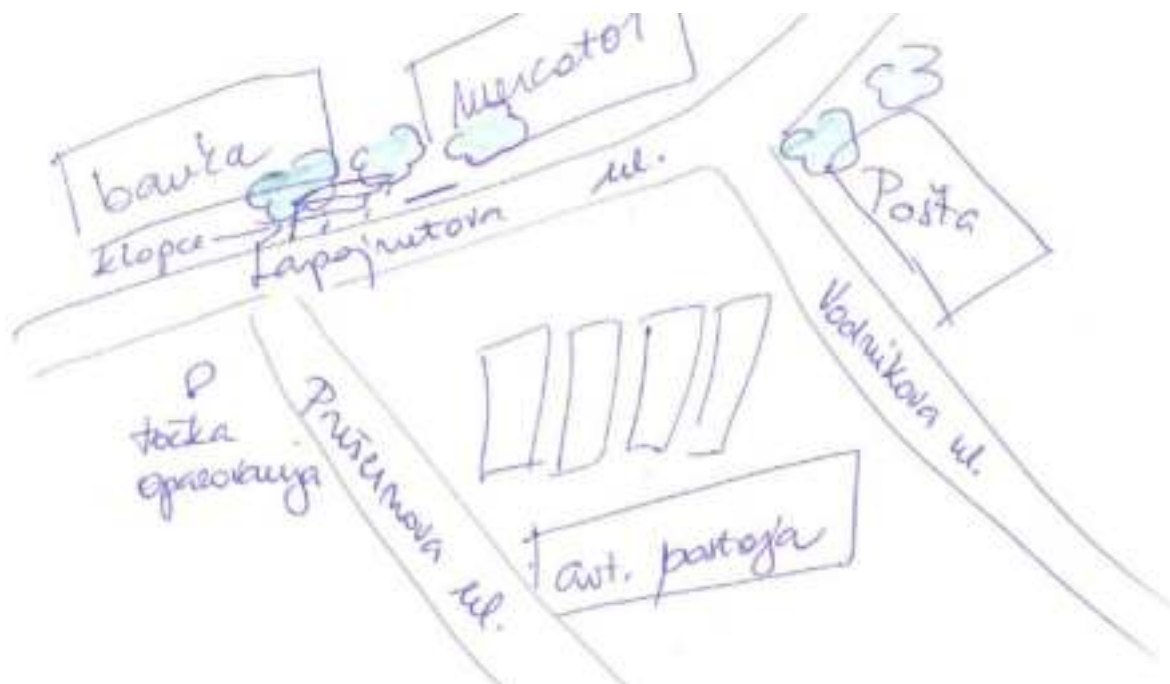
Majority of users do not spend much time on the square, parents with children being an exception.

7.3. Okolica avtobusne postaje (bus station area)

Streets: Lapajnetova ulica, Vodnikova ulica, Prešernova ulica

Date: 26.9.2016 (14.00-15.00)

Sunny, 50 people in the area, different age groups, some waiting for the bus, doing errands



Access and connections

This is the main bus hub in Municipality of Idrija, surrounded by a post office, bank, department store and bars. Area is well-accessible; however the amount of car traffic sometimes inhibits the connectivity for pedestrians.

Several obstacles are on the way for people with disabilities.

The area, often called New City Centre, was built in the Modernist style on the place where once mining facilities were (separating plant, wood storage and workshops ...). Since the main and the most popular mode of transport in that time was car, the area did not succeed in establishing pedestrian connections with other parts of the city.

Comfort and image

The image of the area is not good, mostly due to the old, not renovated and badly maintained Modernist buildings. Exterior and interior of the bus station is outdated and does not encourage people to use the public transport. Thus majority of public transport users wait on different spots in the area (opposite to the bus station or by the post office).

Use and animation

Despite the non-attractiveness the area is often used by the inhabitants – since bank and post office is there and it is between the old city centre and elementary school, sports centre and healthcare centre.

Shopping in Mercator department store is increasingly declining.

Sociability

The area is used functionally (to do the errands), seldom reflectively (to think, enjoy, create ...). Main user group is older people, meeting on the way to a department store, post office, bank or bus station. Only 2 benches are present in the area.

8. ANALYSES OF GROUND FLOOR SPACES

The use of the ground floor spaces in the city centre has a significant impact on the liveliness and vitality of the public spaces between them. Since they are part of a »city at the eye level«, ground floor spaces are in direct contact with the squares, parks and streets, and contribute to the economic and social life of the city. Despite taking only a minor part of the buildings floor space, ground floor represents the majority of the building's contribution to the experience of the building.

In users' mental maps, buildings are remembered by their ground floor – empty, underused or inappropriate ground floor spaces thus affect also the image of the city centre and dealing with those spaces could change the perception of the city centre.

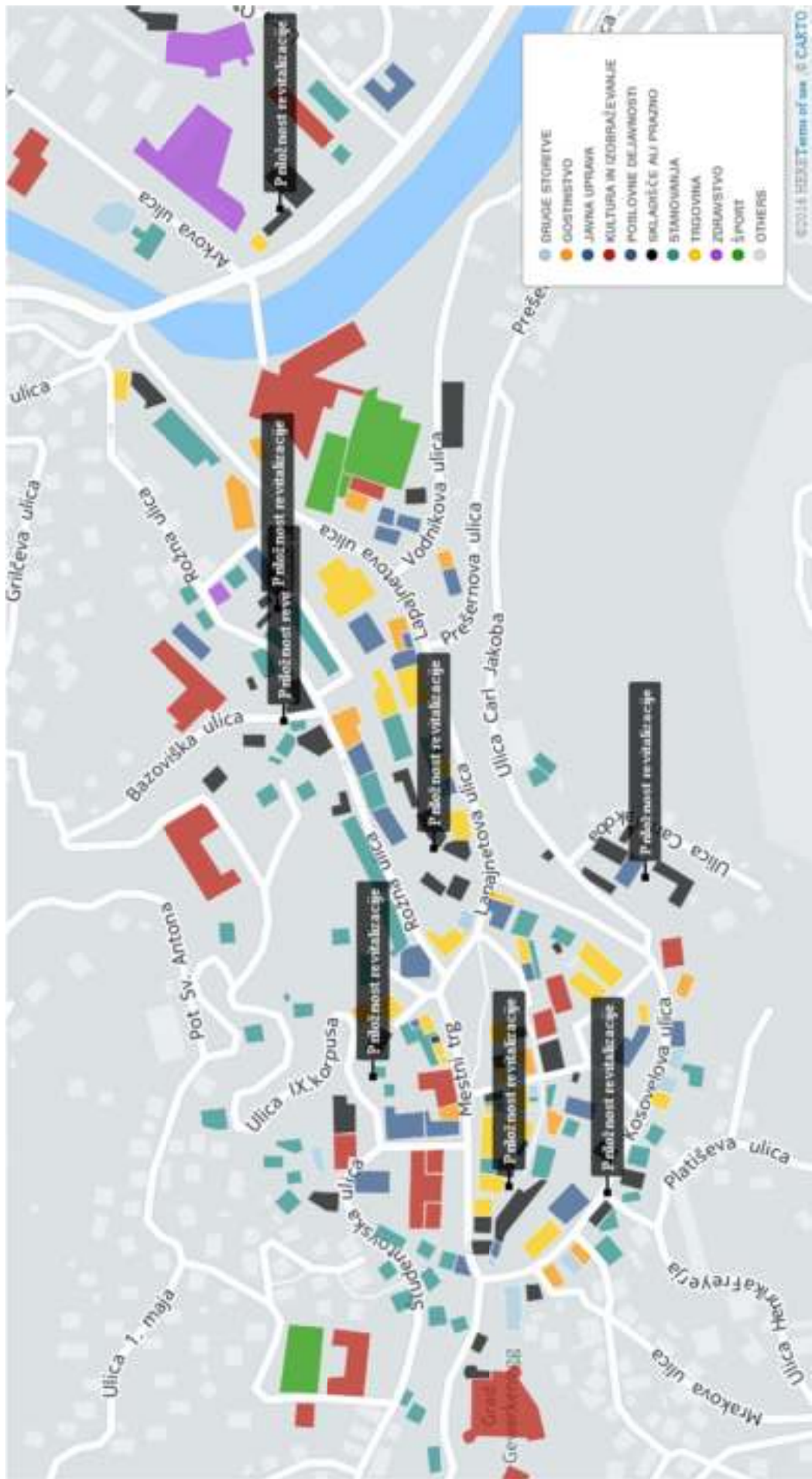
To understand Idrija's city centre at the eye level, we have visualised the use of ground floor spaces. This analysis confirms the economic mix of Idrija's city centre, with shops (in yellow), culture and education (in red) being the main types. The city centre is surrounded by housing (in emerald) and recreational facilities (in green).

However, the analysis also shows areas that could be further diversified to ensure the livelihood of the public spaces. For example, Rožna ulica is dominated by housing blocks and services that are not open to the street. Moreover, »Usrana gasa« (»Dirty alley«) that once used to be used as a back-side supply road for shops on Prelovčeva street, remains deteriorated, mostly used as a disorganised parking place.



Map 1: Use of ground floor spaces in the city centre

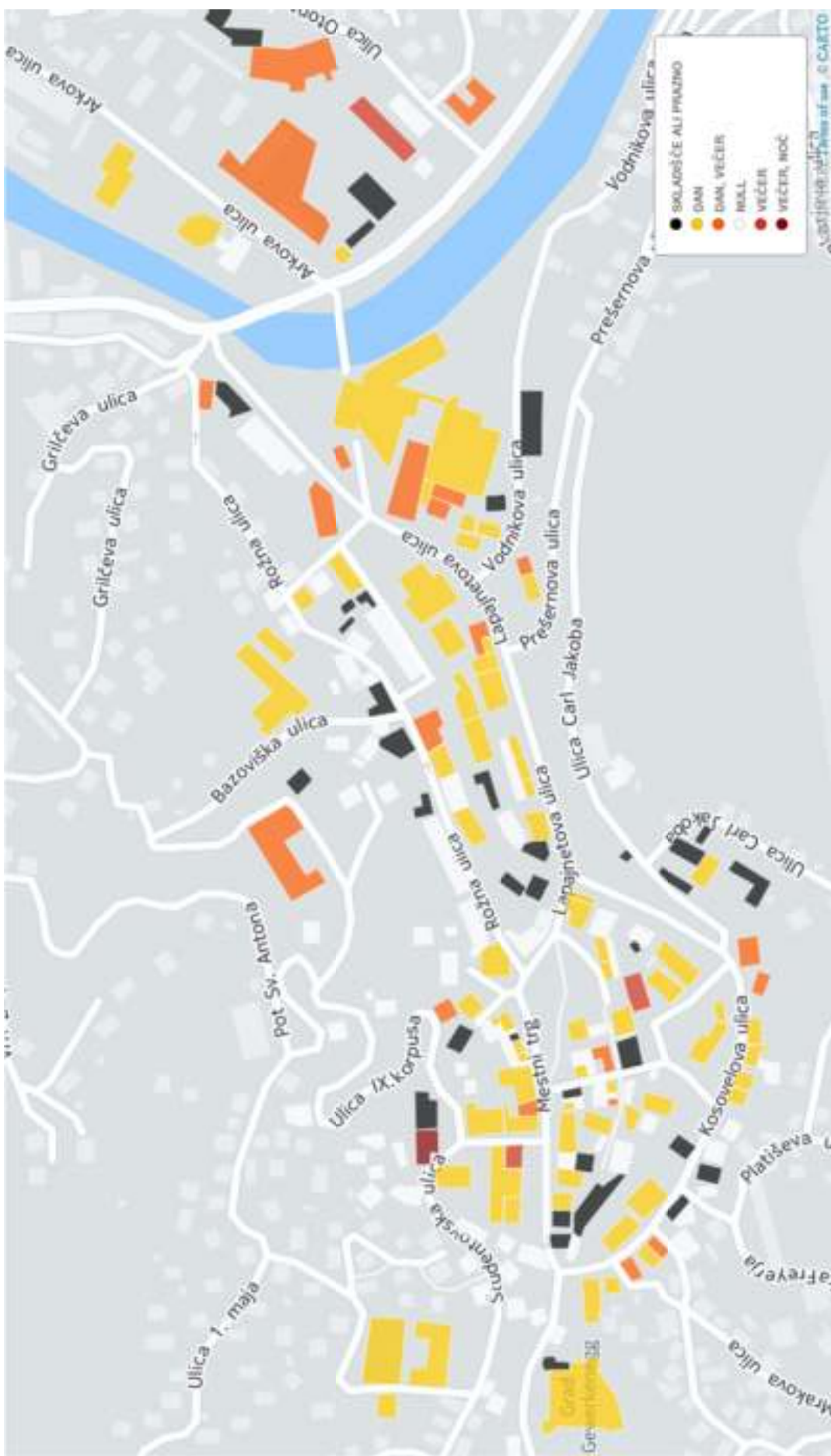
Our analysis shows also empty ground spaces and warehouses (in black) that could and need to be further revitalised. These areas include riversides (where connecting the banks could create new spaces) and back-streets (Ustrana gasa, Rožna ulica). One of the largest areas, currently used by the utility company Komunala Idrija, is located in the vicinity of the touristic mine Anthony's main road and offers potential for new large-scale development.



