

NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF **THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

*Integrated approach to landscape protection,
management and planning in Croatia*



Proceedings

European spatial planning and landscape, No. 115

Zagreb, Croatia, 20 October 2018

**National Conference
for the implementation
of the European Landscape Convention
of the Council of Europe**

**Integrated approach to landscape protection,
management and planning in Croatia**

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– Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention,
Directorate of Democratic Participation –,
under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia
of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
for the Celebration of the International
Landscape Day of the Council of Europe,
and the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning
and the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development,
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of the European Landscape Convention
of the Council of Europe.

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Mai - Novembre 2018



EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE / CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



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Welcome and introduction

Mrs Irena Matković

Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Preservation of landscape values, their renewal and affirmation, are the basics of attractiveness of some areas for visitors, for development or investment, but also for both the quality of life of the existing population and demographic renewal, especially in rural areas.

It should be borne in mind that in landscape management the landscape is not a frozen image – the unchanging sum of all physical, natural and anthropogenic attributes of space – but a dynamic process where changes are possible, with the preservation and affirmation of identity and the directing of development, according to the desired model.

From the perspective of spatial planners, we recognise areas for action and priority future activities: improvement of regulation and refinement or clarification of competences, more effective cross-sectoral co-operation, development of landscape bases and atlases of landscapes at national, regional and local level, as well as strengthening of general awareness of the importance of landscapes, in particular by including landscape themes in education and training programmes.

Mr. Sc. Irena Matković

Ravnateljica Hrvatski zavod za prostorni razvoj, Hrvatska

Očuvanje krajobraznih vrijednosti, njihova obnova i afirmacija osnove su privlačnosti nekog područja za posjetitelje, razvoj ili investicije, ali i za očuvanje postojećeg stanovništva i demografsku obnovu, posebno u ruralnim prostorima.

Pri upravljanju krajobrazom valja imati na umu da on nije zamrznuta slika – nepromjenjiva suma svih fizičkih prirodnih i antropogenih atributa prostora – već dinamički proces u kojem su promjene moguće, ali uz očuvanje i afirmaciju identiteta i usmjeravanje razvoja prema željenom modelu.

Iz perspektive prostornih planera, prepoznajemo prostore za djelovanje i prioritetne buduće aktivnosti: unapređivanje regulative i preciziranje nadležnosti, učinkovitiju međusektorsku suradnju, izradu krajobraznih osnova i atlasa krajobraza na nacionalnoj i nižim razinama te jačanje opće svijesti o značenju krajobraza, posebno uključivanjem krajobraznih tema u programe odgoja i obrazovanja.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907100>



Obilježavanje 2. Međunarodnog dana krajobrazna Vijeća Europe

Celebrating the 2nd International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe

Zagreb, 20.10.2018.

mr.sc. Irena Matković
Hrvatski zavod za prostorni razvoj/
Croatian Institute for Spatial Development



Integralni pristup zaštiti, planiranju i upravljanju krajobrazom



/ENG/ Landscape
/HR/ Krajobraz/ Krajolik/ Pejzaž (Pejsaž)

Zakon o potvrđivanju Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima (Narodne novine – Međunarodni ugovori“ br. 12/2002):

Krajobraz – određeno područje, viđeno ljudskim okom, čija je narav rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i/ili ljudskih čimbenika

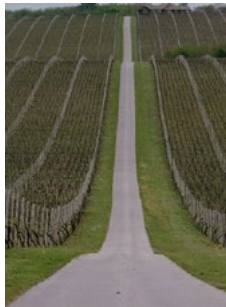
Stručna podloga „Krajolik – Čimbenik Strategije prostornog razvoja“, voditelj: akademik Mladen Obad Šćitaroci, 2014.:

Krajolik treba shvatiti kao prostor na zemljinoj površini na kojem čovjek živi i radi te podiže gradove, naselja i nove pejzažne i agrikulturne površine, gradi zgrade, obrađuje zemlju i djeluje na razne načine oblikujući različite ambijente.



Konvencija o europskim krajobrazima – zašto?

- **Održivi razvoj:** temeljen na uravnoteženom odnosu socijalnih potreba, gospodarskih aktivnosti i okoliša;
- **Europski identitet:** krajobraz doprinosi stvaranju lokalnih kultura i osnovna je sastavnica europske prirodne i kulturne baštine;
- **Razvojni potencijal:** krajobraz predstavlja bogatstvo koje pogoduje gospodarskoj aktivnosti i njegovom se zaštitom, upravljanjem i planiranjem može doprinijeti stvaranju radnih mjesta;
- **Kvaliteta života:** krajobraz je važan dio kvalitete života - ljudi u gradskim područjima i na selu, u područjima priznatim po iznimnoj ljepoti kao i onima u svakodnevnom okruženju;
- **Prijetnja:** razvoj raznih oblika gospodarstva i intenziviranje ljudskih aktivnosti ubrzava preobrazbu krajobrazu;
- **Javnost:** želi javnosti za uživanjem u krajobrazima visoke odlike te za aktivnom ulogom u njihovom razvoju.



2002. nositelj provedbe u RH:
Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prostornog uređenja

2018. godine u djelokrugu:

MGIPU prostorno planiranje/ prostorno uređenje
MK zaštita kulturnih dobara
MZOE zaštita prirode i okoliša

Izvjешćavanje o provedbi Konvencije:

MK
MGIPU/HZPR
MZOE
MINPOLI

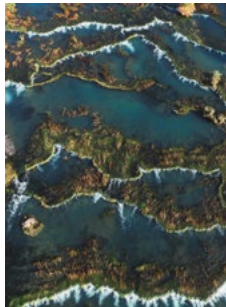


Koja je struka nadležna za krajobraz?

Teza:
Krajobraz je sve što možemo vidjeti, prostor koji nas okružuje i koji dolazi u svim mjerilima

Pitanje:
Postoji li profesija koja ga može proglasiti isključivo svojim područjem, u svim svojim komponentama i detaljima?

