



LANDSCAPE PROTECTION MANAGEMENT & PLANNING

Klinë/Klina Initiative 2015

Support to the Promotion of Cultural Diversity

Funded
by the European Union
and the Council of Europe



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by the Council of Europe

Acknowledgments

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Landscape of Gllarevë/Iglarevo village



INTRODUCTION

This report describes progress to date with a unique project undertaken in the municipality of Klinë/Klina under the PCDK II programme to lay the foundations for landscape management in Kosovo within the spirit and intent of the European Landscape Convention, the provisions of EU directives and current international best practice.



Landscape of Dush/Duš village



SECTION 1

Context

The landscape management initiative forms part of the integrated approach identified in the innovative 'Rivers that Shape' Education, Recreation and Rehabilitation Programme on Landscape and Environment.

The 'Rivers that Shape' Education, Recreation and Rehabilitation Programme on Landscape and Environment was introduced as an initiative of the EU /CoE joint project "Support to the Promotion of Cultural Diversity in Kosovo*" (PCDK). The programme aims to work towards a long term vision, establishing pilot actions in Klinë/Klina Municipality to increase awareness and appreciation of the environment, to gain knowledge, to ensure enjoyment and sustainable use of the heritage resources developed and managed by the local communities.

With the objectives of:

- establishing a landscape observatory to raise awareness and monitor landscape treatment;
- becoming a hub for outdoor recreational and artistic activities;
- offering well-rounded environmental education programmes in a clean and well - preserved natural environment.

The programme has four components

- Education Programme on Environment and Landscape
- Programme for Dush / Duš Cave and the Surrounding Area
- Landscape Observatory
- Performing Arts and Recreation Programme

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

The programme has been made possible with the political and financial commitment of the Klinë/Klina municipality, the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and the EU / CoE Joint Project PCDK as well as the NGO Ardhmeria. More details can be found at:
<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/cooperation/Kosovo/Publications/klina-brochure.pdf>

Preparatory work leading to the proposed establishment of a landscape observatory has been in progress over the life of the PCDK project, beginning with a seminar on the European Landscape Convention in 2011 followed by a series of workshops, field study activities and preliminary results over the intervening years.

Landscape¹ as a value and resource

The term landscape is interpreted by people in different ways because it is (primarily) about perception. This “elusive” understanding of landscape creates a large range of meanings that were attributed to the actual and concrete places. The perception, values, attitudes and emotions to the place are formed through the process of evolution and are closely related to people’s experiences and associations. Landscape is changing continuously, strongly influenced by technological progress and the decisions that societies make on spatial planning, built development, land management or tourism expansion, as well as by climate change and other natural processes.

¹ “Landscape” is defined as an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”: European Landscape Convention (ELC), Florence 2000, Article 1 - Definitions.

Considering the strong and complex relationship between people and the environment and being aware of dynamic changes in landscapes, assigning a specific value to a particular area or place requires a process of consensus and participatory approach of different actors in order to have a common shared vision. It is essential to note that “assigning a value” goes beyond justifying the natural and/or historic value of the place. It is equally important to identify its social, cultural and economic potentials while seeking models for integrating these potentials into transversal policies. Furthermore, it is about enjoyment of the landscape that can contribute to a better quality of life for the people who live there, and that offers a pleasant experience for visitors.

In line with the principles and provisions of the European Landscape Convention (ELC), a series of significant documents and practices have been developed in order to promote the importance of an integrated approach towards landscape. These efforts are aimed at minimising the negative impact and carefully working with landscape for the common good of communities.

Legislating for Landscape

At European and international level, landscape and its management has become central to best practice comprehensive spatial planning in recent years. This, in part, was in response to the perceived deterioration occurring in the quality of landscape in developed states, and because its effectiveness at integrating natural and cultural heritage, environment and community well-being was recognised.

It is worth noting that the human race has had a very longstanding close relationship with landscape, initially in reading the landscape in the context of food, shelter and threats. In the earliest days of emerging civilisation, societies read the natural landscape as a integration of land and sky to measure the seasons and time. With increasing sophistication, societies began to shape their landscapes as a result of their cultural activities.

As legislation evolved, some societies included landscape in their laws, but many societies took landscape as an unchanging 'given' and many did not even have a word to describe landscape in their language – it was understood rather than being articulated.

Industrialisation, technological advances and urbanisation in recent centuries increasingly began to give rise to what are perceived to be degraded, undesirable landscapes. Cherished cultural landscapes began to disintegrate with rural depopulation and increasing urbanisation, prompting societies to begin considering how to address these perceived unwelcome side-effects of progress.

Landscape was initially introduced as one of the key environmental topics in the environmental impact assessment process required under the EU EIA Directive (85/337/EEC) first adopted in 1985. Article 3 of the directive clearly required impacts on landscape to be addressed.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process under a second directive in 2004 added to the profile of landscape as an important policy and strategy dimension of development management.

In 1985, few if any European states had the necessary academic or administrative infrastructure in place to underpin the assessment of impacts on landscape. There was also a growing recognition that addressing the environmental aspects of landscape in isolation from the cultural and natural heritage aspects was inadequate, and heritage sectors initiated a process that led to the European Landscape Convention to fill this vacuum.

The Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention was opened for signature on 20 October 2000 and entered into force on 1 March 2004. This Convention is not just about scenery and tourism; it is about deep landscape – the place we call home, our street, our village, our town, our district or our land in all its rich diversity of cultural and natural heritage, dynamically enmeshed with the living culture of today. The implementation of the European Landscape Convention represents genuine sustainable action – ensuring that we realise the inherent value of our landscape today, whilst ensuring that future generations can enjoy the same national and European resource.

It is significant that the preamble to the Convention refers to specific existing legal texts at international level in the field of protection and management of the natural and cultural heritage, regional and spatial planning, local selfgovernment and trans-frontier co-operation, in particular:

- The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
(Bern, 19 September 1979);
- The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
(Granada, 3 October 1985);

- The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised)
(Valletta, 16 January 1992);
- The European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities
(Madrid, 21 May 1980 and its additional protocols);
- The European Charter of Local Self-government
(Strasbourg, 15 October 1985);
- The Convention on Biological Diversity
(Rio, 5 June 1992);
- The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
(Paris, 16 November 1972);
- The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters
(Aarhus, 25 June 1998);
- UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
(Paris, 17 October 2003);
- The Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society
(Faro, 27 October, 2005);

All this illustrates the incremental progressive process provided by these vital international instruments and the logical integration role of the European Landscape Convention.



Klinë/Klina river valley



Many European states now wisely draw on both EU directives and Council of Europe conventions to guide their legislative and administrative measures for the integrated management of heritage, landscape and environment.

Managing Landscape

Currently there is partial legislative provision for landscape management contained within the laws of Kosovo. However, a review of this suggests that the legislative provision might usefully be revisited to ensure that it effectively addresses the diverse heritage, environmental, social and spatial dimensions of landscape.

Many other European states are currently engaged in similar 'landscape proofing' legislative exercises. There is a growing belief that a specific Landscape Law may be desirable. Equally, states that have signed and ratified the convention are developing appropriate infrastructures to undertake the implementation of the specific measures (Article 6) contained in the European Landscape Convention embracing awareness-raising, training and education, identification and assessment and defining landscape quality objectives.

Typically these involve a dedicated landscape unit at ministry level and a research/education and awareness-raising body such as a landscape observatory or similar.

Part of the process since 2011 has been to consider how best to progress the integration of landscape into the existing administrative structures in Kosovo, bearing in mind the fact that landscape embraces environment, heritage and community well-being.



Farmland landscape of Dush/Duš village



SECTION 2

PCDK and Landscape

Among other conventions, the PCDK project has paid particular attention to the Faro Convention and the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in its activities. In development of the heritage plan of Kosovo West approach during PCDK 1, the landscape was identified as a vital asset in Kosovo, and Klinë/Klina municipality was selected as a pilot action following an extended assessment. The ELC provided essential guidance in this context and the PCDK project further explored examples across Europe with the aim of developing a comprehensive initiative in Kosovo. The initiative successfully brought together the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport as well as the Klinë/Klina municipality and civil society. The objective of the exercise has been to establish a best practice example and guide future work on landscape initiatives in Kosovo.

Strategy / Methodology applied

The strategy pursued was based on the already successful PCDK approach involving professional research and best practice development, public awareness-raising, pilot actions and community engagement.

A summary of the implementation to date of the PCDK process regarding landscape can be found in Appendix 1.

The initiatives undertaken to date under the strategy include the following:

Landscape Assessment Pilot Study - Klinë /Klina

As noted in Section 1 above, the importance of the landscape dimension of the environment is recognised by the Kosovo legislation. General provisions of the legislation present a legal basis for further work on the development of instruments for actions at technical and operational level in order to promote, protect, plan and manage the landscape. An integrated approach and harmonised work of the authorities, experts and citizens are fundamental to be able to define landscape quality objectives (Article 6 of the ELC) and area needed for strategic considerations and cross-sectoral studies on landscape potentials.

The PCDK project, promoting the ELC as part of its work, has emphasised the need for systematic work on the landscape in its holistic approach to heritage and diversity issues. In this capacity, following a thorough assessment, the Klinë/Klina municipality was selected as a case study to further explore the potentials in the Kosovo context. The PCDK project established a team of local experts, consulted international documents and organised study visits to the countries where special attention to landscape was given through regulations, policy level and specific projects implemented. The knowledge and experience acquired during this process, the guidelines for making an inventory on landscape prepared by the PCDK, and the recommendations given by the international expert from Ireland, constituted the team's guidelines for carrying out the Klinë/Klina landscape study.

The Klinë/Klina landscape study is the first of its kind in Kosovo and aims to present an example for local

stakeholders to further study and extend it to other regions. This study should be a starting point as a tool for the landscape observatory, and the model should be integrated in development plans across the territory, valuing the distinctive landscape in Kosovo.

Klinë/Klina Landscape Survey and its use

Following the methodology of many ELC associated documents, the objectives of the preliminary study on landscape was two-fold:

1. Identify Landscape Character Types (LCT) on the entire territory of Klinë/Klina Municipality as fundamental information for Landscape Character Assessment (LCA).

Describe the characteristics of the Landscape Character Types identified, the condition of the landscape, the forces for change applicable and the appropriate management measures to be undertaken.

2. Identify Landscapes of Greater Sensitivity (LGS)

Describe the characteristics of the Landscapes of Greater Sensitivity identified, the condition of the landscape, the forces for change involved and the appropriate management measures to be undertaken.

Objectives 1 and 2 are close to being finalised and exploratory work has been completed in relation to

objectives 1a and 2a. It should be noted that the four steps are inter-related and interactive.

Landscape Awareness-raising – community involvement

The ‘Rivers that Shape’ programme is an integrated approach and aside from providing technical assistance to local and central authorities, PCDK has always paid attention to community engagement and increased awareness raising at the local level. Following the recommendations of the Heritage Plan West, extensive community consultation sessions were conducted with the communities, local authorities, businesses, local schools and civil society organisations in order to assess their vision about the future and local development process. The ideas collected were clustered in groups and reflected in the development of a comprehensive programme that took the views of all parties involved into consideration.

While the above-mentioned technical study was being carried out by the ministries involved and the municipality of Klinë/Klina, direct community engagement and awareness raising on landscape took place in the area through partner organisations.

The Klinë/Klina ‘Rivers that Shape’ programme has been developed in coordination with local stakeholders as a result of consultations with the community members, civil society organisations and the municipality. The programme aims to inspire local initiatives with local resources and pave the way for future actions with an integrated approach. As initial activities, a well-rounded

environmental education programme in a clean and well-preserved natural environment was proposed. From this point, with the development of the case study at Dushi cave, a hub for outdoor recreational and artistic activities is planned for the area. In order to monitor these initiatives, raise awareness, inspire similar work in other regions in Kosovo and link to other initiatives in Europe, the establishment of a landscape observatory is encouraged. The details of this programme can be found at www.coe.int/pcdk

Landscape of Dush/Duș Cave Area - Case Study

In order to engage the community directly, the landscape around Dushi cave was selected for a case study in order to better explain the concepts around landscape including the hills, stone walls and the lifestyle in the area that was shaped by this landscape. While the scope of the case study should be wider, community involvement in concrete terms was prioritised through a proposed programme including a number of ideas through consultation processes.