Map 2: Use of ground floor spaces in the city centre – potential revitalisation areas

However, majority of the areas in need of revitalisation – except of the utility company area – are not owned by the municipality. This leads us to conclusion that a form of coordinated action that would activate private-owners and bring new private investment into the city centre is needed.

Important element of the liveability of the city centre is also the time-span of the activities in ground floor spaces. Despite good mixture of uses observed above, here one can see the monotony of uses regarding opening hours. Majority of the ground floor spaces are open only during the day (in yellow). Only a few ground floor spaces are open for users in the evenings (in red) or during the night (in dark red). Evening activities thus mostly include bars, restaurants, a youth centre, a cinema and occasionally NGO offices/meeting places.



Map 3: Opening-hours of uses in ground floor spaces in the city centre

This opens the question of what kind of uses/programmes in the city centre could further diversify the offer and contribute to the liveliness of the public spaces. Clearly, evening (and night) programmes that go beyond serving drinks and food are needed (dancing venues, concert venues ...) – however, we do not need new venues, but rather new programmes in the existing venues.

Moreover, outdoor activities on public spaces could contribute significantly to the liveliness of the city centre and improve the public opinion of it – thus further attract new users and businesses.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Resulting from these short analyses, we can conclude:

Historical aspects:

- Idrija's city centre is heritage-rich, with impressive architectural, cultural and in some area even industrial heritage. It is inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List and needs further protection.
- However, protection of heritage should not impede new development, but rather support and encourage it. New development should build upon the history by respecting the heritage and adding a new meaning to it.

Social aspects:

- The area of the city centre embraces the area of 120.600 square meters, with 1140 registered residents.
- Walking is the most frequently used method of transport to travel to the Idrija city centre, followed by car mobility.
- Idrija's city centre is in general a safe place. People feel very safe at night or when walking across the streets in Idrija centre. However, more should be done on the safety for cyclers.

Economic aspects:

- It is older inhabitants that daily use the city centre. 74% of respondents that live in the city centre do the shopping there at least once a week. The city centre is more attractive place for shopping for generation aged 46-64 years and especially for generation 65+.
- Coffee shops, bakeries, food stores, restaurants, bars and financial services are the categories of retail that respondents prefer to visit in the Idrija city centre. Rare use of some services (property and travel services, furniture and home decor, electrical and home appliances stores, electronic equipment) could be explained by their non-existence or bad offer.
- Only 15% of respondents stated that the city centre is their favourite place for shopping. Younger generation does not find the city centre so attractive to do the shopping there.

- The city centre attracts more people to do the leisure activities in summer than in other seasons of the year. Activities in the city centre should be more equally distributed throughout the year.
- More evening and night-time activities in the city centre are needed to increase liveliness. The opening hours for shopping and leisure activities in city centre could be more adapted to the needs and preferences of consumers.

Cultural aspects:

- Idrija's city centre, especially the historic part, is the main place of cultural activities in the city. A majority of the cultural institutions and outdoor cultural events are there. However, little cultural activities happen in the streets, spontaneously (street art, installations ...).
- A lack of a well-equipped theatre hall/cinema is often mentioned in the discussions about the future developments in the Idrija.

Spatial aspects:

- Mestni trg (Town square) gives an impression of new and clean, yet rather empty square. More activities, better lightning (from the shop windows) and better connection with neighbouring stores should be aimed for.
- Trg Sv. Ahacija is dominated by parked cars and bad connection with neighbouring stores. (Partial) pedestrianisation and a more frequent farmers' market and more activities could revitalise it.
- Bus station area is the main hub in the (new) city centre. However, it lacks places to stand and sit, it has frequent traffic and needs a reorganisation of bus parking.
- Main areas in need of comprehensive revitalisation are: Usrana gasa, public utility (Komunala) area, Rožna ulica/Aumeški trg, Kovačica crossroad, Soča area. Since majority of the "areas in need" are privately-owned, a coordinated action that would activate private-owners and bring new private investment into the city centre is needed.

10. SWOT AND TOWNS ANALYSIS

	<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of interest in cycling mobility in urban areas, The growth of interest to live in urban area among the young and creative population, The growth of interest and respect for the historical buildings (heritage as an element of quality space), The trend for integration and joint actions of local traders in the city centre. 	<p>THREATS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The continuous growth of shopping centres in the suburbs and the growth of online sales, The aging population, Lack of funds for the restoration of cultural heritage, The belief that the heritage hinders the development and undermines the quality of living, The low purchasing power of young and creative population, The outmigration from smaller peripheral towns, young people do not return after their studies.
<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A nice and tidy city centre with a renewed central square, Cultural heritage, stories based on this heritage Many public spaces The city centre is not congested with traffic, The diverse and numerous cultural offer and events on the town square, Local farmers market, High perception of safety, Visibility of the centre in a broader sense Interest of local communities for revitalization 	<p>SO Strategies that use strengths to maximize the opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of public spaces by retailers (events on public spaces in the organization of retailers,...), New business initiatives in the centre in linked to the local cultural heritage (cultural tourism, culture, creative industries,...), Establishment of participatory municipal budget Coordination of events on public spaces (open-air cinema, dance events, bingo,...), Branding of Idrija city centre as a good and safe place to work and live for young and creative, Development of the city centre in a child-friendly area (calmed traffic, innovative children's playgrounds, learning about heritage through the play,...) 	<p>ST Strategies that use strengths to minimize the opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and development of specialized and a quality retail offer in the city centre that would compete with the standardized offer of shopping centres, Organization of free entry events on public areas for different target groups Affordable housing and business premises for young people.
<p>WEEKNESSES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative and other services are moving out of the city centre, Low demand limits the diversity of offer and services in the city centre, Poor retail and culinary offer, 	<p>WO Strategies that minimize weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To revitalize the empty premises, they are given to the temporary use of young people 	<p>WT Strategies that minimize weaknesses and avoid threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of entrepreneurs in the city centre, Introduction of improvements designed for children in the city centre, to attract the younger population to the city and

<p>4. Absence of small businesses, 5. Centre is not very friendly for children (no playground, ...), 6. There are no bike lanes, 7. Legislative restrictions limit the use of cultural heritage, 8. Negative perception of the city centre (opposition to the higher investments of public funds in the city centre, although people there satisfy most of their needs), 9. There is no spontaneous use of public spaces (socializing)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan for the revitalization of an empty business premises, • Coworking/shared-office space with a programme for promotion of entrepreneurship, • To actively attract new retailers and service providers with specialized and high-quality offer for urban lifestyle, • Prompt and innovative solutions to increase the safety of cyclists (traffic calming, road markings,...), • To support and promote various activities on public areas. 	<p>to consequently make a positive impact on the demand and supply.</p>
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11. PARTICIPANTS IN THE ULG AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The present document has been produced by the support of members of the Idrija City Centre ULG:

- Maja Majnik, project coordinator
- Bojan Sever, major
- Dušanka Černalogar, ULG coordinator
- Maša Eržen, Idrija youth organisation
- Matevž Straus, Idrija 2020, Idrija-Cerkno development agency
- Cvetko Koder, entrepreneur, architect
- Milanka Trušnovec, Idrija public library
- Melita Gantar, local community
- Ivana Leskovec, local community, NGO,
- Zumra Čoralić, representative of immigrants,
- Mateja Bizjak, ICRA, Idrija-Cerkno development agency, entrepreneurship consultant
- Rado Božič, Idrija cultural organization
- Martina Pišlar, municipality, architect

With special thanks for personal engagement in preparation of this document to Matevž Straus, Dušanka Černalogar, Martina Pišlar and Tomaž Mivšek.

12. ANNEX

These tables support the findings reported in chapter 6. Analysis of the survey surveying Perceptions of the city centre. The data was obtained from the sample of 198 persons. The purpose of the questionnaire was to get residents' views of our city centre.

A. Place of residence (where you live):

In this city	42
In the suburbs	105
Outside this city	51
TOTAL	198

B. Place of birth (where you were born):

In this city	38
In the suburbs	154
Outside this city	6
TOTAL	198

C. The time it takes to walk from your residence (where you live) to the city centre:

< 10 minutes	104
10 -19 minutes	35
20 -29 minutes	10
30+ minutes	49
TOTAL	198

D. The main mode of transport that you use to travel to the city centre:

Walk	98
Cycle	12
Bus	8
Train/tram/BRT	0
Car	91
Other	3
TOTAL	198

E. Gender:

Female	132
Male	66
Transgender/fluid	0
TOTAL	198

F. Age:

< 18 years	4
18 - 25 years	22
26 - 44 years	92
46 - 64 years	69
65+ years	11
TOTAL	198

G. Occupation:

Full-time student	16
Part-time employee	7
Full-time office employee	79
Full-time retail/services employee	13
Full-time manufacturing employee	31
Manger/employer	4
Self-employed/start-up/own business	17
Not studying and not in work	9
Other	20
TOTAL	196
Missing answers	2

H. Education (highest qualification):

Primary school	8
Secondary school	57
Post-secondary diploma/ apprenticeship	25
Primary degree	97
Post graduate degree (Maters/PhD)	11
Other	0
TOTAL	198

I. How safe do you feel at night in the city centre?

1- Very unsafe	2
2	2
3	12
4	60
5 - Very safe	121
TOTAL	195
Missing answers	3

J. How safe do you feel to walk across the streets in the city centre?

1- Very unsafe	1
2	4
3	8
4	58
5 - Very safe	124
TOTAL	195
Missing answers	3

K. How safe do you feel to cycle on the streets in the city centre?

1- Very unsafe	2
2	28
3	52
4	53
5 - Very safe	46
TOTAL	181
Missing answeres	17

L. How many times do you go to the city centre to do shopping?

Every day	23
Two to three times a week	52
Once a week	39
Once every two weeks	20
Once or twice a month	18
Only occasionally (less than once a month)	39
TOTAL	191
Missing answers	7