- suradnja
- set normi
- edukacija



Krajobraz u funkciji kvalitete urbanog ambijenta

Osim estetske komponente urbanog oblikovanja, ostvaruju se višestruke koristi:

- koristi za zdravlje, rekreaciju i opću dobrobit građana;
- razvoj turizma;
- omogućavanje prirodnih procesa, jačanje otpornosti ekosustava;
- ublažavanje posljedica klimatskih promjena;
- sprečavanje katastrofa (upravljanje vodama, evakuacijski koridori i sabirna mjesta, i sl.).



Krajobraz u funkciji revitalizacije ruralnog prostora

Poznavanje i očuvanje krajobraznih vrijednosti, obzirno planiranje i upravljanje te afirmacija identitetskih elemenata predstavljaju osnovu privlačnosti ruralnog prostora za:

- posjetitelje, rekreativce i turiste;
- razvoj i investicije;
- očuvanje postojećeg stanovništva i privlačenje novog, kao doprinos demografskoj obnovi.



Krajobraz u funkciji vraćanja dostojanstva prostoru

Zakon o prostornom uređenju (NN 153/2013 i 65/2017)

Urbana sanacija je skup planskih mjera i uvjeta kojima se poboljšava karakter izgrađenih područja unutar i izvan granica građevinskog područja devastiranih nezakonitim građenjem i na drugi način.

- prostori nezakonite gradnje;
- prostori eksploatacije mineralnih sirovina;
- odlagališta otpada;
- svi prostori degradirani neprimjerenim intervencijama;
- napušteni prostori.



Krajobraz kao ključni resurs turizma

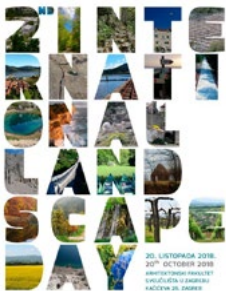
Dualnost odnosa: krajobraz kao nositelj turističkog potencijala vs turizam kao važan čimbenik promjene krajobraza.

- integracija politika krajobraza i turističkih politika;
- kvaliteta života lokalne zajednice.



Dnevni red današnje konferencije Integralni pristup zaštiti, planiranju i upravljanju krajobrazom

- Demokracija i edukacija
- Krajobraz u prostornom planiranju
- Integracija krajobraza u sektorske politike
- Studije i projekti



Prijedlog budućih aktivnosti

- unaprijediti zakonski okvir za zaštitu, planiranje i upravljanje krajobrazom;
- izraditi krajobraznu osnovu i atlas krajobraza na nacionalnoj i nižim razinama;
- jasnije raspodijeliti institucionalne nadležnosti;
- ojačati međusektorsku suradnju;
- raditi na općem podizanju svijesti o krajobrazu;
- unaprijediti sustav odgoja i obrazovanja.



Mr Krunoslav Šmit

Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Professor at the University of Zagreb, Croatia

Prof. Dr. Sc. Krunoslav Šmit

Dekan Arhitektonskog Fakulteta, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Mr Šmit welcomed the participants and expressed the wish that the Conference would be of great importance for the development of landscape policies in Croatia.

Mrs Biserka Dumbović Bilušić

National Contact Point for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Dr. Sc. Biserka Dumbović Bilušić, d.i.a.

Nacionalna kontaktna točka za provedbu Europske konvencije o krajoliku, Ministarstvo kulture, Hrvatske

Svjesna vrijednosti i raznolikosti svojih krajolika Hrvatska je među prvim zemljama, već 2000. godine, potpisala Europsku konvenciju o krajoliku, a 2002. godine donijela je Zakon o potvrđivanju Konvencije. Time se obvezala ugraditi krajolik u politike regionalnog i prostornog planiranja te u svoje kulturne, okolišne, agrikulturne, društvene, gospodarske i ostale politike koje mogu izravno ili posredno utjecati na krajolik. Preuzela je i obvezu prepoznavanja karaktera krajolika na nacionalnoj, regionalnoj i lokalnoj razini te uspostavljanje instrumenata za njegovu zaštitu, planiranje i upravljanje.

Izradom Strategije i Programa prostornog uređenja Republike Hrvatske (1997., 1999.) te studije Krajolik – sadržajna i metodska podloga Krajobrazne osnove Hrvatske (1999.) krajolik je prepoznat kao jedna od glavnih tema prostornog uređenja već prije gotovo 20 godina, dakle prije donošenja Europske konvencije o krajoliku. U tadašnjoj Strategiji prostornog uređenja zaključeno je da će se zbog potrebe odgovarajućeg vrjednovanja i obzirnog korištenja čitavog prostora, a ne samo posebno vrijednih predjela, uspostaviti Krajobrazna osnova Hrvatske, kao prostorno-planska podloga integralne zaštite prirodnih i antropogenih vrijednosti prostora i identiteta krajolika.

Strategija prostornog razvoja usvojena 2017. godine kao podlogu je izradila studiju „Krajolik-čimbenik prostornog razvoja“ (2015.) te je kao glavni cilj istaknula uključivanje krajolika u sustav prostornog uređenja i u prostorno-plansku dokumentaciju svih razina, kako bi na taj način unaprijedila i osuvremenila dosadašnje iskustvo u području prostornog planiranja. Krajolik je prepoznat kao osnovni životni, gospodarski i identiteski resurs. Spoznaja da su prirodne, kulturne, ekološke i društvene vrijednosti krajolika ograničene i potrošive upućuje na integralni pristup kojega uspostavlja krajolik kao holistički alat za planiranje, upravljanje i oblikovanje održivog razvoja.

Mnogi krajolici Hrvatske ocijenjeni su od nacionalnog i međunarodnog značaja pa ujedno postaju i važna sastavnica gospodarskog razvoja, posebice turističkoga. Približno je 8% teritorija Hrvatske prepoznato kao krajolik koji ima neki stupanj zakonske zaštite sa stanovišta zaštite prirode ili kulturne baštine. U okviru prostorno-planske dokumentacije (prostornih planova županija, gradova i općina) dio teritorija prepoznat je kao krajolik regionalne i lokalne vrijednosti. Međutim, postoje i ostali krajolici urbanih, ruralnih, suburbanih i degradiranih područja koji nisu obuhvaćeni nikakvom zaštitom, ali zahtijevaju unaprjeđenje i poboljšanje stanja.