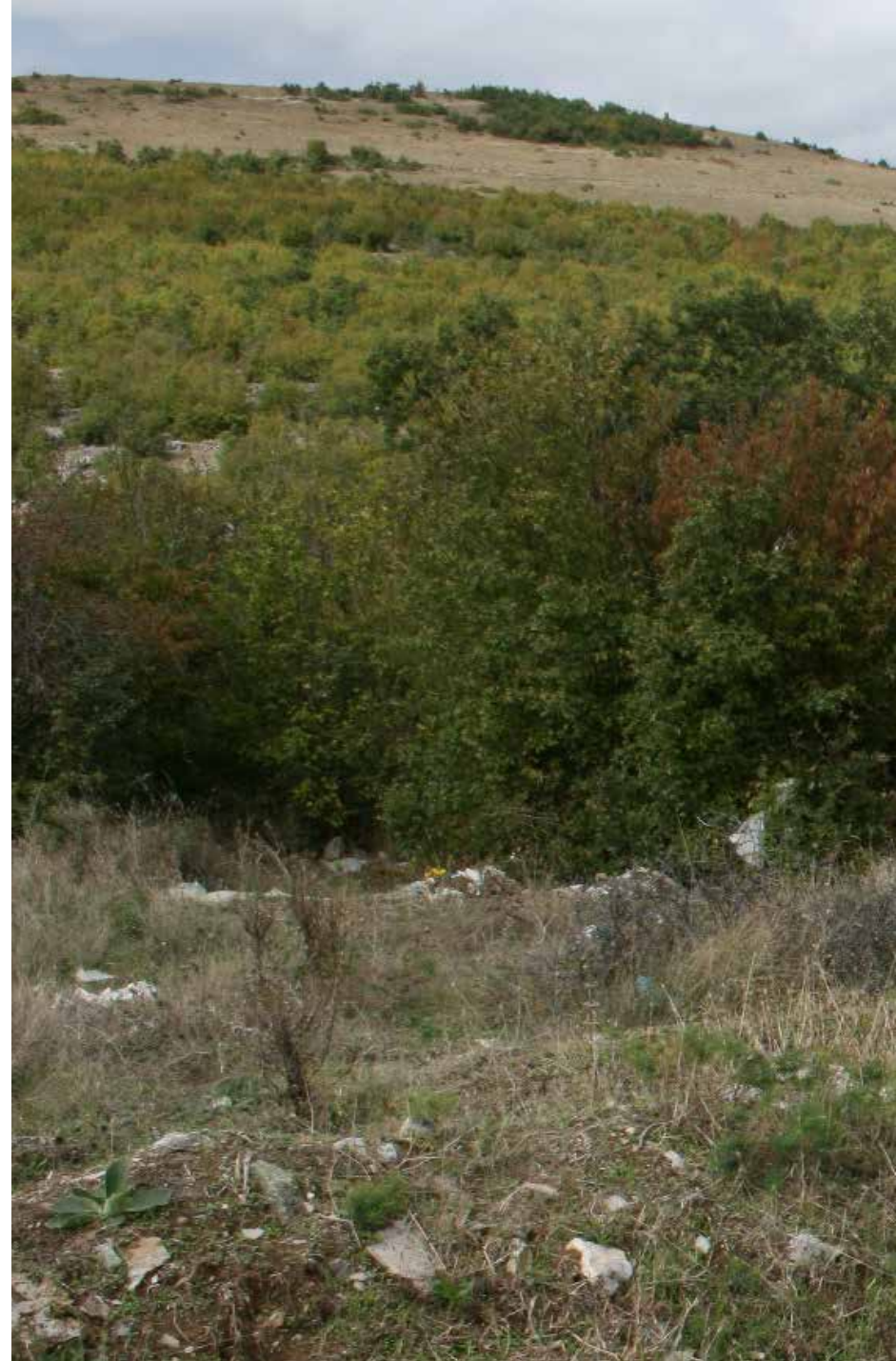
Landscape of Dush/Duș Cave Area

Dush/Duš cave is located in the northern part of the Mirushë/Miruša river canyon, in a mountainous area within the Mirushë/Miruša Regional Park. The cave entrance is at the bottom of a temporary ravine water flow of the Dush/Duš village. The cave is situated at an altitude of 516m. The total length of the researched passages of the Dush/Duš cave is about 500m. The entrance to the cave is 8.40 m wide and 12.60 m high with a south-east orientation. The cave is made up of several small passages with numerous stalactites and stalagmites of different shapes and sizes. Stalactites and stalagmites appear after the first lake, while other elements, including columns, appear close to the entrance to the cave. It is also the habitat for a number of bats.

The main passage of the cave can easily be explored down to 120m. After that, the passageway begins to narrow and restricts free movement. Further exploration requires specialised speleological equipment.

The cave area is characterised by rocky geological formations while the forests are mainly low coppice forests and shrubs. Over a distance of 600 m there is an area of cultivated black pine, which fits in well with the landscape surrounding the cave.

A part of the area around the cave complex is the habitat of a type of yellow saffron (*Crocus flavus*, Wats.), which is considered to be an endangered plant. The existence of this plant (flowers in the cave complex) increases the natural heritage value of the cave that should be considered as an important element in legal and administrative procedures





development for its strict conservation and protection. According to the Law on the Protection of Nature, the cave complex is considered in the first category of protection zones, where it is strictly prohibited to undertake actions that may damage it or cause it to lose its special character. Usually in these areas some small research and planning action could be undertaken.

- Designated area of Dush/Duš cave
- It has been proposed that one particular area of the Dush/Duš cave be the subject of a special protective area/zone within the Mirushë/Miruša Regional park, considering the following:
- The appreciation of the valuable features of the cave as well as its special attraction for speleologists;
- The degraded parts of the cave and its surroundings need to be urgently treated;
- A great potential for tourism development for the municipality as well as for the local community;
- To date, as a result of the project, a substantial clean-up of the immediate area has been achieved and a pleasant amenity has already been created, demonstrating the value of an integrated landscape-based approach.





SECTION 3

Klinë/Klina–Preliminary Landscape Assessment Outputs to date

In order to understand how the landscape of a municipality has been and is being shaped, it is important to understand the general characteristics of the place and both the past and present dynamics. The following is a profile of the landscape of the Municipality of Klinë/Klina.

The Municipality of Klinë/Klina is located in western Kosovo, in the north-eastern part of Rrafshi i Dukagjinit/Metohija Valley. It covers an area of 308.8 square kilometres with a population of approximately 40000 inhabitants. It is administered by nine local offices and has 53 settlements/villages. The capital is Klinë/Klina town.

The Klinë/Klina Municipality is well known for its natural resources – a landscape of rolling hills, forests, fertile valleys, rivers and gorges.

Klinë/Klina Municipality is located on a territory with various geomorphologic features. The landscape which extends along the eastern part is hilly terrain, whereas the western part is flat lowlands. The northern and north-eastern part is comprised of the mountainous areas of Prekorupa and Drenica. The western and central parts belong to the Dukagjini (Metohija) Valley up to 500 masl (meter above sea level), whereas the hilly/mountainous terrains are located between 500 and 700 masl with a small higher part on the eastern side which goes up to 700 m. The climate is mainly continental with visible impacts of the Mediterranean climate which penetrates through Drina e Bardë/Beli Drim.

The geographical position and the mild Continental-Mediterranean climate provide ideal conditions for the development of rich flora and fauna. Apples and plums are cultivated in the fertile plain as well as cabbage of extraordinary quality. The rivers are home to a great variety of fish including bleak, eel, catfish and trout. The rich forests have influenced this territory to become a settlement of wild pigs, while on the limestone uplands there is extensive presence of wild goats. Some of the settlements date back to Neolithic and Illyrian times. Well known protected archaeological sites, situated in picturesque landscapes, are located near the villages of Përcevë/Prčevo, Gllarevë/Iglarevo, Voljjakë/Volujak, Dresnik/Drnsnik, Jashanicë/Jošanica. Ruins of the monastery complex of Dollc/Dolac and other churches in the villages of Ujmirë/Dobravoda, Çabiq/Čabići, Mlleqan /Mlečane, Dresnik/Drnsnik are evidence of the rich social life of the population in medieval times and often define the local landscape.



The forests extend over an area of 12735 ha. Public forests comprise 7703 ha, managed by the Kosovo Forestry Agency, whereas private forests extend over an area of 5302 ha (in a total of 5850 forest plots and 3766 forest owners).

Forest areas are developed on limestone formations and comprise low forests, mainly of the oak family - *Quercus* ssp., ash - *Fraxinus* ssp., hazelnut - *Corylus* ssp., cypress - *Cupressus* ssp., cornel - *Cornus* ssp. etc. They are characterised by extending over hills as well on the mountains above the villages. Forests are mainly used to supply the population with firewood.

The maintenance and use of forests is traditional, through coppicing or successive logging. It enables the establishing/planting of trees through the application of a short cycle treatment every 10-20 years. Through this type of treatment, the population continuously obtains timber of small dimensions, which are usually used for heating and household energy. The cultivated forests are spread over the entire territory of the municipality. They are spread over small areas, usually black and white pine has been used for forestation.

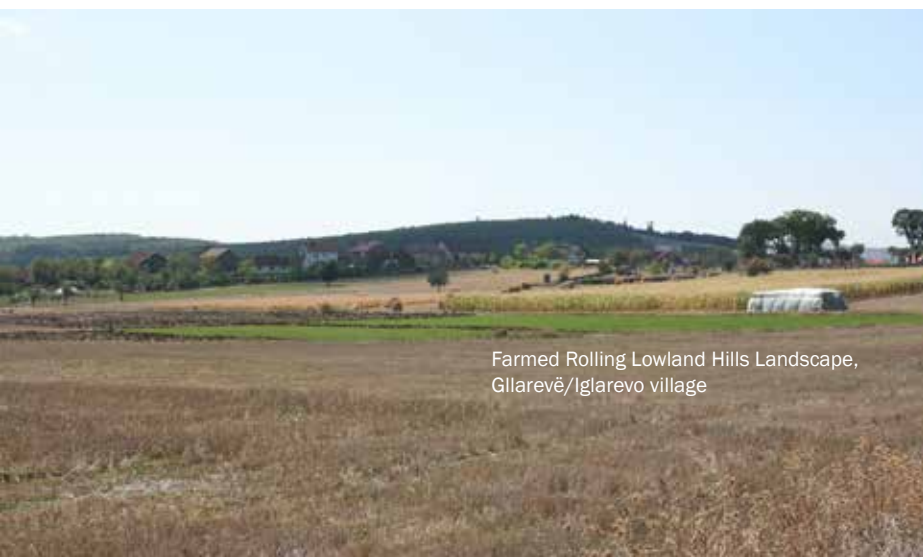
At the same time, forests provide secondary products such as wild fruits, medical plants, essential oils, mushrooms, etc. This facilitates the development of rural areas through the harvesting and collecting of various mountain fruits, by impacting positively on the quality of life of the families living in these areas. The inhabitants of these areas pay a lot of attention to the collection of various medical plants and mountain fruits such as: mushrooms, hawthorn flowers and fruits, juniper fruits, wild apples, rosehips, blackberries, etc.



Infrastructural landscape of Klinë/Klina city

The limestone hills of the municipality feature extensive stone and rock quarrying, not always carried out with the potentially negative impacts on the landscape in mind.

The practice of random small open-pit quarries to extract stones with specific decorative features, slabs and so on is very traditional and common in the vicinity of Gllarevë/Iglarevo. These rocks are widely used in the construction of decorative walls and for footpaths in gardens, parks etc. But again uncontrolled activity is resulting in an unnecessarily degraded landscape.



Farmed Rolling Lowland Hills Landscape, Gllarevë/Iglarevo village

The Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje – Pejë/Peć railway runs through the middle of the Klinë/Klina river gorge, not only creating its own distinctive character to the landscape, but also offering access to unique scenery for people traveling through the Klinë/Klina river gorge which possesses natural, cultural, educational and touristic values.

Agricultural land enriches the value of the natural heritage of this municipality, and enables the creation of conditions to exercise eco-touristic activities, by impacting visibly on the living conditions of the population, particularly in rural areas.

Agriculture as the only economic activity is supported for development, with good agricultural land, a wealth of water supplies and favourable annual rainfall. Over 87% of the municipality is located under 600 masl, whereas 95% is fertile land. Agricultural land extends over 12734 ha, whereas meadows only cover 2184 ha and pastures 2043 ha.

The agricultural landscape extends over 60% of the territory. This landscape is characterised by lowlands, plains and hills and is mainly located in the north-eastern part of the municipality. Agricultural land is cultivated in valleys and hilly terrain and represents the values of a traditional non-intensive agriculture.

The lowland valleys of five rivers are used by the population to irrigate their agricultural land. Thus the local population pays great importance to the cultivation of vegetables/cabbage and arable crops such as wheat, oat, corn, lucerne, etc.

Fruit production is well represented, particularly apple and plum cultivation. Orchard plantations add to the variety of the agricultural landscape and give a very special character to this landscape, particularly in autumn, with their multitude of colours.

The development of livestock is a very important resource to increase the revenues of rural families. The existence of over 2000 ha of pastures and over 2100 ha of meadows for livestock has a distinctive impact on the landscape of the municipality, particularly in the limestone uplands.



The distinctive river landscape of the municipality plays an important role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social life of the community, and it is also an important element for the inhabitants along the river valleys in Klinë/Klina Municipality.

Five rivers pass through the territory of the Municipality: Drini i Bardhë/Beli Drim, Lumbardini/Bistrica, Klinë/Klina, Mirushë/Miruša and Istog/k. The volume flow of these rivers can satisfy the needs for irrigation of farmland up to 2000 ha. The rivers exhibit diverse landscape characteristics flowing as they do through both wide fertile lowland valleys and rugged upland limestone hills. In the lower flows of the Klinë/Klina and Mirushë/Mirusha rivers as well as along Drini i Bardhë/Beli Drim River, alluvial terraces have been created forming an open field landscape.