M. How many times do you go to the city centre for leisure purposes when it is the summer?

Every day	29
Two to three times a week	28
Once a week	27
Once every two weeks	9
Once or twice a month	9
Only occasionally (less than once a month)	21
TOTAL	123
Missing answers	75

N. How many times do you go to the city centre for leisure purposes when it is not summer?

Every day	18
Two to three times a week	43
Once a week	38
Once every two weeks	17
Once or twice a month	23
Only occasionally (less than once a month)	49
TOTAL	188
Missing answers	10

O. For which categories of retail do you prefer to shop in the city centre? (Tick all the preferences)

Fashion boutiques	15
All clothing & shoes	36
Electronic equipment	7
Electrical and home appliances	4
Furniture and home decor	2
Books and office supplies	56
Coffee shops and bakeries	106
Restaurants and bars	68
Food stores	88
Services – personal care and beauty	53
Services - financial	68
Services – property and travel	3
Other	23
TOTAL	188
Missing answers	10

P. What activities do you prefer to do in your leisure time in the city centre? (Tick all the preferences)

Meeting with friends	110
Going to a coffee shop	125
Going to a restaurant or a bar	39
Going to a musical or arts event	87
Going to the cinema	21
Other	9
TOTAL	184
Missing answers	13

Q. What other services do you use in the city centre? (Tick all the preferences)

Postal services	123
Youth services	20
Services for older people	10
Health services	68
Welfare office	104
Other	4
TOTAL	181
Missing answers	17

R. Are you satisfied with the shopping hours in the city centre?

Very unsatisfied - 1	2
2	14
3	38
4	98
Very satisfied - 5	33
TOTAL	185
Missing answers	13

S. Are you satisfied with the hours for leisure activities in the city centre?

Very unsatisfied - 1	4
2	11
3	55
4	88
Very satisfied - 5	24
TOTAL	185
Missing answers	13

T. Where is your favourite place for shopping?

City centre	27
Shopping centre/mall outside the city centre	116
Another city in close proximity	31
Online (Internet)	32
Other	4
TOTAL	185
Missing answers	13

U. Where is your favourite place for leisure activities?

City centre	63
Shopping centre/mall outside the city centre	7
Another city in close proximity	40
Online (Internet)	4
Other	74
TOTAL	188
Missing answers	10

V. Where do you prefer to work?

City centre	101
In the city suburbs	51
Another city in close proximity	20
Other	10
TOTAL	182
Missing answers	16

W. Where do you prefer to do business?

City centre	107
In the city suburbs	41
Another city in close proximity	22
Other	11
TOTAL	181
Missing answers	17

X. Where do you think are there more job opportunities?

City centre	37
In the city suburbs	73
Another city in close proximity	60
Other	12
TOTAL	182
Missing answers	16

Y. Where do you think is a good place to start a business?

City centre	65
In the city suburbs	68
Another city in close proximity	38
Other	12
TOTAL	183
Missing answers	15



9.2 APPENDIX 2 – PRILOGA 2: Article: IDRIJA - Mining Town – Industrial Hub – Smart City



IDRIJA

Mining Town – Industrial Hub – Smart City

Authors:

Wessel Badenhorst
Tatjana Dizdarevič
Tina Lisac

Idrija, 2017



A. Background and introduction

Idrija is a partner city in the City Centre Doctor Project, an Action Planning Network in the URBACT Programme, where ten small cities are exploring initiatives to revitalise their city centres. During a study visit of the ten partner cities to Idrija in June 2017, a seminar on 'small cities as smart cities' were held using the example of Idrija as the topic for discussion. This article reflects the presentations made during the study visit.

This case study of Idrija aims to demonstrate that small cities in Europe can grasp the opportunities to become smart cities, with equal chance of success as the well-resourced big cities.

It is also a glimpse into how cities can work together with other cities and strategic partners to put building blocks and infrastructure in place for their local economies as well as for their social and community systems. This is critical to build resilience at a local level and to have confidence as small cities to deal with the challenges that the future holds.

Idrija is located in the south-eastern foothills of the Alps in Slovenia and has almost 12,000 inhabitants. It spans an area of 293.7 km². It is known for its industrial heritage as one of the main mercury mining locations globally and for its cultural heritage, lace-making and as the home of žlikrofi (traditional Slovenian dumplings). It has a UNESCO heritage designation.

Even though Idrija is small, with difficult road access, absence of trains and other connections, it has developed into an important global and regional node, with a growing economy. Idrija has a lower unemployment rate in 2017 than in the rest of Slovenia at 5.3% while the number on national level is 7.8%.

The Municipality of Idrija has a clear vision for the future and is constantly working in a way to achieve its goals namely: to be environmentally-friendly, socially just and high-tech developed. And all of this to be based on its rich industrial and cultural heritage. A strategy for building smart communities will result in a development of smart grids, smart mobility systems and smart governance. All the strategies are always based on the needs and demands of the environment and inhabitants.

Idrija has also entered the network of Alpine towns and communities where it is often recognized as a model town for smart community development, heritage reuse and youth engagement. The Municipality is in the process of adopting a sustainable urban mobility plan (SUMP), where electric mobility is recognized as one of the most important challenges for transition.

Idrija's success has a reason. It made a successful transition from a mining town to an industrial hub as the mayor explains:

*For 500 years knowledge has developed in the mine – and now it is successfully further developed by the companies **Kolektor** and **Hidria**. This is an example of successful transformation, especially if we compare the situation with some other environments or mines around the world, where after the closure there are only degraded environment and numerous social problems left behind.*

– Mayor, Bojan Sever

B. Idrija's involvement in projects and initiatives

European Union Programmes

The municipality of Idrija is involved in several EU projects and initiatives on smart mobility and energy efficiency.

One of the most important projects is a three-year joint demonstration project involving the Japanese New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organisation (NEDO) together with Hitachi, Mizuho Bank, the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology of the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovenian state-owned electric transmission company ELES to ensure that the energy grid for Idrija using various energy sources will maintain appropriate voltage in the system and reduce power outage time. The project aims to establish a business model to create a market for small- to medium-sized energy distribution companies in verifying and utilizing function that will resolve issues in Slovenia and other EU countries with similar problems by building a EMS (Energy Management System). It will also take advantage of a cost-efficient cloud-based service for the distributing systems of the two electric distribution companies in Slovenia. The municipality of Idrija is a pilot case in this project.

The Municipality is also involved in the Smart-Building, Smart-Grid, Smart-City Project (3Smart) which received funding from Interreg Danube programme. The main objective of the 3Smart Project is to provide a technological and legislative setup for cross-spanning energy management of buildings, grids and major city infrastructures in the Danube region. It will provide optimal economical value to energy-efficiency and renewable energy (EE&RE) investment in the building and optimized costs on the grid side as well as motivate the installation of distributed storages for improving energy security. Within the project a modular software tool for energy management of buildings and the distribution grid is being developed. A strategy to enable city-wide energy management will be prepared in five pilot areas including Idrija.

The Municipality has already demonstrated its interest and competence to be part of innovative and research-oriented consortiums and is already part of several projects, such as those submitted to the Horizon 2020 calls.

In the past, the Municipality of Idrija was part of consortiums that submitted the SmileAlps Project (using Idrija's mine water for power generation); the BUDDY Project (using technologies to enable people with sensory and intellectual disabilities to intuitively interact within media rich social community services); and the SEPH Project (development of nanofabricated sensors for reliable measurements of environmental pollutants – e.g. mercury, radon).

UNESCO designation

In 2012 Idrija achieved another milestone. Idrija, together with Almadén (Spain) was listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List based on the fact that the two towns were the locations of the world's most important mercury mines. They were also historically connected and together they maintained the unique and diversified industrial and technical heritage relevant to mercury mining and mercury production. The designation also recognises the innovations in mining developed in Idrija over a period of 500 years such as different technical and technological improvements in the mine and smelting plant.

But Idrija didn't just make it to UNESCO World Heritage List, it is now also on the List of UNESCO Global Geoparks.

Idrija UNESCO Global Geopark places great emphasis on raising awareness among the younger generations on the importance of its natural heritage. The Global Geoparks Network – GGN is a nongovernmental, non-profit and voluntary network supporting cooperation among geoparks that operates in line with UNESCO's rules on the protection and conservation of world heritage.

[Geopark Idrija](#) does not only promote the richness of the city's geological and other natural heritage, but also its cultural heritage such as traditional cuisine, domestic arts and crafts.



PHOTO 1: GEWERKENEGG CASTLE - BUILT AS THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING OF THE IDRİJA MERCURY MINE (AUTHOR: DUNJA WEDAM)

Alpine Town of the Year Award

In 2011 Idrija was awarded the title of "Alpine Town of the Year" for its commitment to climate protections. Idrija continues to develop projects such as farmers' markets with local organic produce as well as working on local energy supply concepts involving renewables to cut its CO² emissions and expanding the cycle paths to help promoting ecotourism. Idrija was only the second Slovenian town receiving this prestigious award.

C. Idrija's history of innovation and globalisation

Mercury mining

Idrija is Slovenia's oldest mining town and was the second largest mercury mine in the world after the mine in Almadén, Spain. For more than five centuries, the town grew alongside the development and

expansion of the mine below it. Today, the buildings and streets in Idrija tell us stories about those developments and of the people who lived and worked in the town over decades and centuries - their attitude towards the environment, culture and education. The knowledge and experience from the past era have helped contemporary industry to arise and progress, for cultural tourism to grow, and for the town to change its external appearance.

The mining history in Idrija starts in 1490 with the discovery of mercury in the local hills along the Idrijca river. Legend has it that native mercury was discovered by a tub-maker Škafar while cleaning a newly made tub in a brook. But the extended mining in Idrija began with the discovery of rich cinnabar ore in 1508. The Idrija settlement began to develop at the beginning of the 16th Century directly alongside mine piles and devices. By 1580 all mining operations were taken over by the Habsburg Monarchy and later on, the mine was also under Italian, Austrian, French and Yugoslavian rule until 1991 when the Republic of Slovenia took it over. Mercury production continued without interruption from 1508 up to 1977. In the late 1970's the mine had 830 employees, but there was already a big drop in the price of mercury – from 600-800 USD per flask in early 1960's to 100 USD per flask in 1970's. Mining became economically unsustainable. Because of the dependence of inhabitants on the work provided by the mine, a crisis for the local economy was unavoidable.

In 1977 the Management of the Mine together with the Municipality of Idrija, Banks and the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia decided on a number of important measures to address the crisis. One was the temporary cessation of mercury production followed by a rehabilitation programme for the Idrija Mine. Another was to find various contractual works for the group of miners. There were some efforts to remunerate older and disabled workers. A professional core of workers for the maintenance and conservation of the mine was established. Funds for investments in the development of small local factories in Idrija were provided and with the support of Slovenian banks, 15 industrial facilities were constructed or modernized.

Also in 1977 the Act on the Provision of Miners' Social Security and the further development of the Municipality of Idrija was adopted. In 1979 a second Act was adopted which included co-financing from the national budget to maintain the mine for social importance. From year 1983 to 1995 there was just a minimal production of mercury which stopped in November 1995.

But all those years of mining in Idrija of course caused severe pollution in Idrija and its surroundings. In 1995, following the closure of the mine, systematic monitoring of mercury pollution started in Idrija region.

With knowledge and quick measures Idrija made steps ahead instead of backwards. The impact of the closure of the mine could have been terrifying for miners, their families and the town – but the authorities and key stakeholders worked together and handled it well and made Idrija even better. They took advantage of the crisis to make an important shift for a better future.