Postojeći sustav zakonskog i institucionalnog bavljenja krajolikom u Hrvatskoj je sektorski, a krajolik je uključen u sustav zaštite prirode i okoliša, kulturne baštine i prostornog uređenja. U skladu s Konvencijom, sustav prostornog uređenja glavni je alat za provođenje mjera zaštite i održivog razvoja krajolika. Prostorno-planska dokumentacija, koja se u Hrvatskoj izrađuje za sve vrste i razine planiranja prema načelima integralnog planiranja uključuje i pitanja krajolika. Dosad je nekoliko županija (Zagrebačka, Dubrovačko-neretvanska i Primorsko-goranska) te Grad Zagreb izradilo krajobrazne osnove, što znači da su prepoznale važnost krajolika i provele su prepoznavanje, karakterizaciju i ocjenu vrijednosti i osjetljivosti svog teritorija. Na temelju provedene karakterizacije i vrjednovanja izrađene su smjernice i preporuke za zaštitu obilježja i vrijednosti krajolika u strateškim dokumentima i prostornim planovima s kriterijima za moguće otvaranje novih građevnih područja, turističkih zona, očuvanja identiteta postojećih naselja i pripadajućeg okruženja.

Krajolik je na posredan način uključen u sustav edukacije u osnovnim i srednjim školama, dok se u okviru visokoškolskog obrazovanja odvija studij krajobrazne arhitekture na Agronomskom te pejzažne arhitekture na Arhitektonskom fakultetu. Kolegiji na temu krajolika dio su nastave fakulteta biotehničkih, prirodno znanstvenih i društveno humanističkih područja na Zagrebačkom i Zadarskom sveučilištu.

Brojni projekti koji se provedu u okviru međunarodne suradnje omogućuju razmjenu znanja i edukaciju stručnjaka. U tome se posebno ističu međunarodni projekti prekogranične suradnje Zavoda za prostorno uređenje Dubrovačko neretvanske županije.

Krajolik se smatra javnim dobrom i nacionalnim interesom stoga predstavlja uporišnu vrijednost budućeg planiranja, zaštite i uređenja prostora RH, posebice u aspektu očuvanja identiteta prostora te kvalitete života pojedinaca i zajednice. Uspostava tijela na nacionalnoj razini zaduženog za koordinaciju sadašnjih sektorskih politika krajolika, unaprjeđenje zakonske osnove za provođenje Konvencije omogućilo bi učinkovitije planiranje i očuvanje vrijednosti krajolika kao jednog od temeljnih resursa razvoja, posebice u domeni turizma i proizvodnje zdrave hrane. Kultura krajolika koja odražava etičku odgovornost prema prirodnim i naslijeđenim humanističkim vrijednostima krajolika trebala bi biti u osnovi filozofije krajobrazne politike i strategije koju Hrvatska što prije treba uspostaviti.

Mr Damir Župan

Head of the Sector for the United Nations and international organisations, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Croatia

Damir Župan

Ministarstvo vanjskih i europskih poslova, Hrvatska

Mr Damir Župan welcomed the participants and considered the importance of organising the event under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, on the occasion of the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe.

Mrs Marijana Balić

Member of Croatian Parliament, Member of the Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Croatia

Marijana Balić

Zastupnica Hrvatskog sabora, članica Stalnog izaslanstva Hrvatskog sabora u Parlamentarnoj skupštini Vijeća Europe, Hrvatska

Poštovani potpredsjedniče Vlade Republike Hrvatske i ministre graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, Poštovana predsjednice Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe i zamjenice ministra održivoga razvoja i turizma Crne Gore, Poštovana izvršna tajnice Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe, Poštovani i cijenjeni uzvanici, dragi gosti, osobita mi je čast i zadovoljstvo, u svojstvu članice Izaslanstva Hrvatskoga sabora u Parlamentarnoj skupštini Vijeća Europe, čestitati vam današnji Međunarodni dan krajobraza.

Već drugi put, istim povodom, okupljaju se visoko kompetentni, uspješni i prepoznati stručnjaci. Namjerno koristim riječ već umjesto tek, jer sam mišljenja da je početak najteži – sve ovo što dolazi nakon pokazatelj je da postoje sve predispozicije kako bi današnje obilježavanje postalo dugogodišnja, uspješna i hvale vrijedna tradicija.

Krajobraz. Vjerujem kako se radi o riječi koju, u svakodnevnom govoru, čujemo vrlo rijetko. Međutim, sve što predstavlja je itekako stalno prisutno i podrazumijeva ono što, promatrajući golim okom, zamjećujemo u svojoj okolini. Konkretno rečeno, taj rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i ljudskih čimbenika čini jedinstvenu sastavnicu našega okruženja.

Krajobraz ne poznaje granice!

Zaista, on nije usko određen i ne može ga se ograničiti, svuda je oko nas, a kao takav je idealan da bude sredstvo kroz koje će se dolaziti do prekograničnih suradnji. U tom kontekstu, valja spomenuti i Konvenciju o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe koja potiče upravo na prekograničnu suradnju lokalne i regionalne razine kroz izradu i provođenje krajobraznih programa.

Struka je ta koja će dati konačnu riječ o onome što po pitanju krajobraza valja činiti, ali mi koji smo u poziciji raditi za dobrobit naše zemlje i Europske unije u cjelini, svakako ćemo štiti interese krajobrazne politike.

Kroz odnos nadležnih tijela javnih vlasti poduzimat ćemo mjere koje za konačni cilj imaju upravljanje i planiranje krajobrazom. Također, krajobraz ćemo štiti, njime ćemo upravljati osiguravajući mu redovitu brigu, a sve kako bismo uvažavali promjene koje nastaju uslijed socijalnih ili ekonomskih utjecaja na sam okoliš. Konačno, krajobraz ćemo i, na krilima vaših sugestija, planirati. Budućnost nam je svima najbitnija, ono što ostavljamo iza sebe, a tu vjerujem kako smo svi suglasni – krajobraz želimo očuvati, unaprijediti i obnoviti za one koji tek dolaze.