The Klinë/Klina river, after Lumbradhi/Bistrica is Drini i Bardhë/Beli Drim River's longest branch (60 km). The source is at the banks of "Suva Planina" in the contact of Triassic limestone and carbon sediments. From the source through to the east of Klinë/Klina, this river has a meridian flow. It has deepened its bed in the limestone formations by creating relatively steep riverbanks. To the west of Klinë/Klina town, the Klina river flows into Drini i Bardhë/Beli Drim and creates an attractive landscape at their confluence point.

One of the most distinctive features of the rivers of the municipality as they flow through the limestone uplands are the gorges and the most impressive is the Mirushë/Miruša Gorge with its waterfalls, a chain of waterfalls situated to the south of the Gremnik Mountains, forming one of 12 waterfalls of the 13 river lakes within the 10 km canyon. Mirushë/Miruša covers an area of 600 ha of which 74% (440 ha) is within the territory of the Municipality of Klinë/Klina. The landscape of Mirushë/Miruša waterfalls and the rivers' canyon with its caves is a protected Regional Natural Park.

The other important river gorge landscape in Klinë/Klina Municipality is the Klinë/Klina River Gorge which includes the river and associated riparian and woodland habitats, offering significant scenic qualities, which are sensitive to development.



Education Centre located close to the river Klinë/Klina

Mirushë/Miruša Canyon is one of the most interesting natural areas in Kosovo. The Mirushë/Miruša river passes through an opening known as 'Mirushë/Miruša River Canyon'. In this part of the canyon there are 12 waterfalls and 16 lakes that comprise the most attractive part of the canyon by creating a morph-hydrologic landscape. In 2012, the Government of Kosovo¹, rendered the decision to legally protect the "Mirushë/Miruša Waterfalls" as a Natural Monument of special Importance with an area of 598 ha. The natural landscape of Mirushë/Miruša canyon is very rich in species as well as in the number of plants and animals. The greater part of the region belongs to the

oak family which is one of the most common tree species in Kosovo.

There are 330 species of vascular plants, excluding low-growing plants and moss in the territory of Mirushë/Miruša. Among the lower plants, there were 44 species recorded as macro fungi (macromycetes), whilst in the greater territory of Mirushë/Miruša 838 plant taxonomies represented in 590 types of vascular plants. A special feature of the Mirushë/Miruša region is the presence of 14 plant associations, 5 of which are endemic. Among them, *Aristolochiamerxmuellei* is of stenoendemic type and on a world level it has been confirmed only in this region at some relatively few locations.

The following animals have been observed in the Mirushë/Miruša region: wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), badger (*Melesmeles*), rabbit (*Lepus europaeus*), squirrel (*Scirius vulgaris*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), wild cat (*Felissilvestris*), pine marten (*Martemartes*), muskrat (*Ondatrazibethica*), yellow-necked mouse (*Apodemusflavicollis*), hedgehog (*ErinaceusConcolor L.*), land tortoise (*Testudo sp.*), poisonous stone viper (*Viperaamodytes*) etc. There are suitable conditions along the river Mirushë/Miruša for fish and amphibians to live.

Dush/Duš cave is also part of the Mirushë/Miruša natural landscape. The Dush/Duš cave is located in the north of Mirushë/Miruša river canyon. The cave entrance is at the foot of a temporary stream in the village of Dush/Duš. The cave's altitude is 516m. The cave is formed in a cretaceous chalk which extends deep into the Mirushë/Miruša river pool. The cave surrounding is covered in oak vegetation (*Quercussp*) which has been extensively

damaged by people. Inside the Dushi/Duši Cave live a number of bats (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *R. blasii*, *Eptesicus serotinus*, etc.). The Dush/Duś cave has scientific, geologic, geomorphologic, hydro and touristic values and is protected as part of the “Mirushë/Mirusha Waterfalls”, a Natural Monument of special Importance.

Klinë/Klina River Gorge is located at the foot of the Klinë/Klina river flow, on a 2-km stretch, flowing between (Jerinjak 551m) on the north and (Pogragja 549m) on the south. The gorge is the result of carbonate formations of ascending magma and represents the most interesting part of the whole Klinë/Klina river flow. The morphology of the terrain and its geological composition have resulted in a considerable number of caves, canals and other karst formations. Close to the gorge is the Jarine Spring which supplies Klinë/Klina town, and some other low-yielding springs. Around 1,700m south of the gorge there is mineral spring of Dresnik/Drnsnik ‘Banja’ at an altitude of 419m with a 5 litre/sec water source. Klinë/Klina river gorge is very rich in plant and animal species, notably the Balkan peony (*Paeonia decora* Anders). The Klinë/Klina River Gorge is an area of 205 ha protected by law since 1985 due to its geomorphologic, geological, speleological, hydrology and botanical properties.

Thanks to the geographical, geological, pedological features, climate conditions and so on, the river landscape in Klinë/Klina Municipality is quite rich in flora, vegetation and fauna.

The landscape along the Drini i Bardhë/Beli Drim, Klinë/Klina and Mirushë/Mirusha rivers belongs to a sub-branch of sub-Mediterranean-Balkan forests. This landscape

is comprised of xerothermic forests with sometimes even smaller areas with elements of Mediterranean forests. Along the rivers at some locations in Klinë/Klina Municipality there are plant communities on limestone cliffs of some thermophilous woods consisting of Black Hornbeam (*Carpinus orientalis*) and Black Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) which to some extent represent old varying vegetation.

Although the area is small, the river region is rich in vascular vegetation. So far, 12 associations and 1 sub-association have been identified in this region in different ecosystems such as: grasslands, meadows, woods and shrubland. In the river valleys the following associations have been noted: *Ass. Salicetum albae fragilis* Soo, *Salicetum purpureae* Wendbg. and *Ass. Alnetum glutinosae* s. lat. The main part of flora and vegetation in the greater area of Klinë/Klina territory is confirmed to have, among others, the following associations: *Ass. Polygalo-Genistetum hassertianae* Blec. Et Kras. 1969, *Ass. Polygalo-Forsythietum europaea* Blec. Et Kras. 1971.

Along the course of the rivers of the Klinë/Klina Municipality as well as in the forested areas the biodiversity is rich. This is the ideal habitat for poultry and animals such as the field grouse, grouse, falcon, nightingale, owl, rabbit, wild boar, fox, wolf, etc., which in fact attracts various kinds of tourism categories including hunting and eco-tourism. The river landscape not only provides a habitat for fish but other species as well, attracting a great number of birds. River landscapes provide shelter to many bird species. Fifty five bird species have been recorded in the inventory of natural landscapes, although it is believed that this

number may be even greater considering the short period of the study. According to the migration habits, the birds of these landscapes fall into: resident, migratory, transitional, nomadic and wintering. The yearlong water supply, abundant with fish, attracts a considerable number of birds during breeding, migration and wintering, and this adds to the special value of these landscapes.

In the Klinë/Klina river landscape, forests cover large areas, but under the impact of anthropogenic factors, their situation in the field is not good. Not only has their surface area been diminished, but its flora has changed as well. Illegal hunting in these landscapes has caused the loss of a great number of birds that used to live here. The institutional protection and sustainable use of natural landscapes in Klinë/Klina Municipality is therefore recommended.

Klinë/Klina town is the administrative centre (urban centre) of the Municipality. The other settlements such as Zllakuqan/Zlokuçane, Gllareve/Iglarevo, Sferke/Svrhe and Bokshiq/Bokšić (see map) are defined in the category of combined urban and rural centres. The

population of Klinë/Klina Municipality in general engages in agricultural activities and the settlements are scattered neighbourhoods extending over areas with agricultural land, a higher suitability of land, near river valleys and roads (Klinë/Klina and Zllakuqan/Zlokuçane) as well as settlements of dense neighbourhoods extending over hilly areas (Gllareve/Iglarevo, Siqevë/Sićevo, Bokshiq/ Bokšić).

The main road and railway from Prishtinë/Priština to Pejë/Peć run east-west across the municipality, and another railway line runs south from Klinë/Klina to Prizren. Road conditions, drainage, pipelines, and the sewage system remain matters of concern. Roads that lead through the centre of Klinë/Klina town have been repaired including street lighting, and the new water supply system for the town has been finished, but as some filters for the water are still required, the water remains undrinkable.

Prior to the 1999 conflict, about 70000 people lived in the Municipality. Currently the population of Klinë/Klina municipality is approximately 55000. The minority community of the Klinë/Klina municipality is predominately comprised of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians. Most of the Kosovo Serb community, the largest minority community before the conflict, remains displaced in Serbia and Montenegro.

The majority of the population in Klinë/Klina is muslim. The Kosovo Albanian Roman Catholic community in Klinë/Klina is the largest in Kosovo in terms of percentage of the population, about 15-20 percent. There is still a functioning Serbian Orthodox Church in Budisalc/Budisavci, where the three Serbian Orthodox nuns reside under the protection of



Urban centre of Klinë/Klina

Kosovo Force (KFOR). There is no religious representative included in the municipal structure and the religious leaders are not active in local politics.

Klinë/Klina's landscape as an urban centre has a greater number of inhabitants. Two rivers run through it: Drini i Bardhë/Beli Drim and Klinë/Klina and it also borders in the north with Krushevë/Kruševo hill. In its central part the location of the settlement is mainly along its main roads with a high population density because construction here is mainly collective residential buildings as opposed to the suburban area where the constructions are individual homes and densely populated neighbourhoods.

Unlike Klinë/Klina, Zllakuqan/Zlokućane's landscape extends along the road and the river, although the neighbourhoods are scattered individual homes. Gllarevë/Iglarevo landscape has another specific feature, being located alongside the main Prishtinë/Priština - Pejë/Peć road and on both sides of it with scattered neighbourhoods mainly with individual residences. Gllarevë/Iglarevo's symbol is stone slabs, which are sold by the local population near the road.

The landscapes of Bokshiq/Bokšić and Sferke/Svrhe settlements have a less developed infrastructure. Residences are individual unplanned houses, which need to improve the services that directly impact on their economic development. The natural landscape dominates, with various natural resources, yard fences of wood and stone, with various gates, baskets, fountains and other accompanying elements, which enrich the villages with cultural and natural heritage, and give an identity to the rural landscape of most of the residences in Klinë/Klina municipality.





River Valley Farmland, Klinë/Klina city

The Landscape Character Assessment Process in Klinë/Klina

The Landscape character assessment process is a systematic description, classification and analysis of landscape, in order to categorise, describe and understand its character. The scale and detail of the assessment will depend upon the purpose for which it is being undertaken.

Landscape Character Types

Landscape character types are distinct types of landscape which are generic in character in that they may occur in different parts of the municipality or indeed the country, but wherever they are they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation and historical land use and settlement pattern.

The preliminary landscape character types that were identified in the Municipality of Klinë/Klina are as follows:

- 1. Farmed Rolling Lowland Hills (FRLH)**
- 2. River Valley Farmland (RVF)**
- 3. Wooded Upland Valley (WUV)**
- 4. River Gorge (RG)**
- 5. Wooded Limestone Uplands (WLU)**
- 6. Urban Centre (UC)**
- 7. Urban Suburb (US)**

The locations in the municipality of these landscape character types are illustrated on Map 4 - Landscape Character Types in the appendices. The following is the outcome of the preliminary assessment of the landscape character types of the municipality:

Farmed Rolling Lowland Hills (FRLH) Landscape Character Type

This landscape character type occurs extensively throughout the municipality, but is more concentrated in the western half of the municipality.



Farmed Rolling Lowland Hills,
Ujëmirë/Dobra voda village

Description

This landscape character type which is karstic in geological terms features rolling upland limestone hills and valleys with variable soil cover, rock outcrops but limited limestone pavement. It is a dry landscape where water is a limiting factor, but there are small rivers and streams – some are seriously contaminated with waste water. Vegetative cover ranges from open dry meadow through scrub woodland to

managed forest. Settlement is sparse and concentrated in open villages. Good roads are few and many access routes are little more than rough tracks. Field boundaries feature stone walls which are quite distinctive and characteristic of the areas concerned.

The Landscape Drivers Acting on the Landscape

The main drivers are subsistence agriculture, quarrying, stone extraction, forestry and firewood harvesting. Random house building is less of a problem than elsewhere in Kosovo. Hunting of birds in particular may result in the loss of the quality of the aural landscape which will reduce the quality of life for local populations and deter possible future tourism.

Forces for Change

The forces for change are the aforementioned quarrying, a possible decline in subsistence farming and road improvements. Likely future forces for change are commercial forestry, alternative energy enterprises such as windfarms and solar power farms, walking and mountain-biking tourism.

Management Measures to be considered

- More responsible quarrying and stone extraction.
- More sustainable woodland management.
- Water treatment systems such as integrated wetland management.
- Conservation of stone walls.
- Control of hunting. Agri-environmental support programmes.

