



Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism
Montenegro



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area: 13,812 km²
population: 620,145
capital: Podgorica
national currency: Euro
number of sunny days in a year: 180
climate: Mediterranean and continental



Montenegro has 21 municipalities
arable land - 37%
forests - 45%
urban and rural settlements, roads and waters - 18%



regions

coastal region – 1,591 km²
central region – 4,917 km²
northern region – 7,304 km²

population

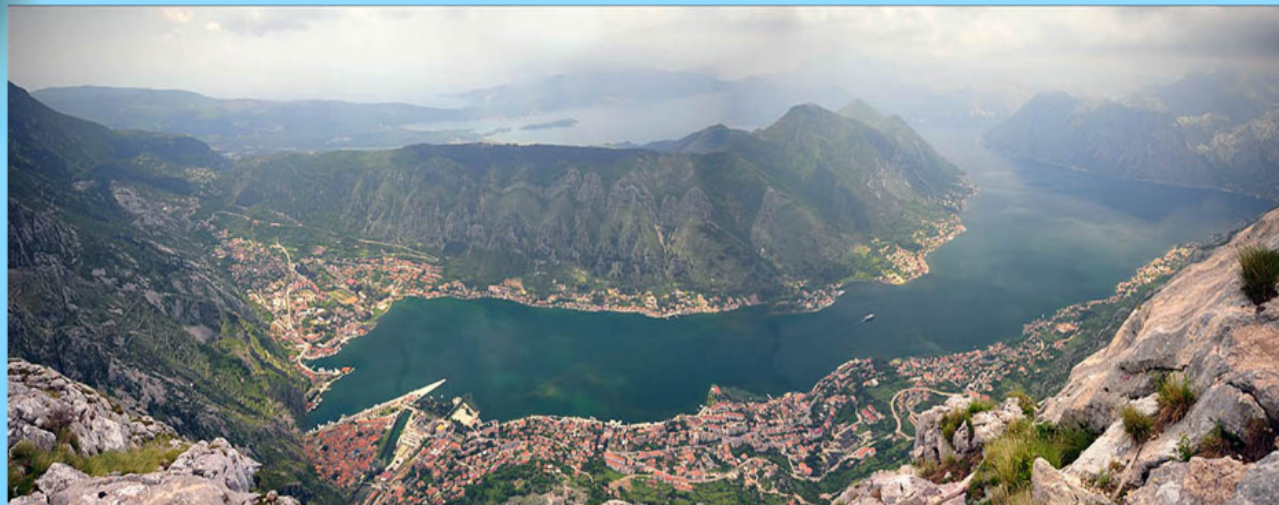
coastal region – 23.78 %
central region – 30.37 %
northern region – 45.85 %

Natural characteristics

Montenegro covers an area of 13.8 km² and is predominantly **mountainous**, at the same time the **Mediterranean country**.



Human activities have led to the evolution of the landscape, in combinations with natural conditions created a space with high quality and **landscape diversity**.



Landscape area - Bay of Boka kotorska

Treating Landscape in Montenegro

First Spatial Plan of the Republic of Montenegro was adopted in 1986. , and on two occasions, in 1991. and in 1997. made the amendment of the Plan.

- It was first use in the planning the term protection of the environment and integral to observe natural and cultural heritage

First study – Landscape typology defined 10 Landscape types – Atanackovic 1986.

- Several parameters were used to define landscape types: zoning height, physical geography (relief, the degree of inclination), the degree of humidity / aridity, land conditions (geological and pedological) and the main vegetation types.

Spatial plan of Montenegro 2020 - Defines 21 Landscape areas, toponymic determined

- Study is based on natural characteristics, using previous research, but with the impact of human activities, including small spatial areas which biodiversity is endangered.

European Landscape Convention, ratified 2008. – implementation started on national level

- Significant results are made in legislation, spatial planning documentation, education of much needed experts.