Posebnu čestitku želim uputiti organizatorima konferencije – Konvenciji o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe, Ministarstvu graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja kao i Hrvatskom zavodu za prostorni razvoj. Ne želim izostaviti niti one koji su usko surađivali s organizatorima – Ministarstvo kulture, Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i energetike te Fond za zaštitu okoliša i energetska učinkovitost. Svima vam čestitam na uspješnom i kvalitetnom angažmanu!

Svim tijelima državne uprave koja provode neke od ciljeva Konvencije želim obilježiti uspjeha u daljnjem radu. Vjerujem kako će i programi koje će nam danas predstaviti visokoškolske ustanove biti iznimno zanimljivi kao i konkretni projekti vezani uz pojedine teme.

Nisam stručnjak o temi koja nas je danas okupila, ali sam sretna što sam s vama i što mogu učiti upravo od onih koji u ovom polju vode glavnu riječ. Kombinacija hrvatskih predavača i inozemnih stručnjaka pravi je pogodak i jedan od argumenata zašto mislim da će se o današnjem događaju čuti još puno. Ako je suditi prema onome što ja vidim – s potpunim pravom!

Hvala vam!

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, on behalf of the Director General of Democracy of the Council of Europe

Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Izvršna tajnica Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima, Vijeća Europe

Mr Predrag Štromar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia,

Mr Amir Muharemi, Deputy Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia,

Mrs Dunja Magaš, State Secretary of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia,

Mrs Marijana Balić, Member of Croatian Parliament, Member of the Croatian Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe,

Mrs Irena Matković, Director, Croatian Institute for Spatial Development of Croatia,

Mr Krunoslav Šmit, Dean, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb of Croatia,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to express our great honour to celebrate in Croatia the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, on the occasion of this important National Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

This Conference is organised by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development and the Council of Europe, with the support of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, and the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Croatia.

I extend my thanks to Mr Predrag Štromar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia, Mrs Dunja Magaš, State Secretary in the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Mrs Irena Matković, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Mrs Ingrid Gojević, Head of Service, Service for International Co-operation and Legal and Technical Affairs, and to Mrs Jadranka Vranek, Head of Department for International Co-operation,

I am very pleased to meet authorities and professionals of Croatia working for the protection, management and planning of the landscape, with its natural and cultural components.

I am also most grateful that participants from other countries have been able to join this Conference, in order to share their knowledge and experience.

Croatia ratified the Convention on 1st March 2004 and we appreciate very much the significant work developed for its implementation. As the Convention states, landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource that can promote economic activity and contribute to job creation. This is particularly relevant for Croatia, with so much attractive landscape which charms both inhabitants and visitors.

The Parties to the Convention have undertaken:

- ▶ to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- ▶ to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning, through the adoption of the specific measures (awareness-raising; training and education; identification and assessment; definition of landscape quality objectives; implementation);
- ▶ to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;
- ▶ to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

It is thus important that these provisions are put into practice, establishing strategies and policy documents to ensure that the landscape dimension is taken into consideration. It is also necessary to adopt legal and financial instruments and to develop new forms of co-ordination, both horizontal and vertical.

A Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on “The contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development” asks governments of States Parties to the Convention to frame landscape policies in the long term, so that they take into account the common surroundings both for present and future generations.

This significant Conference will certainly contribute to the promotion of landscape policies which will enhance the quality and diversity of the landscapes of Croatia.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Mrs Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović

*Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention;
National Representative of the European Landscape Convention,
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*

Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović

*Predsjedatelj Konferencije Vijeća Europe o Europskoj konvenciji o krajobrazu;
Nacionalni predstavnik Europske konvencije o krajoliku,
Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma, Crna Gora*

Mrs Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović thanked the authorities of Croatia for organising, with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, such an important event which will positively contribute to the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

Mr Predrag Štromar

Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Predrag Štromar

Potpredsjednik Vlade Republike Hrvatske i ministar graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, Hrvatska

I am particularly pleased that this Conference is being held under the joint organisation of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning which I head, the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, and especially the Council of Europe – the Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention – in the year in which Croatia is presiding over the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Therefore, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and of the Ministry of Construction, I also greet the Chair of the Convention, Mrs Sanja Lješević Mitrović, and the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, whom I thank both for having given, during the Conference preparations as well as by their attendance today, their contribution and an international context to this event.

I would also like to thank other distinguished colleagues for their introductory speeches, and all foreign and Croatian speakers who shall, during the day, share with us some of their knowledge and experience.

If we look around us, it is obvious that we live in a beautiful country, abounding in exceptional natural attractions and valuable architectural heritage. All this contributes to our perception of the landscape. Croatia must develop in line with its economic needs, but also in line with all those aspects that are expected to be fulfilled by us, in accordance with the times in which we live.

However, it is essential to point out that landscape is not an abstract notion or theme, to which someone could claim an exclusive right. It represents the space that we inherit, a space sensitive to the impacts and activities that leave traces: construction, transport, tourism, energy, agriculture and forestry, mining, water management and many other activities. It is our task to protect our space, and all the natural beauty, for the generations to come.

Physical planning links with landscape when physical planning system spatial projects are planned in the entire national territory, both built and unbuilt parts. Physical planning establishes the link between the activities in space and the space itself, it determines the manner, conditions and measures for the realisation of spatial projects, since projects that are not contained in spatial plans cannot be realised.

In recent times we have been faced with intense population migration, especially from rural to urban areas, and this also impacts on landscape transformation. This is a high-profile theme that engages the public, and it is good that it does so.

Citizens, however, expect us not only to talk about this, but to take tangible action. It is up to this Government to act concretely. Therefore, on this occasion, I shall also mention the measures undertaken by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning that are designed to aid young people in solving their housing issues. I am referring to the measures of state-subsidised housing and housing loan subsidies. To date, thanks to these measures, 13,000 families now have their own homes. I mention in particular the fact that in the subsidisation measure we have included the development index, which means that higher subsidies are awarded to young people who buy an apartment or house or build a house in rural areas, or in less developed areas.