River Valley Farmland Hills (RVF) Landscape Character Type

This landscape character type occurs more in the eastern half of the municipality in the lowlands along the Lumbradhi/Bistrica and Drini i Bardh/Beli Drim Rivers.



Description

This landscape character type largely features the flat lowland fertile land along each side of the Lumbradhi/Bistrica and Drini i Bardhë/Beli Drim Rivers. It is a well-watered landscape due to the capacity of the rivers to provide irrigation for arable cultivation of many different crops. Vegetative cover includes trees along the river banks and dividing the cultivated fields. Settlement is sparse and concentrated in open villages on the lower

slopes of nearby uplands. Good main roads following the valleys as does the railway line. Leisure developments have been developed between the roads and the rivers. Field boundaries are soft and rarely feature stone walls.

The Landscape Drivers Acting on the Landscape

The main drivers are arable agriculture, leisure activities and infrastructure. Random house building is less of a problem than elsewhere in Kosovo.

Forces for Change

The forces for change are the aforementioned leisure/tourism developments and road improvements. Likely future forces for change are more intensive agriculture and possible conflict between the need for irrigation water and water for other uses.

Management measures to be considered

- Control of tourism/leisure related developments.
- Clear definition between road boundaries and developments in the area.
- River catchment management to address competing demands on the water resource and address flood risks.
- Provision of water treatment systems including integrated wetland management.
- Sustainable management of the fishing resource.



Wooded Upland Valley (WUV) Landscape Character Type

This landscape character type occurs in two locations - one in the mid-east of the municipality and the other in the mid-west.

Description

This landscape character type features managed woodland in a distinct valley setting.

The Landscape Drivers Acting on the Landscape

The main drivers are woodland and forestry management.

Forces for Change

The forces for change are likely to be more commercial forestry and possibly wind farms, solar power farms and telecommunication masts.

Management Measures to be considered

Sustainable woodland and forestry management. Consideration of landscape/visual impacts in relation to all other interventions in the landscape.

River Gorge (RG) Landscape Character Type

This landscape character type occurs in two specific areas along sections of the course of the Mirushë/Miruša and Klinë/Klina Rivers.



Rural Landscape, Budisalc/Budisavce village

Description

This landscape character type features dramatic river gorge landscapes where the rivers cut through limestone hills with steep escarpments on each side covered in mixed native largely deciduous woodland. The rivers flow through small lakes, over waterfalls and through narrow ravines. The topography and other natural features have created the conditions for unique natural habitats for both flora and fauna.



Rural landscape, Sverkë/Svrhe village

The Landscape Drivers Acting on the Landscape

The main drivers acting on these landscapes have been natural long-term erosion and vegetation. In the case of the Klinë/Klina River, transport infrastructure by way of roads and railways have influenced the landscape.

Forces for Change

The forces for change are the aforementioned transport infrastructure provision/improvement and leisure/tourism facilities such as hotels, restaurants, walking and biking trails, rock climbing etc.

Management Measures to be considered

- Strict planning controls will be required in these areas to ensure that the distinct landscape and natural habitat characteristics of the areas are not damaged or destroyed.
- Water quality in particular will need restoration/protection.

Wooded Limestone Uplands (WLU) Landscape Character Type

This landscape character type occurs more in the centre of the western half of the municipality and along the southern boundary of the municipality along the Mirushë/Miruša River.



Description

This landscape character type largely features rugged limestone uplands and a rolling limestone plateau. Water is scarce and concentrated in rivers, some underground. Vegetative cover includes dense deciduous scrub woodland and managed coniferous forestry. Settlement is sparse and concentrated in open villages on the nearby uplands. Good roads are scarce and often deteriorate into rough tracks. Field boundaries where they occur typically feature distinctive stone walls.

The Landscape Drivers Acting on the Landscape

The main drivers are firewood harvesting, commercial forestry and hunting. Random house building is less of a problem than elsewhere in Kosovo.

Forces for Change

The forces for change are the aforementioned commercial coniferous forestry, alternative energy such as wind turbines and solar panel farms and telecommunications masts.

Management Measures to be considered

- Sustainable forestry and woodland management.
- Consideration of landscape/visual impacts in relation to all other interventions in the landscape.

Urban Centre (UC) Landscape Character Type

This landscape character type occurs only in the large settlement of Klinë/Klina. It might more appropriately be termed Larger Urban Settlements.



Urban Center, Klinë/Klina city

Description

This landscape character type is defined by the relatively flat local topography, the relatively dense built environment and the two rivers that flow through the town. The landscape of the town is enriched by its keynote civic and religious buildings and by such traditional architecture as has survived.

The Landscape Drivers Acting on the Landscape

The main drivers acting on the landscape are urbanisation and the implications of the rivers.

Forces for Change

The forces for change are expansion of the town into the adjoining countryside and the measures to canalise the rivers.

Management Measures to be considered

- A spatial masterplan approach that takes account of landscape quality would be desirable to reduce the rather chaotic development patterns that tend to be the urban norm in Kosovo.
- Care should be taken to develop the public realm in the vicinity of the rivers to develop a distinct landscape identity for the town.
- The landscape settings of the former keynote buildings should be protected to ensure that they have a visual presence in the town.
- Older vernacular buildings that have survived should, where possible, be retained/protected/restored to enrich the architectural landscape of the town.

Urban Suburbia (US) Landscape Character Type

This landscape character type occurs in the larger villages/small towns of the municipality and might be more appropriately described as Rural Settlements.



Rural landscape, Lapqevë/Lapčevo village

Description

This landscape character type is typically characterised by rather dispersed settlements often lacking a defined urban centre and ‘main street’.

The Landscape Drivers Acting on the Landscape

The main drivers in these landscapes tend to be on-going building and poorly defined commercial developments along the side of the main public road serving the settlement.

Forces for Change

The forces for change are the aforementioned on-going building and poorly defined commercial developments which if not controlled will result in an increasingly chaotic urbanised landscape.

Management Measures to be considered

Greatly improved spatial planning and control. The development of ‘Village Design Statements’ in consultation with the local community could provide the template for such an approach.

Landscapes of Greater Sensitivity

Landscapes of Greater Sensitivity are locally distinct landscapes that are distinguished by unique features such as cultural practices, heritage buildings and/or heritage building complexes, ruins, archaeological sites, topographical features, rare habitats, flora and fauna, historical associations etc.

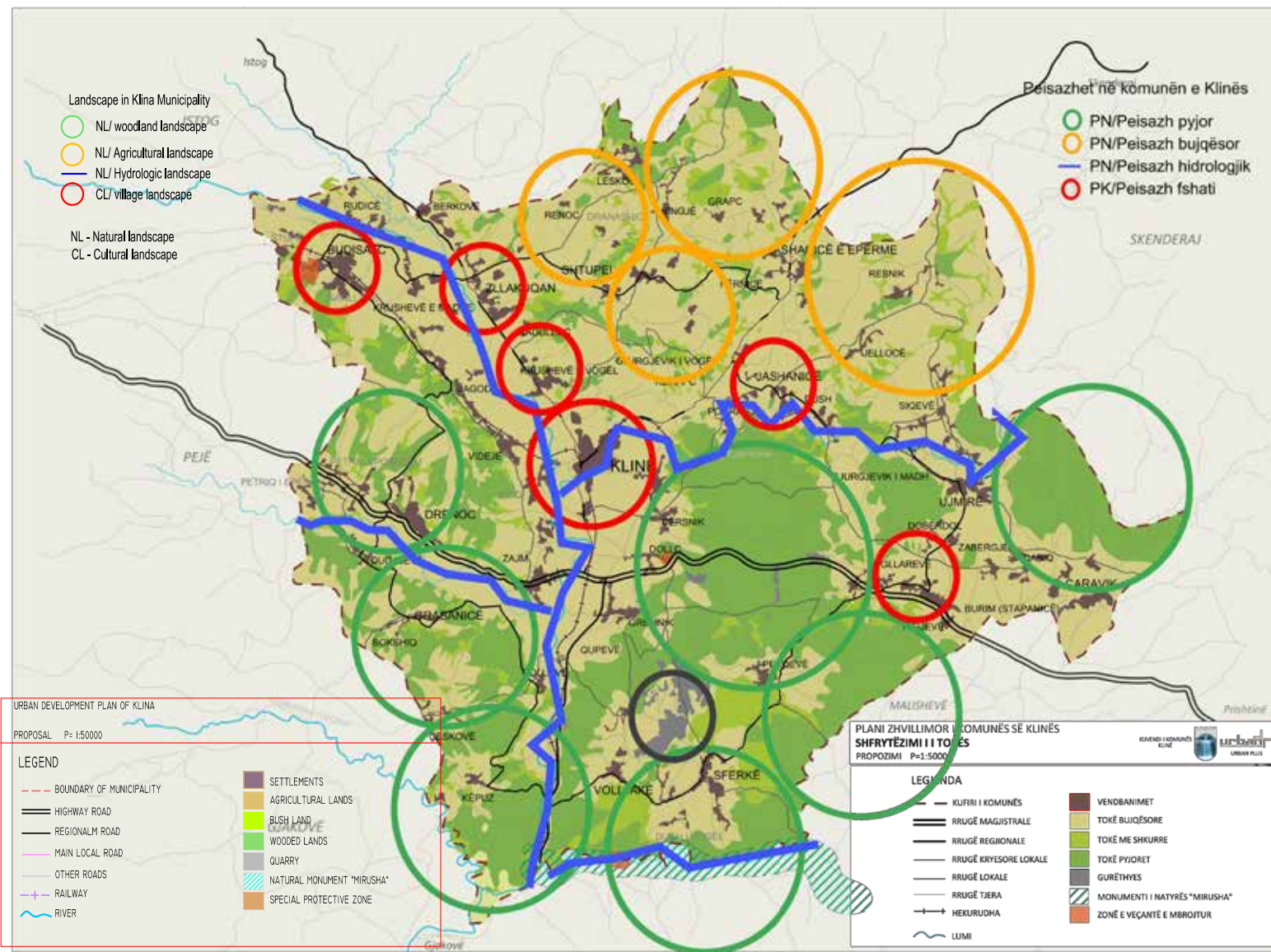
Landscapes of Greater Sensitivity typically will require more specific landscape assessment than the landscape character types and will also require more detailed management guidelines.

A detailed report has been prepared on the landscapes of greater sensitivity in the municipality (refer to the Inventory of Landscape included in this document) .

This inventory used the Landscape Circle Study methodology to examine the landscapes of greater sensitivity.

The preliminary landscapes of greater sensitivity that were identified in this inventory for the Municipality of Klinë/Klina are as follows:

Klinë/Klina - Landscape Character Types Circles



Landscapes associated with cultural heritage sites

- Monastery of Dollc/Dolac
- Archaeological site Dërsnik/Dresnik
- Ruins of the upper church - village of Pogradec
- Hermitage Church, Ularica/Uljarce

Landscape with natural character

- Dush/Duš cave
- Mirushe/Miruša River Canyon
- Gorge of the Klinë/Klina river

Landscapes with agricultural character

- Mining in Gllarevë/Iglarevo village
- Agricultural lands village of Çabiq/Cabic
- Landscape of Bokshiq/Bokšić village
- Landscape of Kpuz village
- Landscape of Qeskovë /Ceskovo village
- Landscape of Jagodë/Jagoda village

Landscape with infrastructural character

The locations in the municipality of these landscape character types are illustrated on Map 4 in the appendices – Landscapes of Greater sensitivity.

This inventory needs to be further developed to clearly identify the characteristics, drivers, forces for change and recommended landscape/visual management measures for the sites or areas concerned.





Further Work to be undertaken on the Landscape Assessment of Klinë/Klina

Further work by way of field surveys, desk studies and consultation is required to validate the initial mapping.

The final stage will result in a landscape report for the municipality that will feature the following:

More refined maps of the landscape character types and landscapes of greater sensitivity accompanied by detailed descriptions of the characteristics identified and their sensitivity (from robust to highly sensitive), the current landscape drivers, the forces for change in the landscape and the appropriate landscape management responses and actors involved.

This report will then inform and guide the spatial planning and other relevant administrative processes in the municipality.





SECTION 4

The Way Forward?

Emerging international approaches might progress the work already completed in the Municipality of Klinë/Klina -

- Landscape Observatory
- The role of the Proposed Landscape Observatory
- Developing a best practice methodology for the management of the landscape of the municipality
- Commence the process of undertaking landscape studies of other municipalities
- Undertake research and training in relation to the landscape of Kosovo
- Observatory Partners
- Structure of the Landscape Observatory

Landscape Observatory

Managing Landscape could be a matter of a complementary cooperation between the government and society as a good democratic participation practice. It deals with the diversity of the people and their relationship with the territory, seeking sustainable ways of managing these diverse needs.

Managing Landscape requires a dedicated unit at central level with close cooperation with the local administrations, experts, schools, businesses, civil society organisations, academia and communities.

Establishment of an advisory body at a central level with a coordinator is a first positive step forward in order to initiate a landscape observatory, which is an increasing practice with good examples in Europe. Such action should be formalised through a legislative act to be sustained and have long term impact.