After the closure of the mine, the main activities connected to mining was towards rehabilitation of mining losses, eliminating the effects of mining activities on the health of former miners and maintaining of the unflooded part of the pit and the monitoring of the affected area of the Idrija Mercury Mine. In 2009 the Slovenian Government decided to liquidate Idrija Mercury Mine and two years later the Government established the Idrija Mercury Heritage Management Centre (CUDHg Idrija) in order to preserve the mining, technical, natural heritage and traditions. Since the shutdown works in the mine have been completed, the company Idrija Mercury Mine ceased to exist in 2017 and

its activities passed to CUDHg Idrija. Role of CUDHg is to maintain part of the Mine's heritage in Idrija as well as to maintain the unflooded part of the mine and to monitor the consequences of 500-year mining in influenced area.

Health research on mercury

500 years of mining and smelting processes resulted in the increased contents of mercury in the soil and rivers, causing severe pollution and contamination with mercury in Idrija and its surroundings.

Although mercury is present in Idrija region mostly in inorganic forms, researchers are aware that biochemical transformation processes and accumulations along food chains can transform mercury into much more toxic organic compounds. Numerous studies were performed in Idrija to examine the transfer and transformation processes of different mercury compounds. The results of these environmental studies have served as a basis in preparing long term rehabilitation measures to reduce the negative accumulated effects of mining activities. The primary strategic goals of the Municipal Environmental Protection Programme (February 2009) included the setup of an effective environmental management system (ISO 14001), reduction of environmental pollution, regulation of public utility infrastructure, waste management, sustainable use of energy, protection of natural resources and biotic diversity, as well as raising environmental awareness and informing citizens.

Although the global population was regularly exposed to methyl mercury - a highly toxic organic compound - through food (consuming fish) and to elemental mercury from dental amalgam fillings, in Idrija and other contaminated sites, people were also exposed to mercury through inhalation of contaminated ambient air.

EU STRATEGY FOR MERCURY (2005)

Owing to the negative effects of mercury on ecosystems, wildlife and humans, a Strategy for Mercury was adopted in the European Community in 2005. In Slovenia we have understood the adoption of this strategy as an opportunity to offer the world the knowledge we have developed over half a century. Now integrated into the European environment, Idrija is able to use its knowledge to tackle new challenges, particularly for the rehabilitation of degraded areas to find the best solutions for inhabitants and the environment.

MINAMATA CONVENTION (2013)

In view of the ongoing international activities to implement the United Nations' [Minamata Convention on Mercury](#), it is of great importance for Municipality of Idrija to improve the population's awareness of mercury-related risks and knowledge on mercury-related issues. Slovenia signed the Minamata Convention in 2013 in Kumamoto, Japan and ratified it in 2017. The Idrija Mercury Heritage Management Centre today plays an important role to help cities manage health information on Mercury.

Industrial diversification

The changes in the composition of the local economy with small factories replacing the mine as the new sources for employment was a critical new phase for the development of Idrija. Two of those factories developed into multi-national companies namely Kolektor and Hidria.

Year	No. of Mercury Mine Employees	No. of Kolektor employees
1964	1350	40
1971	1163	
1976	830	
1977	315	500
1980	238	
2016	12	1200

They employ more than 1500 inhabitants from Idrija and neighbouring Cerklje and their presence is the main reason that the unemployment rate in this area is below the national level. Before 1977 the mine had more than 1300 employees. As the number of employees in the mine was descending the number of employees in Kolektor and Hidria was growing. See the graph above.

We could say that Idrija successfully transitioned from a mining town to an industrial town in the second half of the twentieth century.

From 1991 the economy of Idrija was directed towards Europe and despite the collapse of the Yugoslav market it did not suffer any major shocks. The strong reason is that Idrija is home to headquarters of their two homegrown multi-national companies.

As in the past when Idrija was globally important due to its technological advancements and importance of mercury for post-Columbian development, Idrija is slowly retaking its historical position. Yet, this time in ecologically much less invasive and more sustainable way. Idrija has not broken with its past, but innovatively continues with innovation and solidarity.

– Mayor, Bojan Sever

HQ of two homegrown multi-national companies

[Kolektor, transnational company](#), boasts a reputation in highly specialized industrial production in the field of mobility components and systems, power engineering and engineering & technology systems. It operates globally with 30 companies in strategic world markets that employ more than 3000 people.

[Hidria](#) is one of the leading European and global companies in the field of Automotive Technologies and Industrial Technologies. Their products are sold in 55 countries and they employ more than 1800 people in their companies in Slovenia, Germany, Hungary and China.

The growth and innovations of these two companies also means a culture of growth and innovation in Idrija. The two companies are socially responsible and aware of the importance of their presence and impact on the city. Kolektor for example has a vision for the town to become a “municipality of

knowledge” – both thus collaborate well with the Jurij Vega Grammar School in Idrija and regularly invest in local education provision.



PHOTO 2: KOLEKTOR BUILDING - INDUSTRIAL PART OF IDRİJA. (SOURCE: ARCHIVE OF KOLEKTOR)

D. Vision for the Future

Idrija has a tradition of building and retaining knowledge and innovation as evident in its mercury mining heritage, industrial heritage, historical buildings and its cultural practices and artefacts (nurturing its ‘intangible’ heritage). Idrija is located in an area of beautiful nature. All of these are the reasons for its transition for example from mining to industry and now its new focus on diversification and building a smart city.

A smart city is an urban development vision to integrate information and communication technology (ICT) and Internet of things (IoT) technology in a secure fashion to manage a city's assets. These assets include the information systems of local departments, schools, libraries, transportation modes, hospitals, power plants, water supply networks, waste management, law enforcement and other community services.

The vision for Idrija is to become a city that is socially-just, innovative, sustainable, heritage-inspired and specialised. To achieve those goals Idrija has embarked the mission of creating a smart community.

Challenges to provide smart energy and issues of resilience

As mentioned before – Idrija is a project partner in Smart Building - Smart Grid - Smart City Project (3Smart). Main objective of this project is to provide technological and legislative bases and conditions for cross-energy management of buildings, energy networks and major municipal infrastructures in the Danube region.

One of the objectives of the project is to develop a modular platform for coordinated construction and management of the energy distribution grid. This platform will be tested at five locations in five different countries and for Slovenia the chosen location is Idrija.

Becoming a smart city is not so easy and to be part of a developing platform is not so straightforward. There are many challenges that Idrija face as a testbed ranging from technological to economic, social, jurisdictional and even political. Questions that need to be answered include: How to ensure data interoperability, who and under which conditions can data be accessed and especially who owns the data? How to finance existing infrastructure that is becoming obsolete and who is the lead carrier for costs of new investments? Are urban energy systems independent and at which level should these systems be operated? Those are just some of the key questions that needs to be answered and solved in the future. Systems that addresses those questions are all interlinked and only when implemented equally can the final vision of a smart grid be achieved. Those questions are not only to be answered in case of Idrija, but are main challenges of all Smart Grids.

The smart grid called the Smart Community Platform will be the new digital data layer that is an intermediary between the infrastructure and services and enables all the elements to be mirrored in a digital form, on a computer. Consequently, it can be managed remotely, while real-time data could be shared among many stakeholders at the same time.

The key to the Smart Community Platform is that it integrates data, stores real-time data, analyses the data, reports malfunctions, self-optimises the processes, predicts and simulates.

With such a data platform, we can then get applications which are useful for citizens, administrators, urban managers and businesses. The 'centrality' of the integrated data platform thus enables connectivity and transdisciplinary approaches to solve urban problems.

Key partners and role of Idrija as a test bed

The 3Smart Project brings together different partners ranging from institutions, development agencies, municipalities and companies. The lead partner on the project is University of Zagreb Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing. Five pilot locations were selected where the developed platform will be installed and tested – Slovenia, Croatia, Austria, Hungary and Bosnia & Herzegovina. In terms of Slovenia, Idrija was chosen as the national testbed. Being a small city with no previous smart city experience, Idrija was perfect to test the platform's performance and to show project outputs in the best way possible. Idrija's school building, sports centre building and local heating are all subject to upgrade and connect to the EMS (energy management system) with the aim to achieve local production and energy self-sufficiency. In addition, various consumption and energy management scenarios will be thus achieved.

To achieve a coordinated energy management system for the buildings in the city as well as a smart distribution grid is never possible without strong cooperation by different stakeholders in the city itself and external stakeholders such as the regional energy agencies, regulatory agencies of ministries, distribution system operators, suppliers and R&D institutions.

But this is just a start – Idrija is now laying the foundations and first results will be visible in next years. With smart projects Idrija is addressing the challenges of key importance and following the newest trends in Europe and worldwide. Municipality of Idrija is getting a lot of attention, also from other Municipalities asking questions and wanting to hear more about learnings. Idrija, once again, is a role model and paving the way for other similar cities.

E. Conclusion: Small cities embracing change and new technologies

As a small city without above average resources, Idrija is an excellent example of a small-town success story. With such a diverse history and high paced diversification, Idrija is showing that small cities can scale up their infrastructure and technological systems to a much higher level.

With smart in mind, where is the limit? For Idrija, the constant innovations in every aspect leads to a confidence and acceptance that there are no boundaries or limits how smart strategies can impact on the city growth and development.

The key for any small city is to have a positive mindset of the citizens and city leaders and their overall readiness to change and advance towards digitalization of all the relevant processes as experienced during these projects. Successful change management and communication is crucial to show people on different levels and positions across various stakeholders that digital changes are in fact needed.

With regular improvements in mind, every city can change their current systems in the direction of digitalization and using smart technologies. Each city will take its own path. There is not a proven recipe that all cities must follow. To find their best route to become smart cities, no matter their size, cities should learn from other cities and should build partnerships with stakeholders at local, national and international level. It is working for Idrija and can work for other small cities too.

Good understanding of what is happening in and around Idrija provides a good basis for a bright future of our municipality. Investments in economy, youth and cross-border networks should return in the form of overall progress and future-proof solutions.

– Mayor, Bojan Sever

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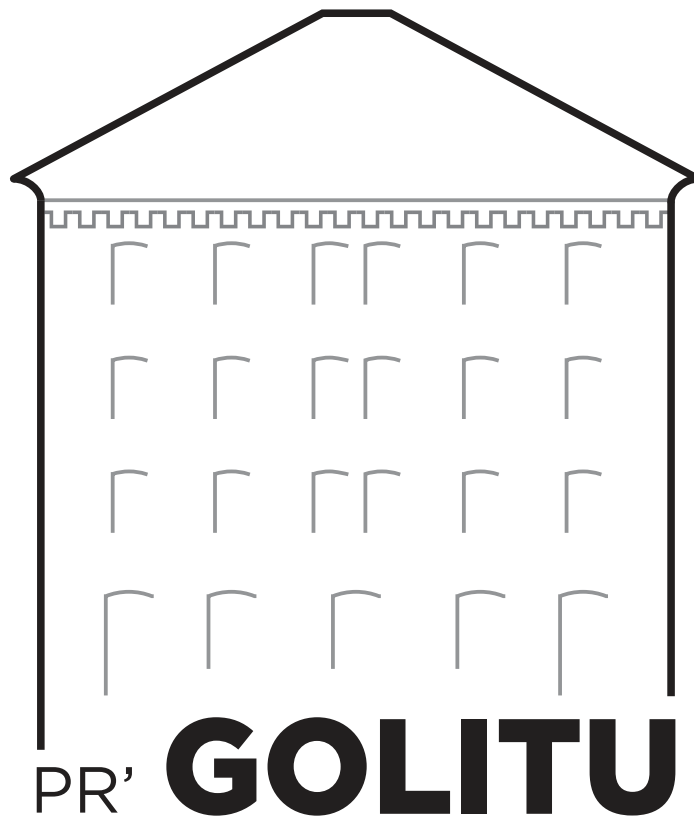
PHOTOS:

Photo 1: Gewerkenegg Castle – built as the administrative building of the Idrija Mercury mine, author: Dunja Wedam.