The intention of this Government and our Ministry is to maximise the effort into making Croatia once again a country desirable to live and work in.

The Republic of Croatia is a signatory of the European Landscape Convention and ratified it by the respective Act on Convention Ratification, which was adopted in 2002 and came into effect in 2004. The Protocol on Amendments to the Convention is a further topical theme and represents continued care for the landscape at the European level; the Republic of Croatia is about to consider initiating its ratification procedure in co-operation with several ministries involved in this theme in their specific ways.

By organising this Conference, and by intensifying the activities related to landscape within the scope of physical planning at national level, the Ministry shall continue enhancing the care for the landscape, fostering thereby co-operation among all public-law bodies, the scope of which has an impact on some landscape components.

Finally, I am particularly pleased to have the honour to open the Conference, to mark for the second time the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe.

I wish all of you who have decided to share today's non-working day [Saturday] here with us a successful and interesting conference!

Thank you.

Session I
Democracy and education

The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 19 July 2000, the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe was opened for signature by European States in Florence on 20 October 2000. To date, 39 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention and two States have also signed it. Croatia signed the Convention on 20 October 2000 and ratified it on 15 January 2003. It entered into force on 1 March 2004.

As the first international treaty devoted to all dimensions of the landscape, the Convention addresses the Organisation's major challenges in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law with a view to sustainable development. The signatories to the Convention have declared themselves "concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment", considering the cultural dimension of the landscape. The concept of sustainable development is understood as fully integrating the environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions in an overall and integrated approach, that is, by applying them to the entire territory.

Although each citizen must, of course, contribute to preserving the quality of the landscape, it is the authorities that are responsible for establishing the general framework that enables that quality to be assured. The Convention accordingly lays down the general legal principles that must guide the adoption of national landscape policies and the establishment of international co-operation in this area.

Important work on sustainable development, highlighting the place of landscape in the lives of human beings and societies, has been carried out in the framework of the Work Programme of the Convention. The Convention and the basic texts on its implementation help to promote: the definition and legal recognition of the landscape; the consideration of the landscape dimension in national and international policies; the development of international co-operation; and the recognition of exemplary projects.

Each Party to the Convention undertakes to promote: “school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.” (Article 6.B.c of the European Landscape Convention – Specific measures)

This Second International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, held today on 20 October 2018, is devoted to “Landscape and education”.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has already adopted the following basic texts, for the implementation of the Convention concerning education: Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention; Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through education; Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 on pedagogical material for landscape education at primary level.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 contains a series of theoretical, methodological and practical guidelines and is intended for Parties to the Convention which wish to draw up and implement a national landscape policy based on the Convention. It indicates in particular the following provisions on education:

“While schools in certain States already offer landscape training, such training should be strengthened so as to develop children’s sensitivity to questions which they are likely to experience when looking at the quality of their surroundings. Furthermore, this is a way of reaching a population through the family.

This can come about through education in several disciplines, whether geography, history, the natural sciences, economics, literature, arts, architecture or engineering disciplines, or civil education.

School curricula should foster an awareness of landscape themes at various levels, through learning to read landscapes and through sensitisation to relations between quality of life and landscape; to relations between ecology and landscape problems; and to social and economic questions.

Landscape constitutes a teaching resource because, when reading it, pupils are brought face to face with visible signs of their surroundings that relate to spatial-planning issues. Landscape reading also makes it possible to understand current and historical approaches to landscape production as an expression of a community’s identity”.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 considers that one of the aims of education is to “train young people and equip them with a set of skills necessary for citizenship and democracy”, and assert that “educational activities in the landscape field are an excellent way of giving meaning to the

future”. It recommends that the governments of member States Parties to the European Landscape Convention “adopt legislative, regulatory, administrative, financial and other appropriate measures to initiate or to develop landscape education activities and to promote landscape awareness among the young in accordance with the principles set out in the appendix to this recommendation”.

The 21st Meeting of the Council of Europe of Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: “Landscape and education” (Tropea, Italy, 3-5 October 2018) aimed to present experiences of public policies and other initiatives concerning the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on education at primary and secondary school, at university and also in continuous education.

Excellent experiences of landscape education are already part of the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe: “The project of education and awareness-raising: city, territory, landscape”, Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, Spain; “We are making our landscape”, Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects, Slovenia; “Environmental education in the town of Strakonice year by year, or Pilgrimage through the Contemplative Landscape”, Municipality of Strakonice, Czech Republic; “Education of Children in Heavily Industrialised Landscapes”, Elementary School in the city of Most, Czech Republic (European Landscape Convention: The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe, Territory and Landscape Series, 2018, No.105).

It is now important to introduce landscape education into educational programmes. A publication for teachers on landscape education in primary schools is being prepared by the Council of Europe.

*

Since the adoption of the European Landscape Convention, major progress has been made towards the establishment of landscape policies at national, regional and local level. Drawing on shared objectives, these policies foster the quality of a common living environment.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development recommends that the governments of States Parties to the European Landscape Convention “consider the importance that quality and diversity of landscapes has for the minds and bodies of human beings, as well as for societies, in the reflections and work devoted to human rights and democracy, with a view to sustainable development” and “frame landscape policies in the long

term, so that they take into account the common surroundings for present and future generations”.