The Klinë/Klina initiative and involvement of three ministries set a good cooperation example in Kosovo, where a natural follow up would be to extend and expand this experience within the context of a landscape observatory.

A Landscape Observatory of Kosovo can initially be considered as an advisory body mentioned above and could operate under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.

The role of the proposed Landscape Observatory would be to:

- study landscape - assessments and analyses on the landscape in a certain area/region/municipality in consultation and cooperation with the local authorities and communities
- monitor landscape - permanent observation of the changes of the landscape which are the result of human activities and/or natural processes
- prepare proposals for action - reports, recommendations and proposals on landscape issues to be consulted in the processes of creation and implementation of strategic multi-sectoral policies on national and local levels
- raise awareness among society for better protection, management and planning of landscape - promotion of landscapes recognised as potential for social, economic and tourism development.
- promote the application of the European Landscape Convention
- develop a best practice methodology for the management of the landscape of the municipality
- commence the process of undertaking landscape stud-

ies of other municipalities

- undertake research and training in relation to the landscape of Kosovo

Observatory Partners

Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) -
Institute for Natural Protection and Institute for Spatial Planning

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ministry of Trade and Industry (Tourism division)

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

Ministry of Local Governance Administration

Prishtinë/Priština University – Academia

Klinë/Klina Municipality

Structure of the Landscape Observatory

Under the auspices of the MESP, a core group with a dedicated coordinator and Advisory Council can be established for consultation according to their competences.

Note re Mapping

Good up-to-date digital mapping is a valuable tool to assist in the identification of landscape character types using Geography Information System. The availability of such mapping has been unclear from the work undertaken to date. It would be better if mapping could be co-ordinated with the process going forward.

Ideally available mapping should cover the following:

- Topography (elevation, slope and aspect)
- Surface Geology and Drift
- Soils
- Land-cover including woodland/forestry
- Archaeology and protected structures and their environs
- Natural heritage protected/designated areas
- Maps – historical etc
- Roads, Rivers and Settlements

SELECTED SOURCES

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State of the Nature Report 2006-2007, (AMMK), Prishtina 2008
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European Rural Heritage, Observation Guide – CEMAT, 2003
Terry O'Regan, A Guide to Undertaking a Landscape Circle Study in Seven Easy Steps, A Landscape Alliance Ireland 2008 (to be read in conjunction with special guidelines prepared for project)
Data base of the MCYS
Archaeological Guide of Kosovo, Pristina 2012
Guidelines for inventories of cultural heritage assets, PCDK publication, Prishtinë/Priština 2012
Municipal Profile, OSCE Report, 2006

Landscape Assessment examples from Ireland (Municipalities of Wexford and Clare)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

LANDSCAPE (NATURAL) – an area of land and the elements/features on it which are not directly changed, altered or moved by people. The types of elements/features could be non-living or living, and may include rocks/caves, water, vegetation (plants or trees). Although the wildlife is not included (because the animals move from one area to another) it is very often considered as an important aspect that creates particular landscape character and/or contributes to its character assessment.

LANDSCAPE (CULTURAL) – an area with features/elements that provides a sense of place and identity. It is a “map” of the relationship with the land over time; the place associated with a significant event, activity or person.

LANDSCAPE VALUE – the relative value or importance attached to a landscape which expresses national or local consensus of interest, because of its quality, including perceptual aspects such as scenic/visual beauty, the tranquility of wild landscapes, cultural associations or other conservation issues.

PERCEPTION OF LANDSCAPE – the psychology of seeing and possibly attaching value and/or meaning to landscape. Landcover – combination of land use and vegetation that cover the land surface

URBAN LANDSCAPE – land cover mainly consists of buildings and organised/urbanised public and private spaces; urban settlements with dense population that provides a hub of commercial, industrial and cultural activity that impacts on surrounding (rural) areas; a variety of urban buildings, with urban planned centres.

RURAL LANDSCAPE – land cover mainly consists of settlements (villages) surrounded by farm/agriculture land, pasture areas or other natural features.

FOREST UPLAND HILLS – land cover consists of forests of different types of trees or vegetation or limestone areas; rough grazing is dominant; according to the topography the core areas are over 200m and 700m.

RIVER VALLEY FARMLAND – land cover of pasture/grassland or with natural wetland vegetation aligned along the river.

LIMESTONE UPLAND – land cover is bare rock/limestone pavement or sparsely vegetated rocks and/or terraces.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND/OR HISTORIC LANDSCAPE – can be defined as a discrete landscape based on the “scale and integrity of the archaeological (or other built structures of historic importance) that reflect significantly on the human history and land use of the certain area”

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER – the distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape, and how this is perceived by people. It reflects a particular combination of geology, landform,

soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement. It creates the particular sense of place of different areas of the landscape.

LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT – a process of description, classification and analysis of landscape.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – a process of identifying, describing variations in the physical attributes of landscape character types and areas (topography, ridge lines, slope, altitude geology and soil, vegetation and land cover, settlement patterns), sensitivity to development and historical activity.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES – distinct character types that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different localities throughout the county. Where they occur, they commonly share similar combinations of geology, topography, land cover and historical land use.

LANDSCAPE QUALITY (OR CONDITION) – is based on judgments about the physical state of the landscape, and about its intactness, from visual, functional and/or ecological perspectives. It also reflects the state or repair of individual features or elements which make up the character in any one place.

LANDSCAPE OF SENSITIVITY – the extent to which a landscape can accept changes of a particular type and scale without unacceptable adverse effects on its character.

LANDSCAPES OF GREATER SENSITIVITY – features or elements which have the most visual interest and prominence, and which are generally more sensitive to development. Many of these landscapes also have profound socio-cultural interest.

LANDSCAPE OBSERVATORY – a set of tools, institutions or established bodies or meeting places with the aim of articulating specific needs regarding the protection, safeguarding or promotion and valorisation of the landscape of the territories/places in question. The Observatories have a two level (two-fold) mission: 1. To establish instruments of defense to landscape policies and local, regional and national enhancement; 2. To be understood as points of intersection that branch off at different scales to put the landscape “in the system” in order to promote the protection, management and planning of landscapes. Coordination/integration mechanism should ensure the pursuit of the objectives set down by the ELC, such as the following: expansion of landscape policies in terms of protection and enhancement; strengthen of such policies in terms of knowledge and awareness of structural factors, public interests, multisectoral strategies and more efficient instruments and guidelines; effective participation of the stakeholders and local communities, based on their expectations and perceptions.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) – computerised database of geographical information that can easily be updated and manipulated.

KARST OR KARSTIC TOPOGRAPHY – a landscape formed from the dissolution of soluble rocks such as limestone, dolomite, and gypsum. It is characterized by underground drainage systems with sinkholes, dolines, and caves. It has also been documented for weathering-resistant rocks, such as quartzite, given the right conditions. Subterranean drainage may limit surface water with few rivers or lakes. Limestone pavement where the rock surface is fully exposed may also occur. However, in regions where the dissolved bedrock is covered by soil, distinctive karst surface developments might be as evident.

LIMESTONE PAVEMENT

Limestone Pavements are bare limestone rock surfaces composed of slabs of rock, which may be separated by variable-width vertical cracks (grikes). These grikes have developed by weathering and enhanced solution along joints. Composed principally of calcite, limestone is vulnerable to chemical weathering by water (solution) and dissolves easily.

GORGE

In karst or karstic regions underground streams eroded huge caverns as large volumes of water travelled through the limestone. Sometimes the roofs of these caverns collapse exposing the “formerly underground stream” in a very steep sided gorge.

APPENDICES:

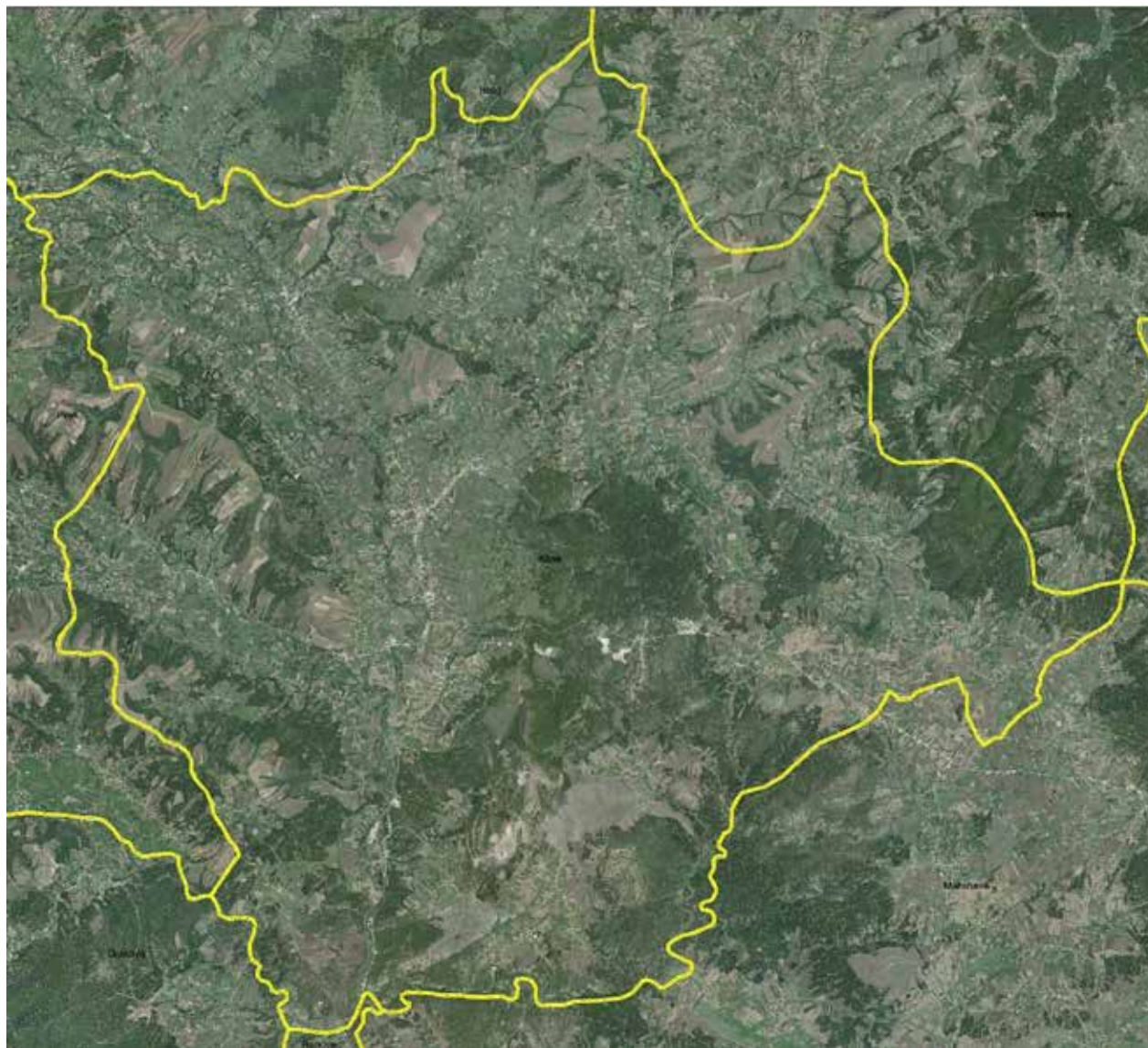
Appendix 1:

Flow chart of Work on the European Landscape Convention Implementation in the context of the PCDK Project