Photo 2: Kolektor building - industrial part of Idrija, Archive of Kolektor.



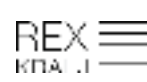
9.3 APPENDIX 3 – PRILOGA 3: REPORT – Idea café



REPORT

IDEA CAFE / BETA PROJECT / POP-UP LIVING ROOM

MARCH 24.-26., 2017



Projekt City Centre Doctor je sofinanciran v okviru programa URBACT III s strani Evropskega sklada za regionalni razvoj (ESRR).

ABOUT THE PROJECT:

Between March 24th and 26th, an experiment was underway. With pop-up living room on the main town square we wanted to stir the discussion on revitalisation of town centre and come up with new, different proposals and ideas for this demanding task.

An empty space on the main square - once a bank and long before a shop by a famous merchant Goli - was transformed into a welcoming living room, a room for townspeople, a room to read, chill, chat and hang out with friend.

On these three days, our pop-up living room was open from morning to evening, offering fresh coffee from all around the world, home-made cookies and cakes. Moreover, books, magazines and newspapers were waiting to be read.

Afternoons were filled with events - a start-up evening with Iztok Levac (Subway Slovenia), a presentation of Idrija's architecture by architect Cveto Koder, a board games' evening, a sketching workshop, and an idea cafe - a moderated discussion on revitalisation of the town centre.

Drawing on seven integrated design principles, the World Café methodology is a simple, effective, and flexible format for hosting large group dialogue.

In our Idea cafe, participants were asked to discuss:

1. How to attract more visitors to the town centre?
2. How to make town centre more friendly for children?
3. How to attract more young people?
4. How to connect existing businesses for common promotion?
5. Kako to encourage businesses to open new venues in the town centre?

For two times the participants changed groups and shared ideas with each other. Finally, they wrote the main proposals on worksheets.

HERE ARE THE RESULTS:

<p>THE REVIVAL OF TOWN SQUARE</p>	<p>THE REVIVAL OF FARMERS' MARKET / BUSINESS SPACE</p>
<p>The idea is to find a place in the city centre, intended for various activities. A place for everyone to use. The town square also needs urban furniture to create more friendly and usable space.</p>	<p>The marketplace facilities could be offered to different associations, groups, children, young people, older people - citizens with ideas and content, where they could work, promote what they do, establish contacts and cooperate with others.</p>
<p>PROBLEM POINT</p>	<p>BEER SHOP WITH DIFFERENT SLOVENIAN BEERS</p>
<p>Problem Point is a place where people could come to whenever they would have a problem they would not know how to fix. Here, the staff would help you get the contacts, fix the problem, find the store where they sell the things you need, etc.</p>	<p>Slovenia has a lot of good micro brewers or craft brewers. Bars or shops which sell craft beer in Slovenia are very well attended, especially by young people. There could be such bar or shop in Idrija as well.</p>
<p>THE CONVERSION AND EXTENSION OF FILM THEATRE INTO CULTURAL CENTRE</p>	<p>NEW SOCIAL-ORIENTED ACTIVITIES</p>
<p>The idea is to establish a multipurpose space for amateur activities, leisure activities, hobbies ... A place for various (cultural) activities.</p>	<p>Exchange shop, second-hand shop shelf space for local artisans, selling gallery, souvenir shop, etc. Low rental costs.</p>
<p>REDUCTION OF COSTS FOR EXISTING OR NEW MERCHANTS</p>	<p>BABY-CHANGING FACILITIES / PUBLIC TOILET</p>
<p>The reduction of rental and operating costs (utilities ...). According to the testimony of tenants, the costs are currently too high.</p>	<p>Providing baby-changing facilities and a public toilet in the city centre.</p>
<p>OPENING OF NEW BARS AND SHOPS AND KEEPING THE OLD ONES</p>	<p>THE REPAIR STATION / ASSISTANCE</p>
<p>Ensure parking spaces for customers and visitors. Abolition of 2x payment of utilities (for both, home and business premises). Subsidizing rents in municipal and private spaces (lower rents). The municipality leases a page from the local newspaper to provide joint advertising for all bars, cafes, restaurants and stores in the city centre. Connecting into the common brand. Speeding up the bureaucratic procedures. Increasing tourists visiting and consequently demand for local products.</p>	<p>Small repairs (cleaning, carpentry repairs, replacement of old light bulbs, etc.). Idrija "taužnkunstlerji" link, on-call duty in the bar and restoration of monumental houses. Providing information. Spread of knowledge. A place in the city centre, where older inhabitants of Idrija will come and tell stories from their lives.</p>
<p>OPEN KITCHEN / STREET FOOD MARKET</p>	
<p>Organize open kitchen event with good foods and drinks.</p>	

MULTI-ACTIVITY SPACE / MULTIPURPOSE ROOM	PASTRY SHOP WITH TERRACE AND TRADITIONAL SLOVENIAN DESSERTS	ELIMINATING TRAFFIC IN THE CITY CENTRE	EXCHANGE / RENTAL SHOP
The idea is to open a multipurpose space. During the day it would be a coworking space (offices, accounting services, etc.), while in the afternoon it would become a place for socializing - an entertainment area (games, reading, lectures, etc.)	The idea is to open a new shop or bar on the main square, where people could sit on the terrace and eat Slovenian desserts. It would be also interesting for tourists, because they could try different, traditional desserts from Slovenia, all in one place.	Reduction of parking spaces. Removing traffic from the old town square to provide a better and nicer public space. Introduction of temporary parking spaces (15 min). Shared space. Speed limiting (30km/h).	Establish a place and service, where people could rent or exchange things they don't use every day. Further enriched with DIY workshops.
COMMUNITY CENTRE	ACCESSIBILITY FOR SENIORS	PASTRY SHOP OR SMALL SNACK BAR ON TOWN SQUARE / TAKE AWAY BAR	"GREENER" CITY SQUARE, PLAYGROUND IN THE CITY CENTRE
The Municipality provides a space and offers a service provider who would coordinate various activities (family centre, counselling, "stuff library" - things rental, etc.).	Relocation of the library reading room into the premises of the Magazin gallery, on the ground floor of the building, where it will be easily accessible to senior citizens. As well as an extension of opening hours.	Based on a successful pilot project, we encourage someone to open a pastry shop or snack bar - a place to eat and drink with the possibility of take away of light meals, lunch, snacks, etc.). With low rental costs.	The town square needs more greenery to provide shade and a sense of security (due to the proximity of the street) - using urban tree pots. City centre also needs a children's playground (made from natural materials) and benches to sit, relax and observe.
SUBSIDIZED RENT	URBAN FURNITURE	COWORKING SPACE	LOCAL PRODUCTS SHOP
Subsidized rent for a businessman who offers a non-competitive bid, based on current offer on the market. (rent for 1 € per month for 2 years)	With benches and shades on the main city square we expect more people to stop, sit and relax there.	The idea is to open a coworking space for the participation of young people, to develop their entrepreneurial activities / ideas.	A retailer who provides products from local production of various local producers and manufacturers.
ICE SKATE RINK	OMNI-DIRECTIONAL DISPLAY	CAMPER STOP	BOUTIQUE SHOPS
There was an idea given, to find a suitable place for ice skate rink during winter time. A winter wonderland in December.	Providing information to the public, by placing an omni-directional display on the city square.	Provide a camper stop somewhere in the city.	Raising the quality of offers in shops on the main square.
LOCAL TRADEMARK / BRAND	PLACE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	OUTDOOR CINEMA	FAMILY CENTRE
Someone could take the initiative to connect and promote merchants under one common brand name and provide subsidized advertising. The municipality could sponsor a page in the local newspaper for the joint promotion. Uniform name, tags, labels ...	To give one of the empty spaces in the city centre to the younger population, so it could be converted according to their needs and wishes. There, they would organize events especially for the younger population: pillow fights, silent parties, brewery, coffee shop, start-up events, second hand shop, DIY bar, stuff library, reuse centre ...	Find a suitable place in the city for outdoor cinema. Provide equipment and everything necessary for this activity.	Safe space for a family centre near the city centre intended for various activities: lectures, workshops, counselling, a place for children to play, coffee shop, etc.

WORLD CAFE METHOD (by www.theworldcafe.com)

1) Setting: Create a "special" environment, most often modeled after a café, i.e. small round tables covered with a checkered or white linen tablecloth, butcher block paper, colored pens, a vase of flowers, and optional "talking stick" item. There should be four chairs at each table (optimally) - and no more than five.

2) Welcome and Introduction: The host begins with a warm welcome and an introduction to the World Café process, setting the context, sharing the Café Etiquette, and putting participants at ease.

3) Small Group Rounds: The process begins with the first of three or more twenty minute rounds of conversation for the small group seated around a table. At the end of the twenty minutes, each

member of the group moves to a different new table. They may or may not choose to leave one person as the "table host" for the next round, who welcomes the next group and briefly fills them in on what happened in the previous round.

4) Questions: each round is prefaced with a question specially crafted for the specific context and desired purpose of the World Café. The same questions can be used for more than one round, or they can be built upon each other to focus the conversation or guide its direction.

5) Harvest: After the small groups (and/or in between rounds, as needed), individuals are invited to share insights or other results from their conversations with the rest of the large group.