Landscape area - Dunes of Ulcinj

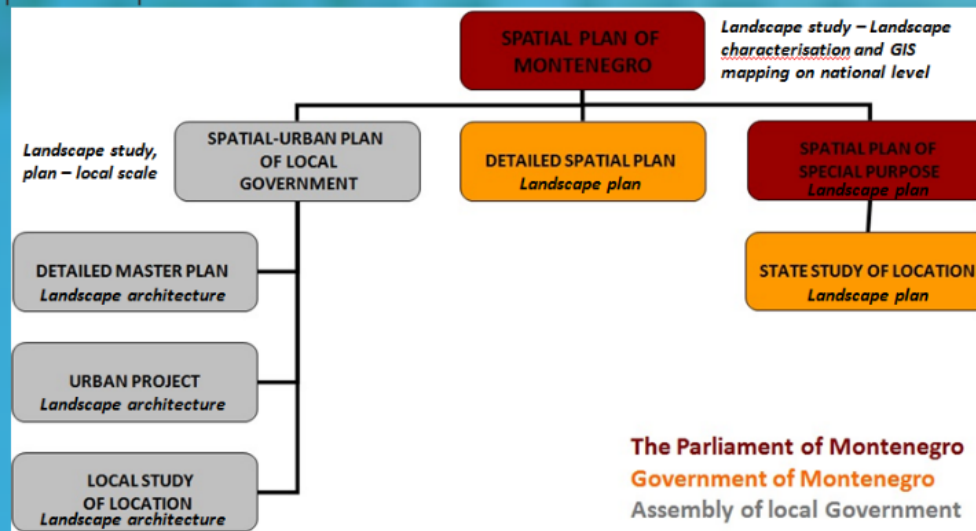
Spatial planning in Montenegro

Planning system in Montenegro is based on two types of planning documents.

- State planning documents adopted by the Parliament or State Government.
- Local planning documents adopted by the local parliament.

Landscape study – landscape characterisation and identification

Landscape plan – sectoral phase in the spatial plan document, which goal is to presents scenario for sustainable landscape development



Landscape area - Skadar lake

Legislation

Law on Spatial Development and Construction - defines landscape study and plan as a part of spatial plans

Law on Environmental Protection - defines goals and principles of landscape diversity protection and its cultural and aesthetic values.

Law on Nature Protection - recognises protection of landscape diversity as a part of integral environment protection; defines terms landscape of exceptional value, landscape protection;

Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage - defines term cultural landscape as a part of non movable cultural heritage

Law on Environmental Impact Assessment - defines that the part of EIA should be landscape identification and impact on landscape

Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment - defines that the part of SEA should be impact on landscape



Landscape area - Karst plateau of western Montenegro

Challenges for sustainable development

- Limitations and non-renewability of landscapes
- Creation of a spatial identity based on the uniqueness and potential of areas
- The relation between ecology and economy
- Defining the difference between growth and development
- The link between growth and environmental damage
- The problem of over construction
- Raising awareness about the need for sustainable spatial planning
- Education
- Strengthening the capacities