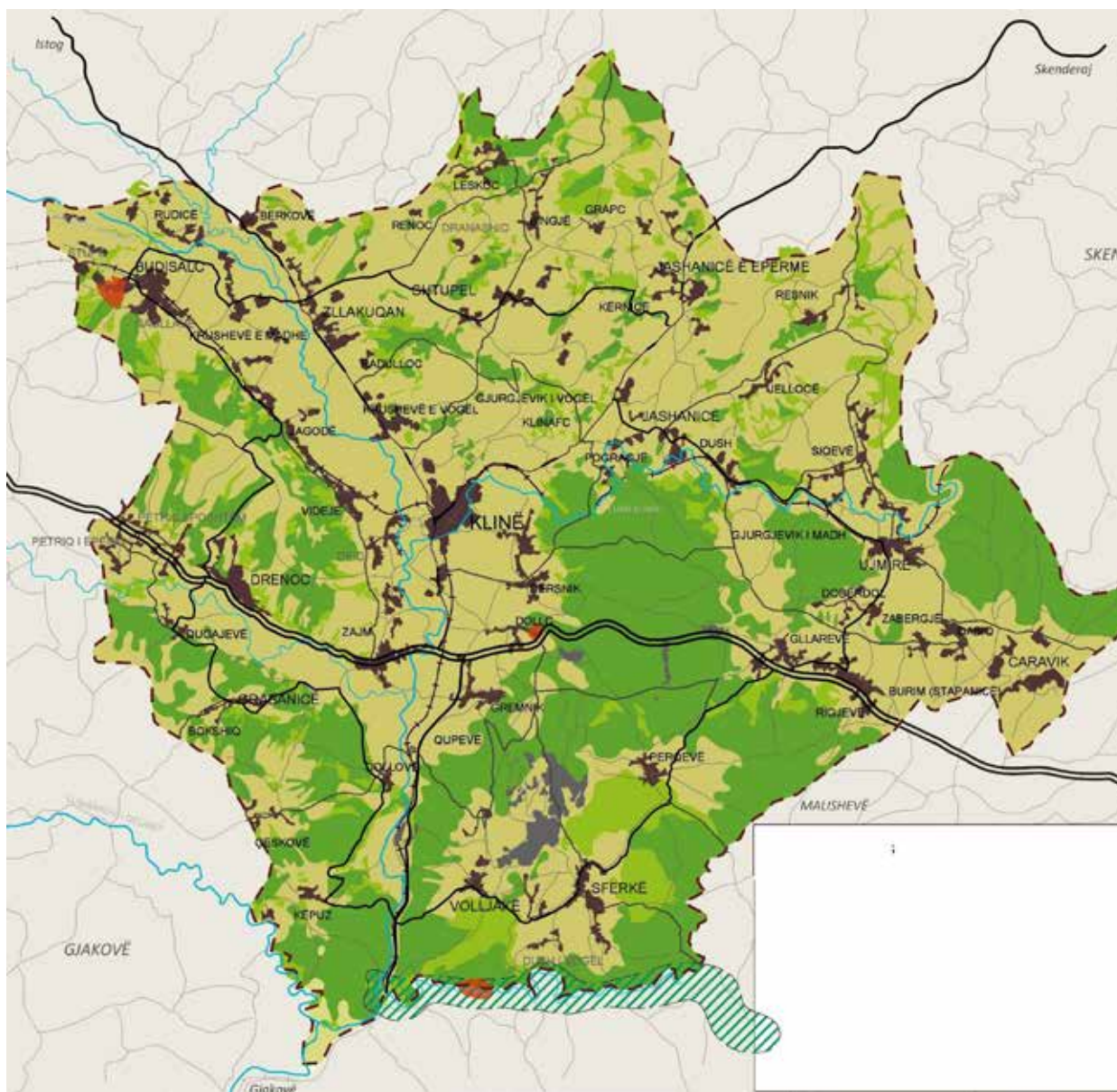


Appendix 2: Maps

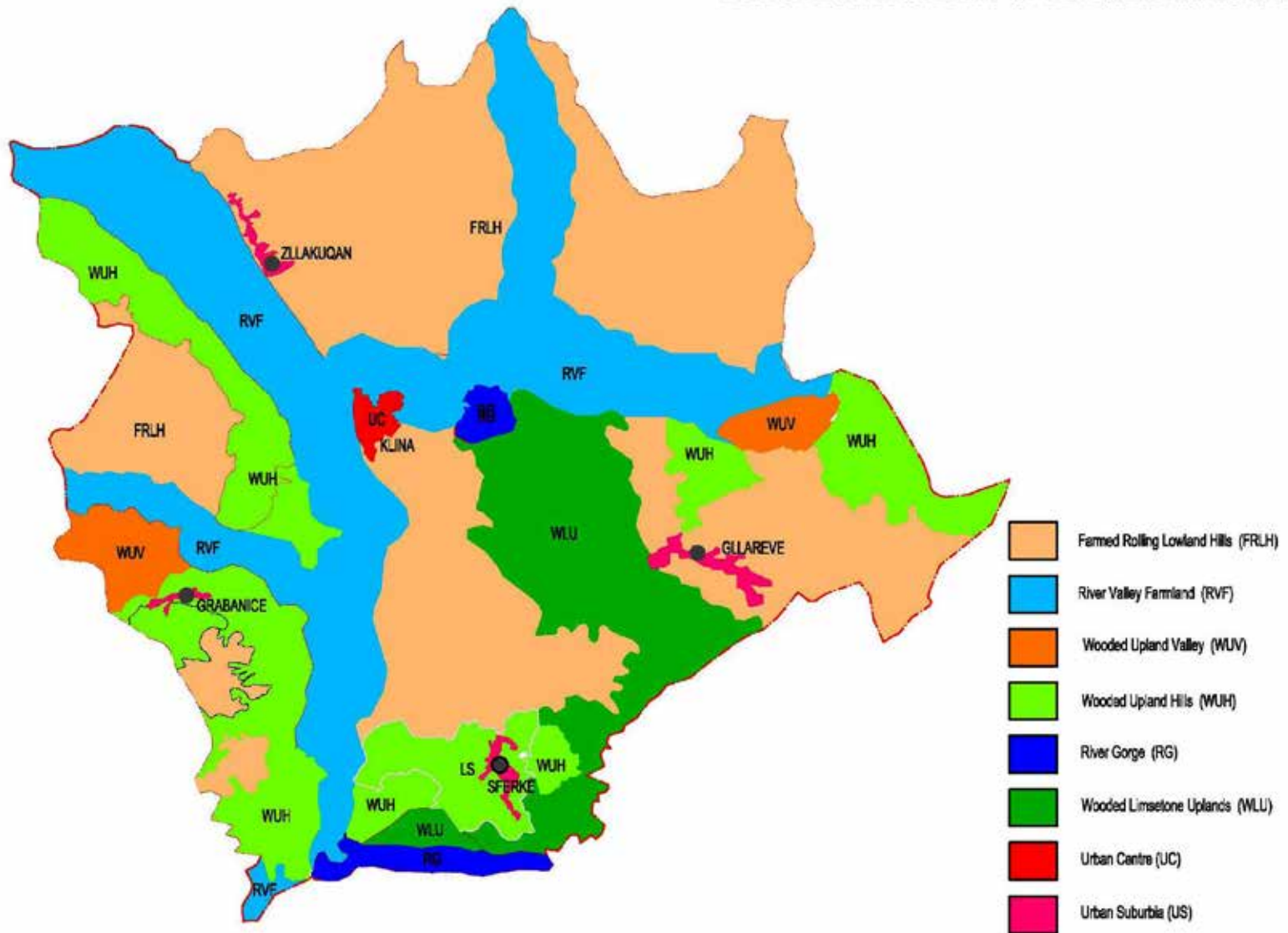
Klinë-Klina Municipality - Orto photo Map Nr.1



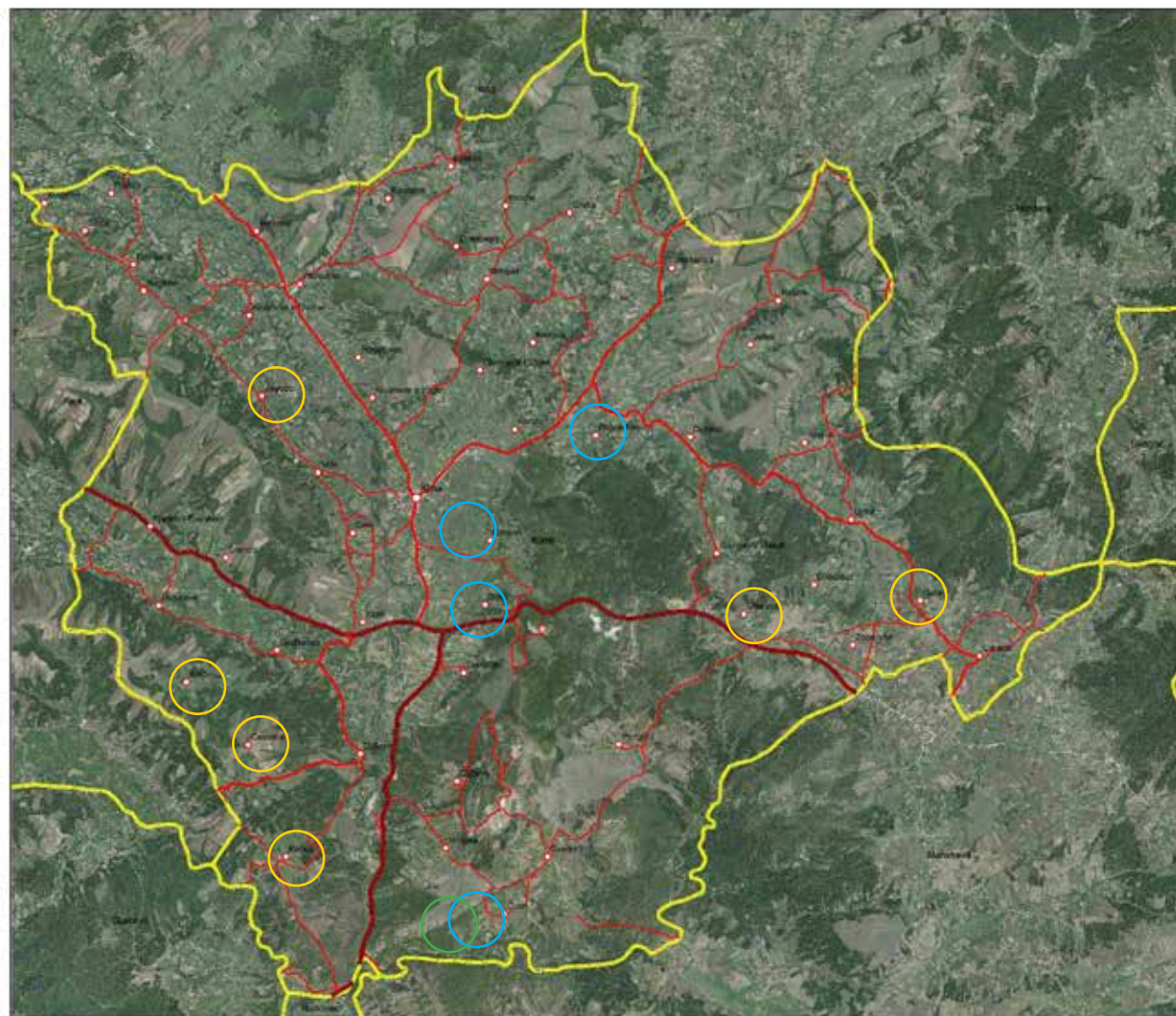
Klinë-Klina Municipality - Geographic situation Map Nr.2



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER MAP OF KLINE /KLINA MUNICIPALITY



Klinë-Klina Municipality - Sites with Great Sensitivity, Map No. 4



LEGEND:

Landscapes associated with cultural heritage sites

- Monastery of Dollç/Dolac
- Archaeological site Dërsnik/Dresnik
- Ruins of the upper church - village of Pograj
- Hermitage Church, Ularica/Ulljarce

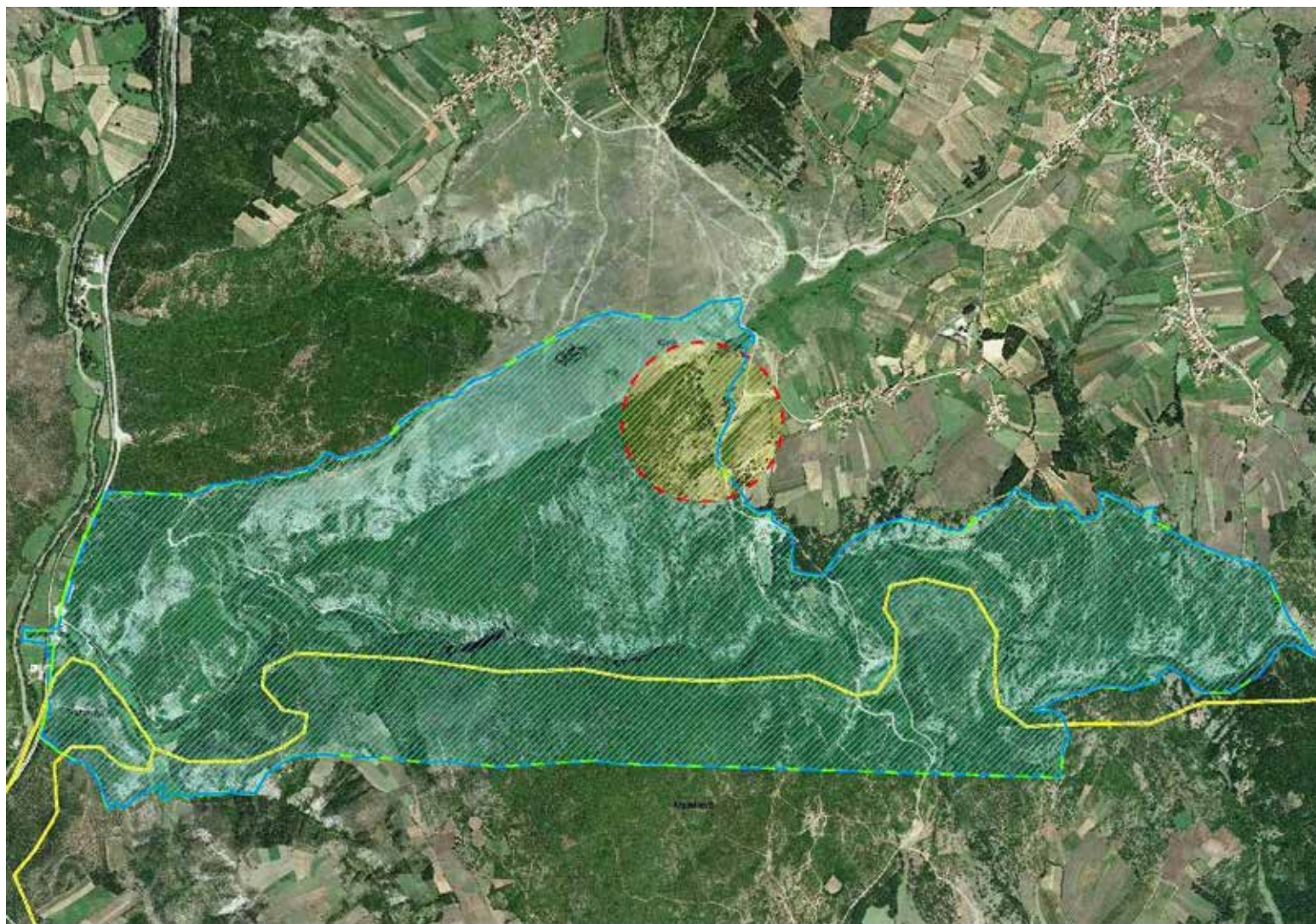
Landscape with natural character



- Dush / Duš Cave

Landscapes with agricultural character

- Mining in Gilarevë/Iglarevo village
- Agricultural lands village of Çabiq/Cabic
- Landscape of Bokshiq/ Bokšić village
- Landscape of Kpuz village
- Landscape of Cestkovë/Ceskovo village
- Landscape of Jagodë/Jagode village