... empty space on Idrija's town square



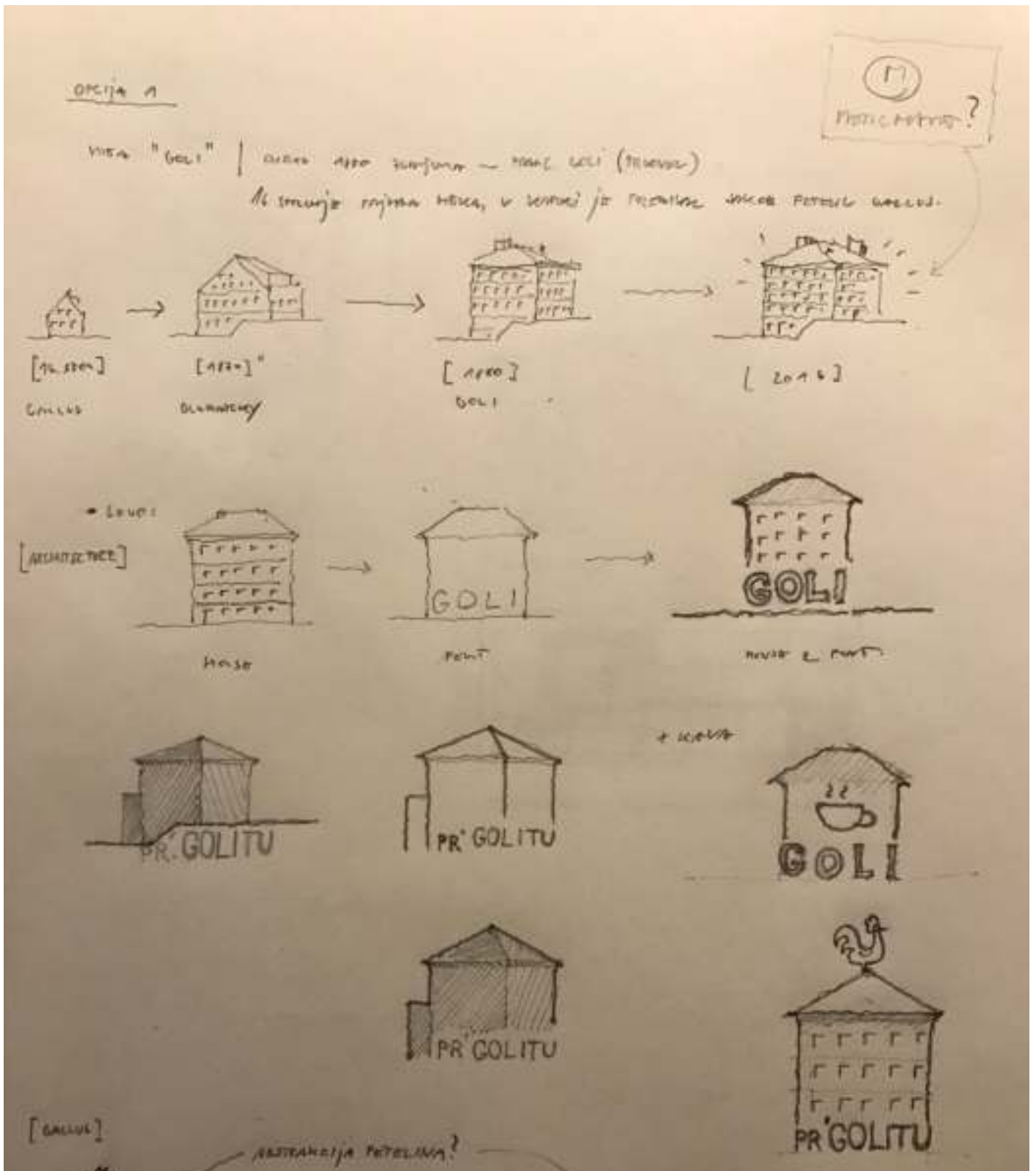


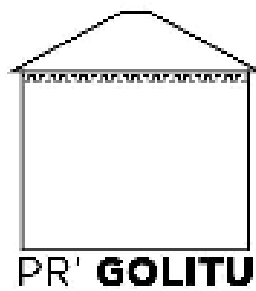
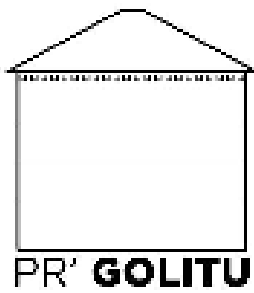
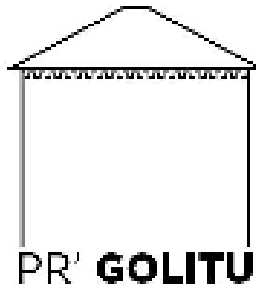
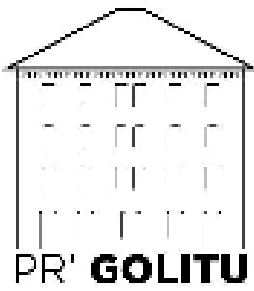
... inspired by hipster cafes of large cities





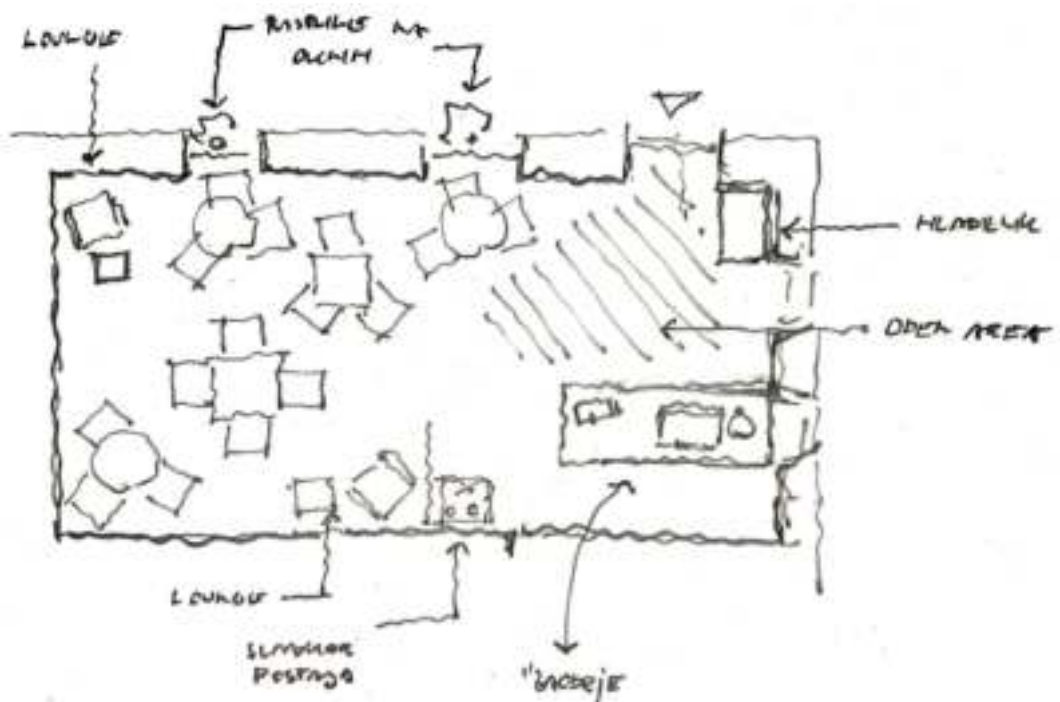
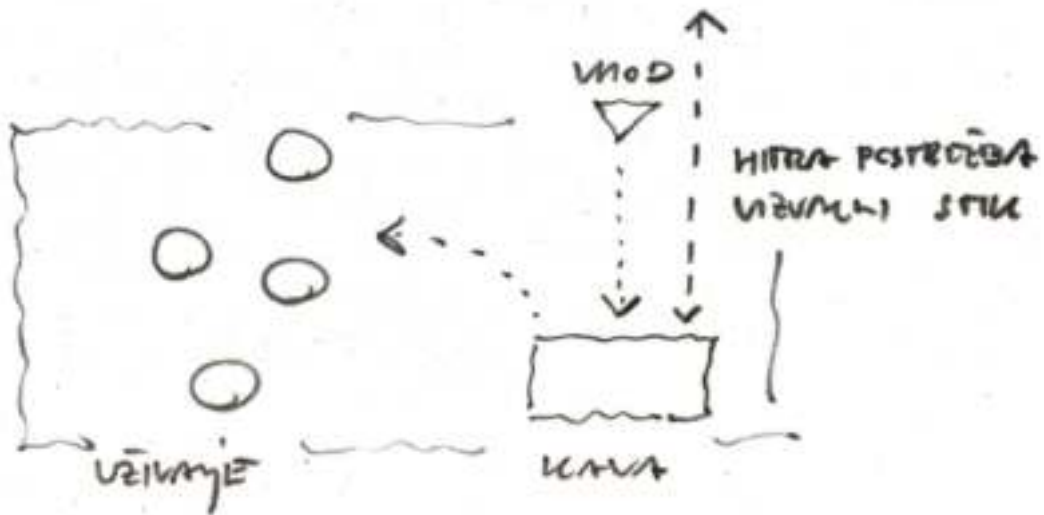
... searching for inspiration for a logo



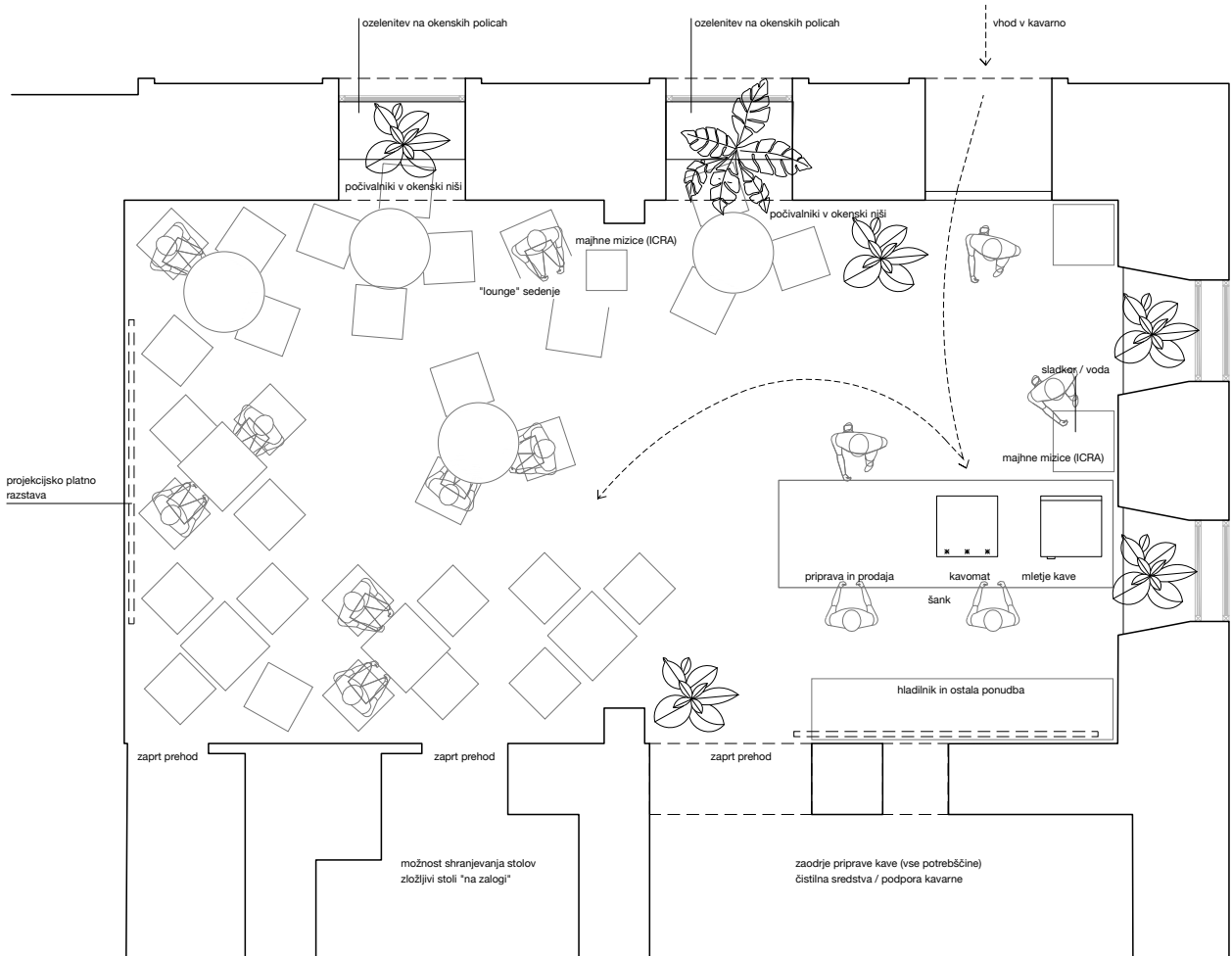


... planning for a pop-up living room

KOLEKTIV PROSTORA / FUNKCIONALNOSTI:



shematski tloris



Kombinacija Stol

- uporabimo dva para oz. tri Rex-ove stole (standardni stol) ter pripadajočo mizico.

4x komplet



Kombinacija Počivalnik

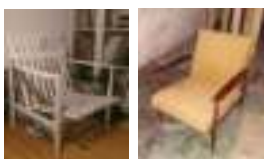
- uporabimo dva para oz. tri Rex-ove počivalnike (bolj komot za sedenje)

1x komplet



Solo / duo kotiček

- uporabimo gugalnik + še en Rex-ov počivalnik (da bosta oba počivalnika), zraven dodamo mizico iz čipkarske Sole.