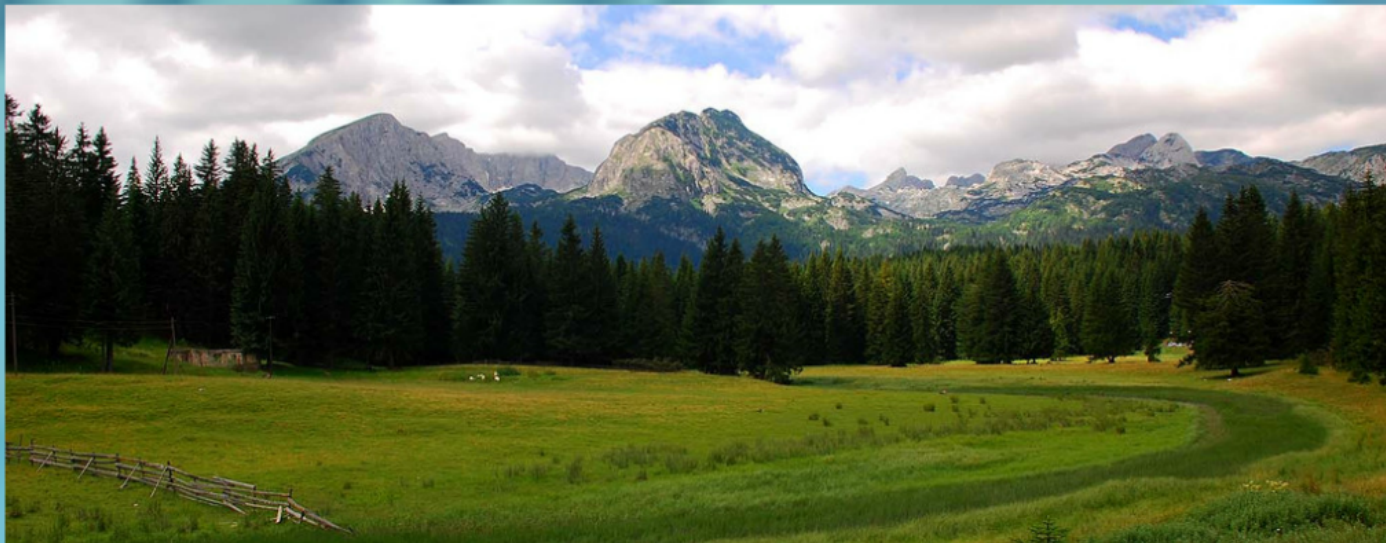


Landscape area - Komovi

photo by zoran djekic

Principles

- 1 Improve the legislative framework for spatial planning and construction
- 2 Improve the methodology of spatial management and quality of spatial - planning documentation
- 3 Increase activities to implement the adopted plan documents
- 4 Land policy reform and the development of communal infrastructure
- 5 Harmonization of sectoral policies, legislation and the work of other ministries
- 6 Improving the education system, personnel management and administrative capacities



Landscape area - Durmitor

Projects since ratification 2008.

Rulebook on detailed contents and format of planning documents/ data model / GIS



Reform policy of spatial planning



Objectives and drivers of reform policy

- Strengthening the spatial development of the State
- Respecting principles of sustainable development
- Efficient use of space and the protection of public goods
- Development of infrastructure systems
- Recognition of common features and characteristics of space
- Connecting Montenegro to European spatial entities
- Ensuring the efficiency of planning
- The Lisbon Treaty and other EU documents (ESPD, CEMAT, Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent, Transnational Cooperation Programme for South East Europe-SEE ESPON 2013)

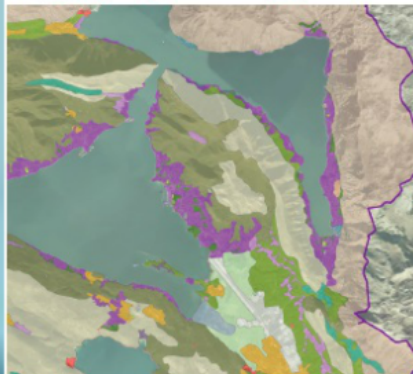


Durmitor area

Manual for landscape planning

Studija predjela - tipovi karaktera predjela

Landscape character assessment



Opšti pregled pejzažnih jedinica Crne Gore zasnovan je na prirodnim karakteristikama, ali uključuje i prisustvo čovjeka u slučajevima kada to prisustvo poprima značajniji predioni uticaj. Prostorni plan Crne Gore prepoznaje 19 osnovnih pejzažnih jedinica i dvije prostorno manje pejzažne jedinice, koje se uglavnom odnose na osjetljive ekosisteme, zbog njihove izražene posebnosti i identiteta.

General overview of landscape types in Montenegro is based on natural features, but also includes the presence of a man, when it comes to the significant impact on landscapes. National Spatial Plan recognizes 19 basic landscape types and two spatially smaller types, which are mainly related to sensitive ecosystems, because of their marked uniqueness and identity.

Cilj izrade priručnika

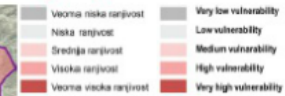
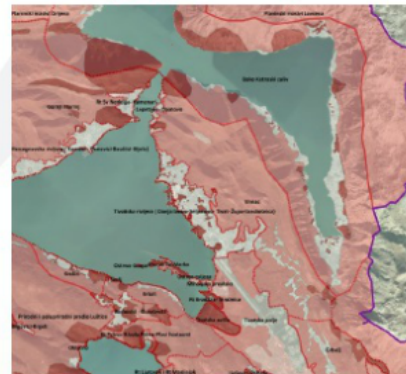
- Implementacija Evropske konvencije o predjelima
- Opis metodologije izrade Studije i Plana predjela.
- Definisanje jasnih ciljeva u planiranju predjela.
- Definisanje nivoa izrade Studije i Plana predjela za različite planske dokumente.
- Uniformnost izrade planskih dokumenata

Kome je priručnik namijenjen

Planerskim kućama, lokalnim upravama i zakonodavnim vlastima i građanima koji su zainteresovani za pitanja planiranja. Usaglašenost sa zakonima (Zakonom o prostornom planiranju i izgradnji objekata, Zakonom o zaštiti prirode, Zakon o zaštiti kulturnih dobara, Zakon o strateškoj procjeni uticaja na životnu sredinu, Zakon o šumama, Zakon o poljoprivrednom zemljištu)

Studija predjela - analiza ranjivosti

Vulnerability analysis



Analiza ranjivosti vizuelnih, kulturnih i prirodnih vrijednosti predjela.