Klinë-Klina Municipality - Dush/Duș Cave designated area, Map No.5

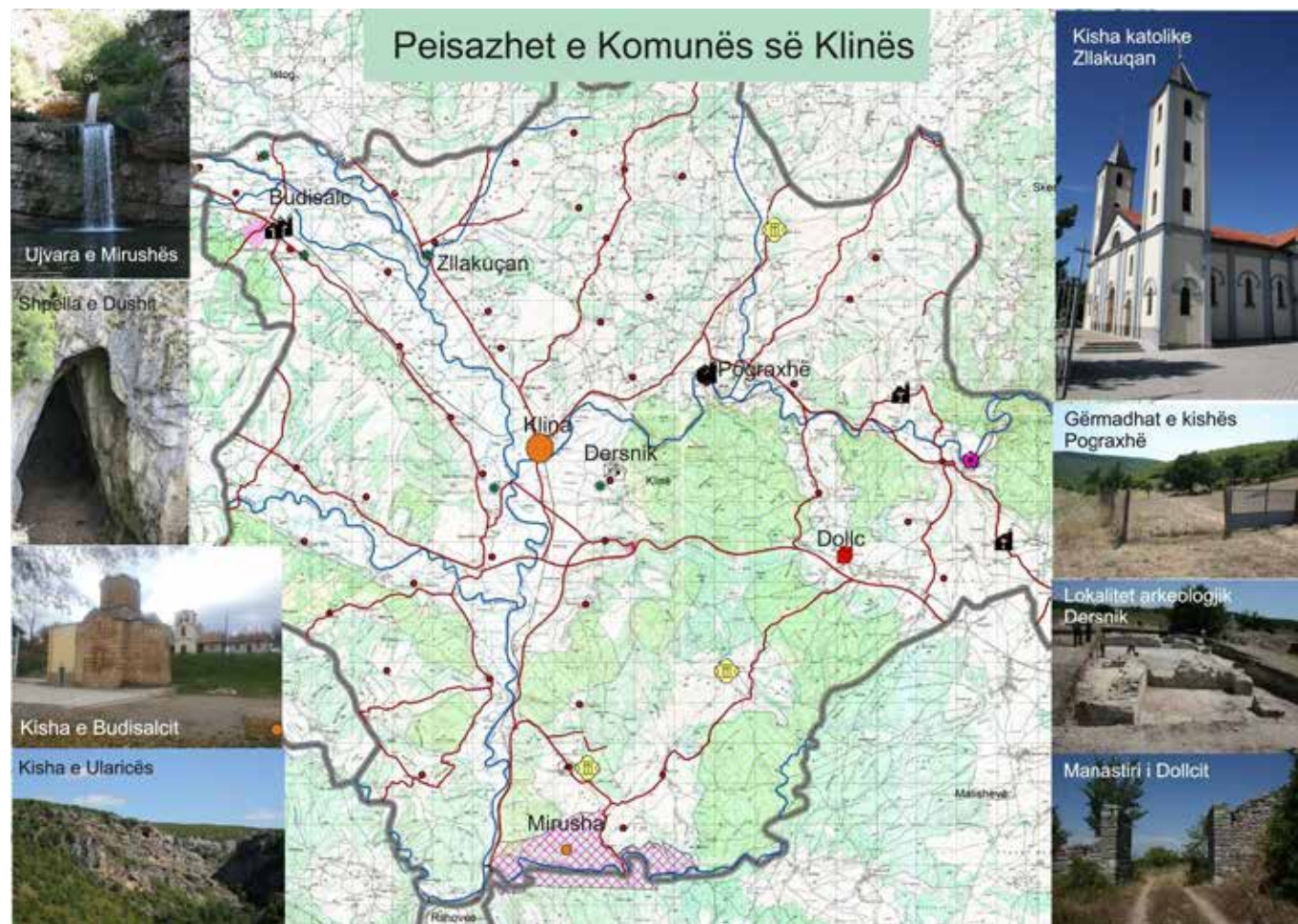


-  red circle - Dush/Duș Cave designated area
-  blue line - Regional park "Mirushë/Miruša waterfalls"

Appendix 3:

REPORT ON THE LANDSCAPE INVENTORY OF KLINË/A MUNICIPALITY

(EXTRACT FROM THE INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE - DRAFT)



PRISHTINË/PRIŠTINA, September 2014

Klinë/a Municipality Profile

The Municipality of Klinë/a is located in western Kosovo, in the north-eastern part of Rrafshi I Dukagjinit/Metohija Valley. It covers an area of 308.8 square kilometers. The population is approximately of 40,000 inhabitants. It is administered by nine local offices and has 54 settlements. The capitol is Kline/a town. The Municipality's territory covers an area of 310km² (31024ha) and has 52 developed settlements.

The Klinë/a Municipality is known by its natural resources: forests, fertile land, rivers, landscapes.

Five rivers passes through the territory of the Municipality: Drini I Bardhe/Beli Drim, Lumbardini/Bistrica, Kline/a, Mirushë/Miruša and Istog/k. Volume flow of these rivers can satisfy the needs for irrigation of farmland up to 2,000 ha. One of the most impressive creation of the rivers are Mirushë/Miruša waterfalls, a chain of waterfalls situated to the south of the Gremnik Mountains, forming one of 12 waterfalls of the 13 river lakes within the 10 km. canyon. Mirushë/Miruša covers an area of 600ha of which 74% (440 ha) is within the territory of the Municipality of Klinë/a. The landscape of Mirushë/Miruša waterfalls and the rivers' canyon with its caves is protected Regional Natural Park.

The geographical position and the mild Continental-Mediterranean climate are ideal conditions for development of rich flora and fauna. Apples and plums of the area are cultivated in the fertile plain as well as cabbage of extraordinary quality and rich fruit. The rivers are rich in fish of different kind such as: bleak, eel, catfish and trout. The rich forests have influenced this territory to become a settlement of wild pigs while on the partitions of the land of limestone there is extensive presence of wild goats.

Some of the settlements are dating back to the Neolithic period and Illyrian time. Well known protected archaeological sites, situated in picturesque landscape, are located near the villages Përcevë, Gllarevë, Voljake, Dresnik, Jashanice. Ruins of the monastery complexes of Budisalc/Budisavac and Dollc/Dolac and near the village of Pogragjë, are an evidence of the rich social life of the population in the medieval time.

**NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE UNDER LEGAL PROTECTION LOCATED
ON THE TERRITORY OF KLINË/A MUNICIPALITY**

NAME	LOCATION	CATEGORY/TYPE	LEGAL ACT
Monastery of Dollc/Dolac	Village of Dollc/Dolac	Within protected area/ zone defined by a map	Law for Special Protected Zones (Nr. 03/L- 039)
Archaeological site Dërsnik/ Dresnik	Village of Dërsnik/ Dresnik	Cultural heritage/ archaeological site	Law on Cultural Heritage
Ruins of the cemetery church of St. Parasqueva	Village of Dërsnik/ Dresnik	Cultural heritage/ archaeological site	Law on Cultural Heritage
Ruins of the “Upper” Church	village of Pogradë	Cultural heritage (archaeological site)/ within protected area/ zone	Law on Cultural Heritage; Law on Special Protected Zones
Hermitage Church, Ularica/ Uljarce	Village of Ularica/ Uljarice	Protected area/zone defined by a map	Law on Special Protected Zones
Monastery of Budisalc/ Budisavci	Village of Budisalc/ Budisavci	Cultural monument; within protected area/ zone defined by a map	Law on Cultural Heritage; Law on Special Protected Zones
Dushi Cave	Village of Dushi	Natural monument within the” Mirusha waterfall”	Decision (No. 06/75) of the Kosovo Assembly (“Mirusha waterfall”)
Mirusha River Canyon		Natural monument	Decision (No. 06/75) of the Kosovo’ Assembly (“Mirusha waterfall”)
Klinë/a River Gorge		Natural monument	Decision (No.: 01-325-10, 1985) of the Assembly of Klinë/a Municipality
Pre-historic site ‘Rigjeva’	Village of Gllareva	Cultural heritage/ archaeological site	Law on Cultural Heritage

Pre-historic site 'Kërshina'	Village of Gllareva	Cultural heritage/ archaeological site	Law on Cultural Heritage
Mining area of Gllareva village	Village of Gllareva	Natural monument	Decision (No. 322-86/07) of the Assembly of Klinë/a Municipality Klina
St. Nicholas Church	Village of Siçeva	Cultural heritage/ monument	Law on Cultural Heritage
St. Nicholas Church	Village of Mleqane	Cultural heritage/ monument	Law on Cultural Heritage
St. Nicholas Church	Village of Çabiq	Cultural heritage/ monument	Law on Cultural Heritage
"Upper" Church	Village of Pogragje	Cultural heritage	Law on Cultural Heritage
St. Demetrius Church	Village of Pogragje	Cultural heritage	Law on Cultural Heritage
Ruins of the cemetery church of Saint Nicholas	Village of Kijevë/o	Cultural heritage/ archaeological site	Law on Cultural Heritage
Ruins of the Monastery 'Saints Peter and Paul'	Village of Ujmirë/ Dobravoda	Cultural heritage/ archaeological site	Law on Cultural Heritage
Ruins of the church in Sverh- Volljak	Village of Sverh-Volljak	Cultural heritage/ archaeological site	Law on Cultural Heritage

SELECTED AREAS OF LANDSCAPE

1. Monastery of Dollc/Dolac



Monastery of Dollc/Dolac is dated back to the medieval period. It is located near to the regional road Prishtinë/Priština-Pejë/Peć, on the hill with an altitude of 380-430 m'. The monastery is almost completely in ruins. Only parts of the former monastery's boundary walls are preserved. It was built on a rocky platform surrounded by deep valleys which are characterized by low vegetation mainly in a shape of shrub (*QUERQUS* ssp., *Fraxinus* ssp. Hornbeam ssp. and *Graminus* ssp.)

2. Archaeological site in Dërsnik/Drešnik



The archaeological site is situated in the eastern part of the regional road Prishtinë/Priština- Klinë/a, on a flat terrain with an altitude of 350m'. According to the recent archaeological excavations a basilica building was discovered. The site is dated back to the 4th c. AD. The site is surrounded by arge area of pastures and agricultural land cultivated of arable crops (wheat, corn, barley).On the eastern part of the area is a forest (*QUERQUS* ssp., *Fraxinus* ssp. Hornbeam ssp. And *Graminus* ssp.) In the hills near to the archaeological site a source of mineral water is located that presents the hydrological character of the nearby landscape. The source is proclaimed in 1985 as a natural monument in category of III the IUCN.

3. Ruins of the “Upper” Church, village of Pogragjë/Pograde



The ruins of the mediavel church are located in the cemetery yard of the village Pogragjë/Pograde. The area is characterized by hilly and mountainous terrain, with an altitude of 435m'. Specific of this landscape is the presence of low forest which is mainly composed of *Quercus* ssp. Within the cemetery yard there are still existing trees of oak that are older than 100 years. The land around the church is also used for development of agriculture, mainly for cultivation of arable crops.

4. Hermitage Church, Ularica/Uljarice



“Hermitage Church” site is located within the Natural Park - Mirushë/Miruša - a mountainous area which consists of rock formations. These formations also created the Mirushë/Miruša River Canyon where a lot of caves could be found, such as: “Great Church”, “Small Church” and the “Cave of Souls”. These caves are with small dimensions and poor

in their internal regulation. The name “Hermitage Church” of the site was given because it was believed that some orthodox monks lived in the caves during the time of the Ottoman Empire domination in the region.