Lounge stoli (počivalniki)

- zasedejo svoj kotiček, da naredijo del prostora kot nekakšen mini "lounge". Ta vogal dodatno opremimo še z recimo lučko, kakšno rastlino ob strani in podobno.



Stoli Galerija (knjižnica)

- v rezervi



Kombinacija Počivalnik

- uporabimo dva para oz. tri Rex-ove počivalnike (bolj komot za sedenje)

1x komplet

... collecting friends' and locals' furniture

STOLI

1x



več



*Kis idrija - podobni tem kovinski, neoblaženi

MIZE

več



8x

3x žipkarska šola
ICRA ?

3-4x

ŠANK

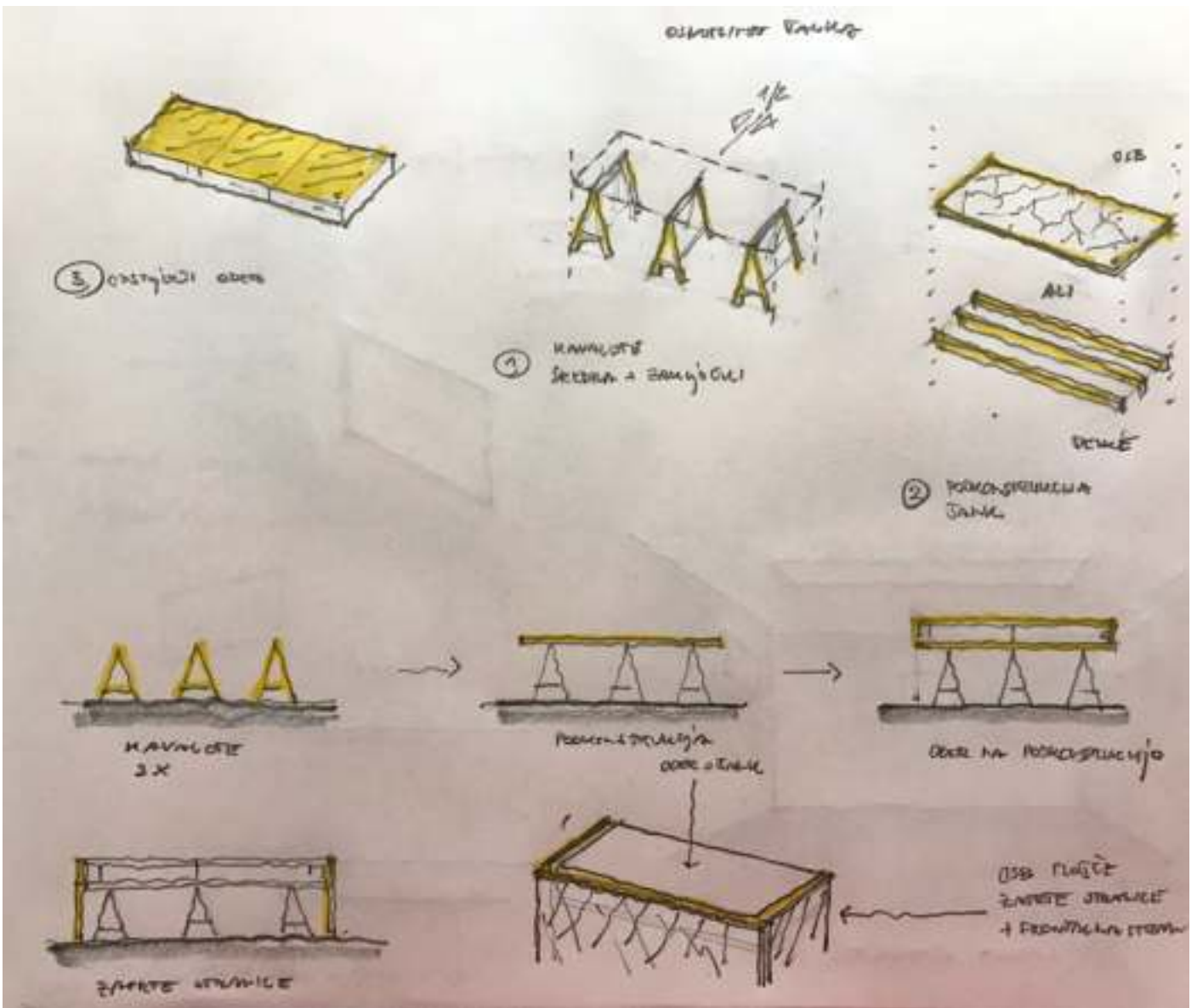
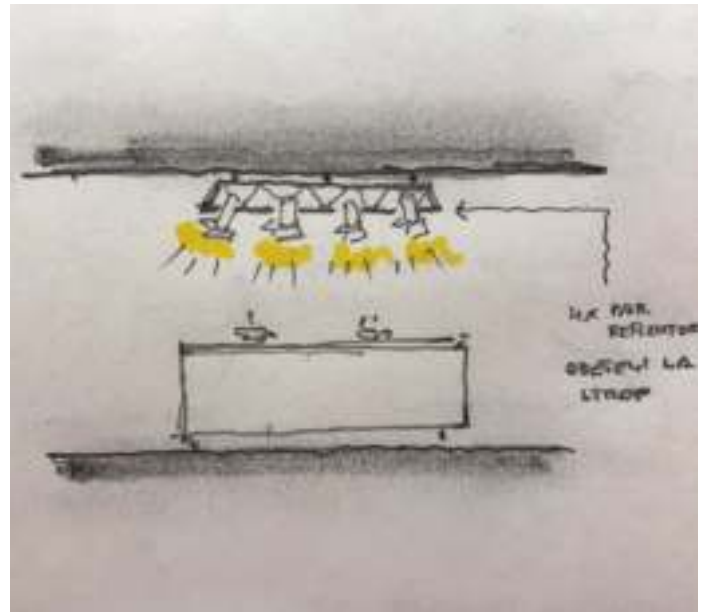
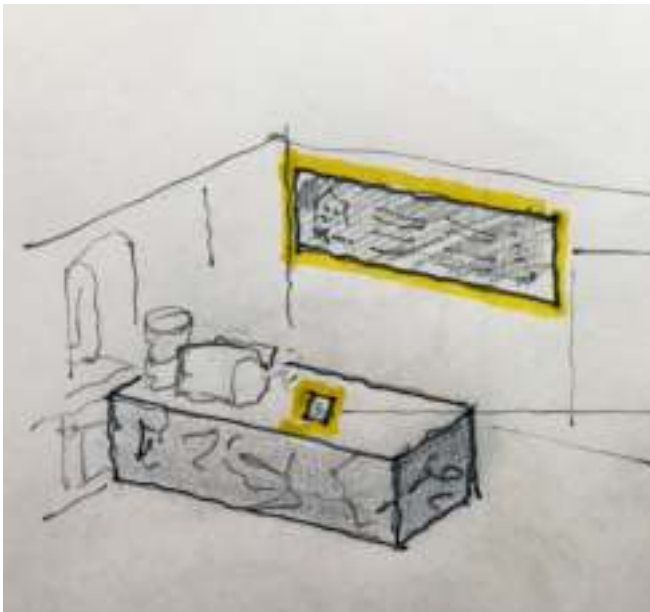


2x dim: 330 x 106

OSTALO



... designing easy-to-make furniture



... finally transformed beyond recognition into a town's living room



... changing space into place



... a place for small events and hanging-out



... and lively discussions on revitalisation of the town centre



Organised by: Idrija 2020
www.idrija2020.si

Co-organised by: Idrijsko-Cerkljanska razvojna agencija

Funded by: URBACT City Center Doctor project of
URBACT III of
European Regional Development Fund

Idea and concept: Iztok Hvala, Tadeja Pavšič, Matevž Straus



9.4 APPENDIX 4 – PRILOGA 4: Obrazci za vmesno ocenjevanje



Obrazec št. 1: Vmesno letno poročilo posameznega ukrepa

INTEGRIRAN AKCIJSKI NAČRT

Evalvacijski obrazec – vmesno letno poročilo

Področje: _____

Ukrep: _____

I. Podatki o ukrepu

Izvajalec	Začetek izvajanja	Predviden konec izvajanja	Predvideni končni stroški	Dejanski trenutni stroški

Kazalnik: _____

Navedite vsa dejanska in morebitna odstopanja od predvidenega plana (časovni, finančni, indikatorji,...):

II. Tveganja in problemi pri izvajanju

Št.	Tveganje/problem	Vpliv	Odprava tveganja (ukrep)



III. Opažanja in predlogi

Zabeležite ostala opažanja in predloge pri izvajanju:

Datum

Podpis ocenjevalca



Obrazec št. 2: Končno poročilo posameznega ukrepa

INTEGRIRAN AKCIJSKI NAČRT

Evalvacijski obrazec – končno poročilo posameznega ukrepa

Področje: _____

Ukrep: _____

I. Podatki o ukrepu

Izvajalec	Začetek izvajanja	Predviden konec izvajanja	Dejanski konec izvajanja	Predvideni končni stroški	Dejanski končni stroški

Kazalnik: _____

Doseganje kazalnika (obkrožite): DA / NE

Navedite vsa dejanska odstopanja od predvidenega plana (časovni, finančni, indikatorji,...) in razloge za odstopanja:

II. Izvedene aktivnosti

Zabeležite glavne izvedene aktivnosti in njihov pomen:



III. Opažanja in predlogi

Zabeležite pomembna opažanja pri izvajanju ukrepa in predlagane nadaljnje aktivnosti:

IV: Dosežen vpliv

Navedite vplive, ki so doseženi z ukrepom:

a) Socialni vpliv

b) Ekonomski vpliv

c) Drugo

Datum

Podpis ocenjevalca



Obrazec št. 3: Letni status

INTEGRIRAN AKCIJSKI NAČRT
Evalvacijski obrazec – letni status

Leto izvajanja: _____

UKREP/PROCESS ACTION	DOSEŽEN KAZALNIK DA / NE	ZAČETEK (Z) / PREDVIDEN ZAČETEK (PZ)	KONEC(K) / PREDVIDEN KONEC (PK)
URBANO POHIŠTVO			
1. Klopi na Mestnem trgu			
2. Klopi/drevesa na "starem trgu"			
3. Enotna podoba Idrije (process action)			
SPODBUJANJE TRGOVCEV V MESTNEM JEDRU			
1. Znižanje najemnin za prostore v lasti Občine (process action)			
2. Sodelovanje z zasebnim sektorjem			
3. Podpora trgovcem			
MOBILNOST			
1. Sistem javne souporabe električnih koles			
2. Zmanjševanje števila parkirišč v mestnem središču			
KREPITEV SKUPNOSTI			
1. Igrišče na mestnem trgu			
2. Skupnostni center (process action)			

Opombe/opažanja:

Datum

Podpis ocenjevalca



Obrazec št. 4: Obvladovanje sprememb

INTEGRIRAN AKCIJSKI NAČRT

Evalvacijski obrazec – obvladovanje sprememb

Področje: _____

Ukrep: _____

I. Podatki o spremembah

Izvajalec	Začetek izvajanja	Predviden konec izvajanja	Predvideni končni stroški	Dejanski trenutni stroški

Kazalnik: _____

Navedite vsa dejanska odstopanja in spremembe od predvidenega plana (časovni, finančni, kazalniki,...), navedite njihov vzrok/razlog in aktivnosti za obvladovanje spremembe/vpliva oz. nadaljnje aktivnosti:

Sprememba plana	Vzrok	Obvladovanje spremembe/vpliva oz. nadaljnje aktivnosti:



--	--	--

II. Tveganja in problemi pri izvajanju oz. pri spremembah

Št.	Tveganje/problem	Vpliv	Odprava tveganja (ukrep)

III. Opažanja in predlogi

Zabeležite ostala opažanja in predloge pri izvajanju:

Datum

Podpis ocenjevalca



9.5 APPENDIX 5 – PRILOGA 5: PISMA PODPORE



Idrijsko -
Cerkljanska
razvojna
agencija
d.o.o. Idrija

T: +386 5 37 20 180

F: +386 5 37 20 181

E: info@icra.si

I: www.icra.si

Mestni trg 1
5280 Idrija, Slovenija

Za: projekt City Centre Doctor (URBACT III 298)

Partner v projektu:

Občina Idrija

Mestni trg 1

5280 Idrija

Idrija, 13. 4. 2018

Zadeva: Pismo podpore integriranemu akcijskemu načrtu v sklopu projekta City Centre Doctor

Spoštovani,


Idrijsko-Cerkljanska razvojna agencija izraža svojo podporo ciljem zadanim v integriranem akcijskem načrtu. Akcije bomo podprli v okviru svojih dejavnosti in bili pozorni na morebitne razpise za projekte, ki bi lahko pripomogli k uresničitvi načrtanih akcij.