References of the Council of Europe on Landscape and Education:
www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention

Proceedings of the Council of Europe Meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the Convention:

- “Awareness-raising, training and education”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- “Landscape and Education”, Tropea, Calabria (Italy), 3-5 October 2018

Publications:

- Council of Europe, “Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006

- Landscape and awareness-raising, training and education
- Council of Europe, “Landscape facets: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
 - Landscape and children’s education
- Council of Europe, “Landscape dimensions: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2017
 - Landscape and primary and secondary education
- Council of Europe, “Council of Europe Landscape Convention: Contribution to human rights, democracy and sustainable development”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2018

Konvencija o Europskim krajobrazima, Vijeća Europe

Dr. Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Izvršna tajnik Europske konvencije za krajobraz, Vijeće Europe

Konvencija o europskim krajobrazima Vijeća Europe (www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176), koju je Odbor ministara usvojio u Strasbourgu 19. srpnja 2000. godine, otvorena je za potpisivanje europskim državama u Firenci 20. listopada 2000. godine. Do danas je 39 država članica Vijeća Europe ratificiralo Konvenciju. Hrvatska je Konvenciju potpisala 20. listopada 2000., a ratificirala ju je 15. siječnja 2003. godine.

Kao prvi međunarodni ugovor posvećen svim dimenzijama krajobraza, Konvencija se bavi glavnim izazovima organizacije u području ljudskih prava, demokracije i vladavine prava u pogledu održivog razvoja.

Premda svaki građanin mora, naravno, pridonijeti očuvanju kvalitete krajobraza, vlasti imaju odgovornost za uspostavu općeg okvira koji daje podlogu da se ta kvaliteta osigura. Sukladno tome, Konvencija propisuje opća pravna načela koja moraju biti smjernice za usvajanje nacionalnih krajobraznih politika i uspostavu međunarodne suradnje u tom području.

Od usvajanja Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima (www.coe.int/en/web/landscape), ostvaren je velik napredak prema uspostavi krajobraznih politika na nacionalnoj, regionalnoj i lokalnoj razini. Oslanjajući se na zajedničke ciljeve, ove politike promiču kvalitetu zajedničke životne sredine.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907106>



National Conference

Integrated approach to landscape protection, planning and management

Organised under the auspices of the **CHAIRMANSHIP OF CROATIA** of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

by the **MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND PHYSICAL PLANNING** and the **CROATIAN INSTITUTE FOR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT** and **THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

with the support of the **Ministry of Culture** and the **Ministry of Environment and Energy** and the **Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund**,

Celebrating the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe



The European Landscape Convention: Landscape and education

Maguelonne DEJEANT-POISS
Executive Secretary of
the European Landscape Convention
Council of Europe



Council of Europe

Intergovernmental organisation founded in 1949

47 Member States - Headquarters in the Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg

Statutes - values

- Promote Democracy, Human rights, Rule of law
- Seek Common solutions to the main problems facing society - sustainable development



Status

Parties to the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom (39 ratifications).

Signatories states: Iceland, Malta (2 signatures).

Other Council of Europe Member States: Albania, Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Russian Federation.

Other States non Member of the Council of Europe



Why?

The developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes.

The Convention expresses the Member States' concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment.

It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.



Scope

The Preamble says that States wish to provide "a new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe".

It applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, urban and peri-urban areas, whether on land, water or sea.

It concerns remarkable landscapes... and also ordinary or everyday landscapes and degraded areas.

Landscape is recognised irrespective of its perceived value, since all forms of landscape are crucial to the quality of the citizens' environment and deserve to be considered in landscape policies.



Philosophy

The landscape

... has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.

Preamble to the European Landscape Convention



Definitions

"Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

"Landscape policy" means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

"Landscape quality objective" means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

"Landscape protection" means action to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity.

"Landscape management" means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes.

"Landscape planning" means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.



Aims

National level:
to promote **protection, management and planning** of landscapes

International level:
to organise **international co-operation** on landscape issues.



National level: Contracting Parties undertake to implement

4 General Measures

- **Legal recognition of landscape** as constituting an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- **Establishment and implementation of landscape policies** aimed at landscape protection, management and planning;
- **Establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies;**
- **Integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies** and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies, with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.



5 Specific Measures

- **Awareness-raising:** increasing awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.
- **Promotion in training and education:**
 - training for specialists in landscape appraisal and landscape operations
 - multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sector and for associations concerned
 - **school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values that the landscape has and the issues raised by its protection, management and planning**
- **Identification and evaluation:** mobilising those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methodology between the Parties at a European level
- **Setting landscape quality objectives:** defining landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation
- **Implementation of landscape policies:** introducing policy instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape



International level: Contracting Parties undertake

- International policies and programmes

To co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion of landscape considerations in them.

In particular :

- to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- to promote the exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes;
- to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

- Transfrontier landscapes

To encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.



Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States for the implementation of the Convention

- Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the **guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the **European Landscape Convention Information System** of the Council of Europe and its glossary;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through **education**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 on pedagogical material for landscape **education** in primary school;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on **Transfrontier Landscapes**;
- Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on the contribution of the European Landscape Convention to the exercise of **human rights and democracy** with a view to **sustainable development** recommends that :
 - *"the governments of States Parties to the Convention frame landscape policies in the long term, so that they take into account the common surroundings for present and future generations"*.

The European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary

Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States recommends that States Parties to the Convention:

- use the Information System with its glossary, in the framework of their co-operation, and co-operate to develop it;
- continue to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention in order to promote knowledge of landscapes and landscape policies, in view of enhancing the quality of people's lives, taking care of their surroundings.

The Information System is a "toolbox" helping to provide mutual technical and scientific assistance through the collection and exchange of landscape experience and research, as provided for in Article 8 of the Convention on mutual assistance and exchange of information.

Information System on the European Landscape Convention



Strategies and policy documents in favour of the landscape

Andorra: National Landscape Strategy of Andorra 2016-2020 – Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development;
Ireland: National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025 – Ministry for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht;
Hungary: National Landscape Strategy (2017-2026) - Ministry of Agriculture
Latvia: Landscape Policy Strategy - Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development;
Switzerland: The Swiss Landscape Conception; Landscape 2020 – Federal Office of the Environment;
Netherlands: Agenda Landschap – *andschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen voor iedereen*;
Portugal: The National policy on architecture and landscape;
Armenia: Architectural criteria's protection of landscape character identity of settlements; Provision of the measures for the implementation of the European Landscape Principles of landscape planning in mountainous regions;
Introduction of principles are defined by the European Landscape Convention relating to training and education in the higher education systems ...Finland, Lithuania...