Vulnerability analysis of visual, cultural and environmental values of landscape

Područja velike predione prepoznatljivosti i velikog predionog diverziteta, sa posebnim oblicima reljefa, vegetacije i tradicionalnim poljoprivrednim uzorkom imaju veću ranjivost.

Areas of high landscape recognizability and a great landscape diversity, with special forms of relief, vegetation and traditional agricultural patterns have greater vulnerability. Unconstructed open spaces (natural areas) - caesurae and corridors between settlements along the coast are very high valuable and vulnerable areas that should be preserved because it preserves identity and spirit of the area.

Otvoreni prostori (neizgrađeni prirodni predjeli) - cezure i prodori između naselja duž obale predstavljaju veoma vrijedne predjele koje treba očuvati, jer se na taj čuva identitet prostora.

The purpose of the Manual

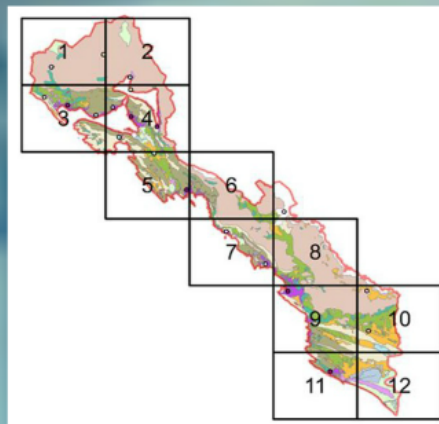
- Implementation of the of the European Landsscape Convention
- A description of the methodology of the Study and the Landscape Plan
- Definition of clear objectives in landscape planning.
- Definition of the level of preparation of the Study and the Landscape Plan for different planning documents

For whom is the Manual intended

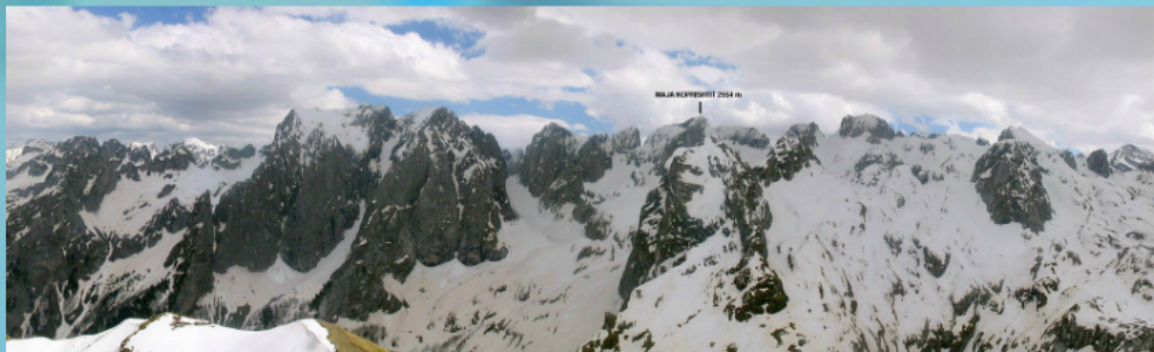
Planning companies, local governments and legislative authorities and citizens who are interested in planning issues. Landscape planning provides information base for spatial planning and environmental protection. Harmonization with the law (Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of Buildings, Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Protection of Cultural heritage, Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Forest Law, Law on Agricultural Land)

Projects since ratification

- Landscape study for coastal area, Spatial plan os special purpose Coastal area/ GIS mapping



- Landscape study on national level and GIS mapping - ongoing
- Organisation of the eight workshop in row for student of regional and European faculties - Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Tirana, Berlin
- Organisation of the 13th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention on “The future of the territories, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”, on 1 - 3 October 2013, in Montenegro.



Landscape area - Prokletija massif

Objectives in implementing European Landscape Convention

- To promote agreements and understandings with all central and local/regional authorities responsible for undertaking projects that will affect the landscape in the territory
- To produce strategies for communication and education on the values of the landscape to increase public awareness so that any demand for development, at local or central level, will pay due attention to the cultural heritage



Ministry of sustainable development and tourism



Thank you for your attention



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