Predvsem bomo:

- Na izobraževanja, ki jih izvajamo povabili tudi trgovce v mestnem središču
- Omogočili svetovanja podjetjem v mestnem središču v okviru naših podjetniških projektov
- Spremljali razpise, s katerimi bi lahko pridobili sredstva za vzpostavitev skupnostnega centra ter o tem obvestili ULG oz. Občino Idrija

Lep pozdrav,

Direktorica
mag. Jožica Lazar
ICRA d.o.o. Idrija
Cerkljanska
razvojna
agencija
d.o.o. Idrija
Mestni trg 1
5280 Idrija



TRR: 04752-0000210928
(Nova KBM)
ID za DDV: SI93276583
Matična št.: 1489143
Št. vložka: 1/03977/00,
Olasno sodišče v Novi Gorici
Osnovni kapital: 2.400.000 SIT



OBČINA IDRİJA
Mestni trg 1
5280 IDRİJA

OBČINSKA UPRAVA

tel.: 05 37 34 500
fax: 05 37 34 531
obcina.idrija@idrija.si

Številka: 6900-0001/2016-75
Datum: 29.3.2018

Zadeva: Pismo podpore za vzpostavitev skupnostnega centra

Spoštovani.

Kot svetovalka za družbene dejavnosti se bom zavzemala za vzpostavitev skupnostnega centra, ki je kot cilj vključen v Integriran akcijski načrt, napisan v sklopu projekta City Centre Doctor (URBACT III). Vzpostavitev takšnega centra podpiram, ker na nacionalni ravni in tudi v Občini Idrija narašča število težav različnega spektra pri otrocih, predvsem kot posledica pomanjkanja socialnih stikov in občutka vključenosti v okolje. Menim, da bi takšen center pripomogel k izboljšanju socialne vključenosti prebivalcev in k povečanju števila socialnih stikov, ki so še kako pomembni za dobro psihično zdravje posameznika.

Prav tako menim, da bi skupnostni center kot tak, če bi bil postavljen v centru mesta, že simbolično vključeval prebivalce in tudi pripomogel k živahnosti v mestnem središču, kar pa bi pozitivno vplivalo na preostale cilje, vključene v Integriran akcijski načrt. Je odličen odgovor tako na problematiko pomanjkanja življenja v centru mesta, kot tudi na to, da je kvalitetnih socialnih stikov in posledično tudi občutka skupnosti vse manj.

Maja Majnik

Svetovalka za družbene dejavnosti





REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA

CENTER ZA SOCIALNO DELO IDRIJA

Vojkova ulica 2a, Idrija

Št.: 014-2/2018

Datum: 25.4.2018

Zadeva: Pismo podpore za vzpostavitev skupnostnega centra

Spoštovani,

vsekakor podpiramo vzpostavitev skupnostnega centra, kjer bo prostor za različne skupine občanov, tudi za ranljive skupine občanov (otroci in mladostniki, starejši, osebe z težavami v duševnem zdravju, z različnimi oblikami oviranosti...). S tem bi pomembno vplivali na zmanjšanje odtujenosti, razvijanje solidarnosti med različnimi generacijami, krepili socialne stike in medsosedsko pomoč.

Zaradi dostopnosti je pomembno, da je prostor v središču mesta, ker je tudi možnost za lokalni prevoz.

Aktivnosti, ki bi lahko bile vključene v skupnostnem centru oz. vsaj delno zastopane kot podpora že obstoječim institucijam: dnevni center za osebe s težavami v duševnem zdravju, programi za osebe, ki imajo težave z zagotavljanjem primernega stanovanja, center za družine, dnevni center za starejše.

Možnosti sodelovanja Centra za socialno delo ob vzpostavitvi takšnega centra pa so predvsem pri oblikovanju novih preventivnih programov, tudi v sodelovanju z nevladnimi organizacijami, pomoči pri pridobivanju prostovoljcev.

Lep pozdrav,



Direktorica

Irena Ogrič

Pismo podpore

Sodelovala sem pri oblikovanju akcij, ki so zapisane v Integriranem akcijskem načrtu in jih podpiram. Med drugim, najbolj podpiram idejo o nujnosti Skupnostnega centra v Idriji.

Pri svojem delu opažam največ težav v medosebni komunikaciji, nerazumevanju drug drugega, težav z otroci in mladostniki. Mladimi primanjkuje iskrenega in zaupnega pogovora z nekom, ki jih razume, sliši, doma pa imajo težave. Veliko je tudi takšnih, ki se ob odhodu ljubljene osebe ne znajdejo, se počutijo nevredno in imajo občutek, da se jim je porušil svet. Ne samo mladih, ampak tudi starejših oseb, ki se ob razvezi počutijo osamljeni, zavrženi. Zaradi hitrega tempa življenja veliko staršev ne ve, kako pomagati svojim otrokom, mladostnikom.

Glede na moje izkušnje in izkušnje nekaterih drugih iz drugih krajev v Sloveniji, močno verjamem v potrebo po takšnem centru.

- Center bi lahko pripomogel k povečanju socialnih stikov vse populacije, tudi priseljencev.
- Prav tako bi v takem centru večino časa lahko bil nekdo na razpolago mladim in staršem, kjer je največ težav. Psihologi in psihiatri so žal, za marsikoga tabu tema, zato svoje težave rešujejo sami ali trpijo.
Skupnostni center bi bil odlična oblika neformalne pomoči, kar bi izboljšalo kvaliteto življenja v mestu. Če želimo imeti zdravo skupnost je potrebno graditi na duševnem zdravju vseh, predvsem otrok in mladine.

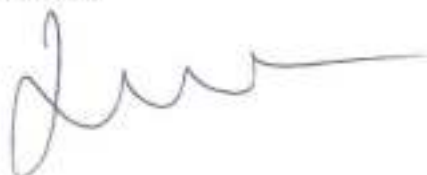
Ideja o Skupnostnem centru v centru mesta pa je pomembna prav zaradi socialnega vidika in dostopnosti.

S svojim znanjem in izkušnjami sem pripravljena na kakršenkoli način, ponuditi svojo podporo.

Zumra Čoralić,
članica ULG

Mediatorka (kmalu družinska), NLP Mojster Praktik, NLP Coach in AFP osebna fitness trenerka

Idrija, 16.4.2018





**OSNOVNA ŠOLA
I D R I J A**

Telefon: (05) 372 62 00
faks: (05) 377 10 65

oidrija@quest.arnes.si
<http://www.osnovna-so-a-idriza.si>

LAPAJNETOVA 5D
5280 IDRİJA

Idrija, 4. 5. 2018

Št. dokumenta: 6009-3/2018-1

Občina Idrinja
Mestni trg 1
5280 Idrinja

Spoštovani,

spodaj podpisane svetovalne delavke in ravnateljica OŠ Idrinja podpiramo vzpostavitev Skupnostnega centra, saj bi bil zaradi naraščajoče učno-vzgojne problematike otrok in mladostnikov zelo dobrodošel, v določenih ozirih celo nujno potreben. Devetletna osnovna šola ni pisana na kožo današnjim drugačnim učencem. V zadnjih nekaj letih smo priča vztrajnemu povečanju števila otrok s slabšo koncentracijo, odkrenljivo pozornostjo, hiperaktivnostjo, impulzivnostjo in težavami na čustvenem in vedenjskem področju. Vse to se posledično odraža v nizkih učnih rezultatih oziroma v učni neuspešnosti učencev. V določenih primerih so težave učencev povezane tudi z razmerami v domačem okolju (npr. s kriznimi razmerami v družini, z ločitvijo staršev, s selitvijo ipd).

V šoli se v večini primerov s tovrstnimi težavami ukvarja šolska svetovalna služba, ki staršem svetuje, jim nudi pomoč in podporo pri reševanju problemov. Glede na dane možnosti pa to velikokrat ni zadosti, saj pri starših zaznavamo vedno večje psihične stiske, strahove in nemoč pri udeležanju konstruktivne funkcionalne vzgoje.

Skupnostni center bi lahko s svojim programom deloval kot most med družino in šolo, s poudarkom na nujenju učne pomoči, kvalitetnega preživljanja prostega časa, učenju socialnih veščin in uspešnih strategij učenja ter s poudarkom na nujenju pomoči staršem pri vzgoji otrok, pri postavljanju družinskih pravil in vzdrževanju le teh.

Dobrodošle bi bile lahko sledeče naloge centra:

- Svetovanje in pomoč (podpora) staršem pri reševanju otrokovih težav (učnih, vedenjskih, čustvenih/psihičnih).
- Strokovna učna pomoč učencem in dijakom (individualna pomoč inštrukcije).
- Tečajji slovenščine za tujce (za otroke in odrasle).
- Supervizija za strokovne delavce VI ustanov in starše otrok s posebnimi potrebami.

Glede lokacije centra menimo, da se lahko različne naloge porazdelijo že na sedanje institucije kot sta ZD, CSD in bi v prostorih slednjih bile izvajane različne oblike pomoči. Izvajale bi se lahko tudi lokalno, dislocirano v Idriji, Spodnji Idriji in Godoviču.

Potrebno se je zavedati, da nekatera področja, oblike pomoči, razne dejavnosti ponujajo že npr. Mladinski center Idrija, Dnevni center za otroke in mladostnike Idrija, Zveza prijateljev mladine, Medgeneracijski center...

V vsakem primeru pa se kaže potreba po Skupnostnem centru, ki bi imel na podlagi socialno pedagoške pomoči podporni potencial, da se »običajna« družina lažje prebije skozi težave, stiske in konflikte. Otrokom in mladostnikom bi s svojim delovanjem zagotovil ustrezne pogoje za kompenzacijo težav, motenj in primanjkljajev na posameznih področjih znanja, za optimalen razvoj in uspešno šolanje.

Ne strinjamo se z idejo, da bi šolski strokovni delavci ponujali zgoraj navedene oblike pomoči. Šola sama staršem in učencem že ponuja in bo tudi v prihodnje ponujala tovrstne oblike pomoči. Na starših samih pa sloni odgovornost in odločitev ali ponujene oblike pomoči izkoristijo ali ne. Izvajalci ponujenih oblik pomoči v izvedbi Skupnostnega centra bi po našem mnenju morali biti izkušeni zunanji strokovnjaki s socialno-pedagoških, defektoloških in psiholoških področij.

Z upanjem, da vam zgoraj navedeno pripomore k vzpostavitvi Skupnostnega centra, vas lepo pozdravljamo.

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