Legal and financial instruments

France: Landscape policies and legal instruments;
Poland: Instruments for the implementation of the national landscape policy : Landscape audit, Landscape Day;
Spain: The National Plan of cultural landscape, "100 Cultural landscapes in Spain";
Italy: The National Landscape Observatory;
Switzerland: The Swiss Landscape Fund.

Horizontal and vertical co-ordination

Czech Republic: Horizontal co-operation with inter-ministerial round tables;
Greece: The landscape policy through the regional spatial plans;
Serbia: Improvement of the capacity building of regions for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

General principles are designed to provide guidance on some of the fundamental articles of the European Landscape Convention:

- A. Consider the territory as a whole
- B. Recognise the fundamental role of knowledge
- C. Promote awareness
- D. Define landscape strategies
- E. Integrate the landscape dimension in territorial policies
- F. Integrate landscape into sectoral policies
- G. Make use of public participation
- H. Achieve landscape quality objectives

"Every planning action or project should comply with landscape quality objectives. It should in particular improve landscape quality, or at least not bring about a decline. The effects of projects, whatever their scale, on landscape should therefore be evaluated and rules and instruments corresponding to those effects defined. Each planning action or project should not only match, but also be appropriate to the features of the places."

- I. Develop mutual assistance and exchange of information



Examples of instruments used to implement the European Landscape Convention

Instruments are already being put to use in several countries and each of them can be a model for either the creation of new instruments or the improvement of existing ones. The main categories of instruments are:

- landscape planning: landscape study plans included in spatial planning;
- inclusion of the landscape in sectoral policies and instruments;
- shared charters, contracts, strategic plans;
- impact and landscape studies;
- evaluations of the effects of operations on landscape not subject to an impact study;
- protected sites and landscapes;
- relationship between landscape and regulations concerning the cultural and historic heritage;
- resources and financing;
- landscape awards;
- landscape observatories, centres and institutes;
- reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies;
- transfrontier landscapes.

Suggested text for the practical implementation of the European Landscape Convention at national level for use as guidance for public authorities (Appendix 2 of the Recommendation 2008)

This guidance document suggests certain regulatory and institutional measures that could be taken at national level to assist in formulating, monitoring and evaluating landscape policies. Each paragraph is directly related to the corresponding provisions of the convention.

Paragraph 1 – Definitions / Paragraph 2 – Scope / Paragraph 3 – General principles
 1. Legal recognition of landscapes - 2. Rights and responsibilities - 3. Integrating the landscape dimension - 4. Public participation - 5. Knowledge, awareness-raising, education and training - 6. Landscape policy.

03/07/2019

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Paragraph 4 – Division of responsibilities and competences

... b. The Ministry of ...:

- i. is responsible for implementing landscape policy and for interministerial co-ordination in that field;
- ii. organises consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body;
- iii. in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, regularly develops and reviews a national landscape strategy laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy and describing the paths taken and the goals pursued in order to protect, manage or plan landscapes. This landscape strategy should be made public.
- c. The ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities, in keeping with the principles embodied in Paragraph 3, and regularly report on their landscape policy.
- d. Regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues who are capable of implementing landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels.

**Exchange experiences:
Council of Europe Meetings of the workshops
for the implementation of the Convention**

- Organised by the Council of Europe with a Member State of the Council of Europe and other partners on a regular basis since 2002
- Exchange experiences, examining both good and bad practices in the protection, management and planning of the European landscape
- Special emphasis is given to the experiences of the state hosting the meeting.

The proceedings of the Meetings are published in the Council of Europe's "European Spatial Planning and Landscape" series and are available on the Council of Europe's European Landscape Convention website: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/workshops; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications



- 1) "Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches); Landscape identification, evaluation and quality objectives; using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education; Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape", Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002.
- 2) "Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes; Landscapes and individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape", Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- 3) "Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas", Cork (Ireland), 16-17 June 2005
- 4) "Landscape and society", Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
- 5) "Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice", Girona (Spain), 28-29 September 2006
- 6) "Landscape and rural heritage", Sibiu (Romania), 20-21 September 2007
- 7) "Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management", Piestany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008
- 8) "Landscape and driving forces", Malmö (Sweden), 8-9 October 2009
- 9) "Landscape and infrastructures for the society", Cordoba (Spain), 15-16 April 2010
- 10) "Multifunctional landscape", Evora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
- 11) "Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – Sessions 1 (2008-2009) and 2 (2010-2011)", Carbonia, Sardinia (Italy), 4-5 June 2012



- 12) "Vision for the future of Europe on **territorial democracy**: landscape as a new strategy for **spatial planning**... Another way to see the territory involving civil society...", Thessalonica (Greece), 2-3 October 2012
- 13) "Territories of the future: **landscape identification and assessment**: an exercise in democracy", Cetinje (Montenegro), 2-3 October 2013
- 14) "Council of Europe **Landscape Award Forum of National Selections** – Session 3 (2012-2013)", Wroclaw (Poland), 11-12 June 2014
- 15) "Sustainable landscapes and **economy**: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape", Urgup (Turkey), 1-2 October 2014
- 16) "Landscape and **transfrontier co-operation**: the landscape knows no boundary", Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 1-2 October 2015
- 17) "Council of Europe **Landscape Award Forum of National Selections** – Session 4 (2014-2015)", Budapest (Hungary), 9-10 June 2016
- 18) "**National policies** for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities", Yerevan (Armenia), 5-6 October 2016
- 19) "The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at **local level**: local democracy", Brno (Czech Republic), 5-6 September 2017
- 20) "Council of Europe **Landscape Award Forum of National Selections** – Session 5 (2016-2017)", Daugavpils (Latvia), 20-21 June 2018



21) "Landscape and **education**", Tropea, Calabria (Italy), 3-4 October 2018,

"Message of Tropea" on Landscape and education



Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe
www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/sessions-of-the-landscape-award

The Landscape Award recognises a policy implemented or measures taken by local and regional authorities or non-governmental organisations to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape which have proved effective in the long-term and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities.