The landscape of the site is characterized also by a forest(mainly low sex *Quercus* ssp., *Fraxinus* ssp. and Hornbeam ssp.), that could be seen in the upper rock formation that creates the valley.

5. Village of Ranoc (the landscape of Mr. Jakaj’s traditional residential facilit)



The landscape of the Ranoc village gives an impressive view of cultivated area (next to the forest) and in the valley (next to the pastures). Forest extends to a height of up to 450m ‘ altitude and it is consisted mainly of types of sex *Quercus* ssp ssp and Hornbeam. It is developed on limestone rock formation. During the 80s in the foothills of the forest the land was cultivated with hazelnut *Cupresus* ssp. on a total area of over 50 hectares.

Agriculture is developed in the valley of the village with cultivated land of crops of wheat, corn oats. The most attractive landscape is around the traditional house of Mr. Jakaj (“Jakave tower/kulla”) built at the beginning of XX century with brick and stone.

6. Monastery of Budisalc/Budisavci



Landscape of the monastery complex consists of agricultural land and river valley with altitudes of up to 415m'. The Budisalc/Budisavci monastery is dated back to the Middle Ages, and was built of stone and brick. The landscape composition is extended to the railway network Prishtinë/Priština – Pejë/Peć. Landscape consists of hilly and flat areas. The agricultural land, developed in the valley, is cultivated of arable crops and vegetables.

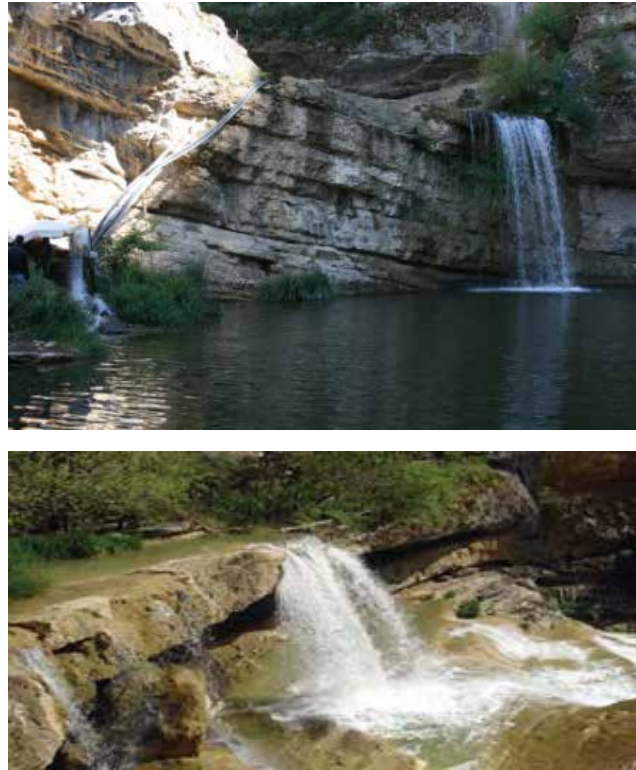
7. Dush/Duš Cave



The cave is situated on the northern part of the Mirushë/Miruša River canyon. The entrance is located at the end of the flow of water that leads to the village of Dush/Duš. The altitude is of 516m'. It is created by the limestone rock formation with a fairly large stretch of the river valley.

Landscape consists of a hilly terrain of the rock formation with shallow soil. The surrounding pastures are characterized by fences made of river stone and wood taken from the nearby meadows. The forest vegetation is very degraded and consists of low forest - sex of *Quercus* ssp. and *Pinus* ssp. It is an attractive area for tourism development considering the cave features and number of bats living in it such as the *Rhinolopus* ssp. and *Eptesicus serotinus*. The cave has scientific, geological, geomorphological and hydrological importance.

8. Mirusha/Miruša River Canyon



The canyon was created by the Mirushë/Miruša river that flows to the White Drin River/Beli Drim. The Canyon has been declared as a part of the Regional Park and covers an area of 598 ha located on the territories of three municipalities (Malishevë/a Klinë/a and Orahoç/Orahovac).

Mirushë/Miruša River Canyon is attractive with certain parts off re access. Water areas represent the most valuable element of the landscape passing the gorge, creating a lime stone canyon of different shapes and heights with 16 consecutive ranked water fall flows.

As a result of mild continental climate as an influence of the Mediterranean climate, the landscape of Mirusha is rich in vegetation(shrubs, wild trees), that creates a variety of colors through the year. The diversity of animal world (wild boar, badger, hare, squirrel, wild), is another value of this area.

Forest area is located above the Mirusha canyon. It is mainly lower forest of shrub species (ssp *Qurecus*, *Farxinus*ssp, ssp *Carpinus*, *Salix*ssp), and of many species of vascular plants. 5 of the species of plants are of endemic character as the “*Merxmulleri Aristolochia*” could be specified.

Throughout the road that crosses over the villages the land is cultivated mainly of arable crops (wheat, corn, oats, etc.).

9. Gorge of Klinë/Klina River



It is a complex monument of geomorphologic, hydrological and botanic character and importance. Since 1985, the Gorge's area of over 1.3 ha. has been proclaimed as a natural monument of the III's category of IUCN. It is created by the river Klinë/Klina, with about 2 km length which extends to the north into altitude of 551m. In the south the gorge ends at an altitude of 549m'. It was developed by the Cretaceous formations of the Upper Carbon, with slopes, numerous of channels and caves and other karsts forms.

On the south of the Gorge, at a distance of 1700m, an archaeological site “*Drshnik*”, located at the altitude of 419m., has been excavated. Among the species presented here “*Peony*” flower could be mentioned as the most characteristic one. Forest vegetation is mainly of shrubs of the genus *QUERQU* Sssp., *Fraxinus* ssp., *Hornbeam* ssp.

10. Mining area of Glarevë/Iglarevo village



At the altitude of over 550m., the area near to the village is characterized by hilly land of limestone. The forest is of low vegetation (genus *Quercus*ssp and *Carpinus*ssp.). Several small mines, rich in limestone rock formations, are used for extraction of stone that has been applied for the construction and decoration of various types of structures. Preserved old trees near the village entrance are proclaimed as a monument of nature in 2007. Two prehistoric sites are recognised in this area: «Kërshina», recorded in 1974 and put under protection in 2011 and the necropolis «Rigjevë» located in the center of the village Gllarevë, on the right side of Prishtinë/Priština - Pejë/Peć road, which has been under legal protection since 1973.

11. Agricultural land of the village of Çabiç/Čabič



The arable land in the surroundings of the village is situated on a mountainous plateau, in the eastern part of the territory of Klinë/a Municipality. Agriculture which has been traditionally developed in the area is wheat. The area is also rich of pastures. Medieval church dedicated to St. Nicholas, located near the village gives a picturesque view of the area. The church is on the List of Temporary Protected Cultural Heritage since 2011.

12. Landscape of Bokshiq/Bokšić village



The scenery on the south of Pejë/Peć' - Lumbardhi/Bistrica River is characterised of mountainous terrain. Scattered settlements are located along the river's valley. The landscape is characterized by an elevation of 420-440m above sea level. The agricultural land is of arable crops and crops of those nuclear trees(plum). Most frequently used types of forest are the genus *Quercus* low sexss/oak, *Fraxinus* spp. Fauna is rich of many species of birds and mammals (partridge, falcon, wolf, fox, rabbit, wild boar). Specific part of the landscape are old oak trees as well as large areas of meadows and pastures.

13. Landscape of Kpuz village



The area is located in the west of White Drin/Drim River with a settlement situated on a hilly plateau. It extends to a height of 425-440m above sea level. As characteristic of this landscape are large areas of meadows and pastures. The local people use to cultivate arable crop (wheat, oats, corn). On both sides of the road that leads to the entrance of the village allow forests ex *Quercus* spp. or oaks could be found.

In order to increase the value of these forests in the 80's 20 hectares of forest with pine species were artificially cultivated.

14. Landscape of Ceskovë/Ceskovo village



The area has a mountainous and hilly character, with an elevation of 430-455m above the sea level. The settlement was developed on the slopes of both sides of the White Drin/Drim River valley. The main economic activity is the cultivation of wheat, oats and corn. At the village entrance that leads to the town of Deçan/Dečani, the landscape is characterized by clusters of low forest of oaks (*Quercus* spp.)

The area is rich in different species of birds and mammals, such as: partridge, falcon, wolf, fox, rabbit, and wild boar.

15. Landscape of Jagodë/Jagoda village



The area is characteristic of its hydrological character, with a farm land in the river valley at a height from 395 to 495m. Near the village is the railway network that represents an important infrastructure capacity for economic development. The terrain of the area is partly hilly and partly plate with small slope. The main economic activity is the cultivation of wheat, oats and corn. Pastures and meadows are well maintained.

16. Landscape of Ujmirë/Dobra Voda village



Ujmirë/Dobra Voda village is located on the east of the city of Klinë/a on a hilly terrain with at an altitude of up to 500m. The character of this landscape is composed of forest of species of the genus *Quercus*ssp., *Hornbeam*ssp. Along the river valley forest types of *Gender Populus* and *Salix*ssp. could be seen. Along the valley and in the vicinity of the village passes the railway Prishtinë/Priština – Pejë/Peć. An old mill, a railway bridge, built of carved stone, and an oak trunk older than 200 years (a natural monument under legal protection since 2007) are still preserved. Ruins of the medieval church of St. Peter and Paul (a cultural monument under legal protection since 2012) could be found in the forest above the village.

Appendix 4:

List of heritage sites

NAME	LOCATION	CATEGORY/TYPE	LEGAL ACT
Monastery of Dollc/Dolac with the church - Presentation of the Holy Virgin into the Temple	Village of Dollc/Dolac	Cultural monument Within the designated protective area/zone	Law for Special Protective Zones (Nr. 03/L- 039, Article 7, 7.5); Decision: LZVM 02-241/58; On the list of MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.)
"Gradina"/"Qyteza" (the Town) Dresnik/Drnsnik	Village of Dresnik/Drnsnik	Archaeological site (Roman time)	Decision: 03-198/55;l
Ruins of the cemetery church of St. Parasqueva	Village of Dresnik/Drnsnik	Cultural monument	Decision: 02-242/58; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.)
Ruins of the "Upper" Church	village of Pogragjë/Pograde	Cultural monument/within protective area/zone designated	Decison: 02-249/1958; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.)
Hermitage Church, Ularica/Uljarce	Village of Ularica/Uljarce	Protective area/zone designated	Law on Special Protective Zones (Nr. 03/L- 039, Article 7, 7.1 g);
Monastery of Budisalc/Budisavci	Village of Budisalc/Budisavci	Cultural monument; within protective area/zone designated	Decsion: LZVM 02-241/58; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.); Law on Special Protective Zones (Article 7, g)

Mirushë/Miruša Waterfall		Natural Monument of special importance	Decision no. 06/75 on declaring "Mirusha Waterfalls" a Natural Monument of special importance"
Dushi Cave	Village of Dush/Duësh	Natural monument (within the" Mirush ë/Miruša waterfall")	Decision (No. 06/75) of the Kosovo Assembly ("Mirusha waterfall")
Mirusha River Canyon		Natural monument (within the" Mirush ë/Miruša waterfall")	Decision (No. 06/75) of the Kosovo' Assembly ("Mirusha waterfall")
Klinë/a River Gorge		Natural monument	Decision (No.01-325-10, 1985) of the Assembly of Klinë/Klina Municipality
Rigjeva e Gllarevës/Riðevolglarevo	Village of Gllarevë/Iglarevo	Archaeological site (Bronze - Iron Period)	Under the protection since 1973; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2012, 2013.)
Pre-historic site 'Kërshina'	Village of Gllarevë/Iglarevo	Pra-historic Archaeological site	Decision: registrated in 1974; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (201, 2012 and 2013.)
Necropolis - Boka e Përqevës/BokaPrçevo	Village of Gllarevë/Iglarevo	Archaeological site (Late Bronze-Early Iron Period)	On he MCYS List for temporary protection

Mining area of Gllarevë/ Iglarevo village	Village of Gllarevë/ Iglarevo	Natural monument	Decision (No. 322-86/07) of the Assembly of Klinë/Klina Municipality
St. Nicholas Church	Village of Siçeve/Siçevo	Cultural monument	Decision: 247/1958; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.)
St. Nicholas Church	Village of Mlleqan /Mleçane	Cultural monument	Decision: 02-250-58; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.)
St. Nicholas Church	Village of Çabiq/ Cabiçi	Cultural monument	Decision: 247/1958; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.)
SS Cosmas and Damian ("Lower") Church	Village of Pogradjë / Pograde	Cultural monument	Decision: 02-249/1958; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.)
Ruins of the Monastery "S.S. Peter and Paul"	Village of Ujmirë /Dobravoda	Cultural monument	Decision: 02-245/58; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2011, 2012 and 2013.)
Ruins of the church in Sverh- Volljakë	Village of Sverh- Volljakë/Volujak	Cultural monument	Decision: 513/66; On the List of the MCYS for temporary protection (2012)



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