The Award thus contributes to the stimulation of those working on a local level and to the encouragement and recognition of exemplary landscape management. It is conferred by the Committee of Ministers, on proposals from the Committee of Experts responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

- Criterion 1 – Sustainable territorial development
- Criterion 2 – Exemplary value
- Criterion 3 – Public participation
- Criterion 4 – Awareness-raising



Overview of the Projects of the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance: classification based on the actors, the scope and the objectives of the Projects



European Landscape Convention
THE LANDSCAPE AWARD ALLIANCE
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

European spatial planning
and landscape No. 100

Convention du Conseil de l'Europe
sur le paysage
ALLIANCE DU PRIX DU PAYSAGE

Aménagement du territoire
européen (page 97-98)



"Education and awareness-raising:
city, territory, landscape"
Generalitat of Catalonia and Landscape
Observatory of Catalonia, Spain



"We are making our landscape"
Slovenian Association of Landscape
Architects, Slovenia



Environmental education in the town of Strakonice
year by year or "Pilgrimage through the
Contemplative Landscape"
Municipality of Strakonice; Czech Republic





Education of Children in Heavily Industrialised Landscapes
Elementary School in the city of Most, Czech Republic



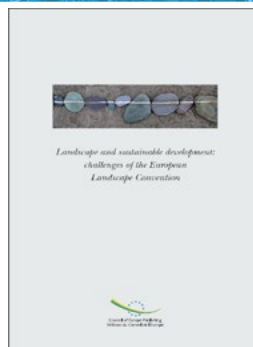
Regeneration of the landscape and archaeological Park of the Valley of the Temples in Agrigento
Department of Cultural Heritage and Identity of Sicily, Italy



Publications

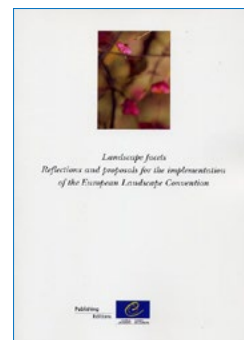
Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention

- Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes;
 - Transfrontier landscapes;
 - Education; Individual and social well-being; Spatial planning and landscape
- CoE Publishing, 2006



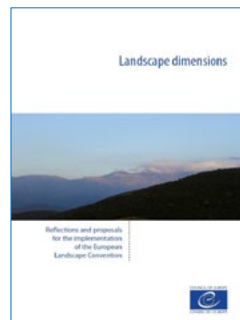
Landscape facets: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- Landscape, town, peri-urban and sub-urban areas
 - Infrastructure and landscape: roads
 - Road infrastructure: tree avenues in the landscape
 - European Local Landscape circle studies: implementation guide
 - Education on landscape for children
 - Training of landscape architects
 - Landscape and ethics
- CoE Publishing, 2012



Landscape dimensions: reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- Landscape and wind turbines
 - Landscape and leisure
 - Landscape and education
 - Landscape and economy
 - Landscape and advertising
 - Landscape and democracy
- CoE Publishing, 2017



Conclusion

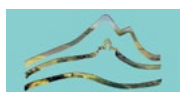
Contemporary societies throughout the world are confronted and will be brought increasingly to grips with phenomena and events that bring in question the values of their civilization and ideals of their philosophies.

A unique setting and meeting place for populations, landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies.

Any government wishing to implement the principles of good governance needs to give due emphasis to landscape in its local, regional, national and international policies.



Second International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe: Landscape and education
20 October 2018



The **Second International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe** seeks to promote "school/ and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning" (Article 6 of the **European Landscape Convention**).

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
www.coe.int/Conventioneuropéennedupaysage

Issue of cultural landscape normativity and inclusiveness

Mrs Laura Šakaja

Full Professor, Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Although it is defined in different ways, the term “cultural landscape” always points to the particular spatiality within which the geographical area, as well as its material appearance, are constructed through social practice. In the social construction of the landscape, the relations of power are included.

Landscaping is therefore a medium through which social groups possessing power can transform their own view of the world into a normative one. However, the idea of social plurality and inclusiveness implies contestation of such landscape normativity. Therefore, the landscape is one of the polygons in which processes of contestation and harmonisation of the interests of different social groups take place.

This presentation deals with the development of these processes in Zagreb, at the morphological and symbolic level. The symbolic dimension of the city landscape is analysed using the example of monuments and the opposing discourses and ideologies they represent, and the morphological dimension of the landscape based on its (non-)adaptation to the needs of people with disabilities.

Problem normativnosti i inkluzivnosti kulturnog krajolika

Prof. Dr. Sc. Laura Šakaja

Geografski Odsjek, Prirodoslovno-matematički fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Termin kulturni krajolik, iako se definira na različite načine, uvijek upućuje na osobitu prostornost unutar koje se geografski areal i njegov materijalni izgled konstruiraju društvenom praksom. U društvenu konstrukciju krajolika pritom su uključeni odnosi moći. Krajolik je dakle medij preko kojeg društvene skupine koje posjeduju moć pretvaraju vlastito viđenje svijeta u normativno. Međutim, ideja društvene pluralnosti i inkluzivnosti podrazumijeva osporavanje takve normativnosti krajolika.

Stoga je krajolik jedan od poligona na kojima se odvijaju procesi osporavanja i usklađivanja interesa različitih društvenih skupina. U danoj prezentaciji bit će predstavljena istraživanja koja se bave odvijanjem rečenih procesa u Zagrebu, i to na morfološkoj i simboličkoj razini.

Simbolička dimenzija krajolika grada analizirat će se na primjeru spomenika i suprotstavljenih diskursa – ideologija koje oni zastupaju, a morfološka dimenzija na temelju njegove (ne)prilagođenosti potrebama osoba s invaliditetom.

P@owerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907129>

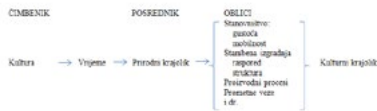
Problem normativnosti i inkluzivnosti kulturnoga krajolika

Laura Šakaja
Geografski odsjek PMF-a
Sveučilište u Zagrebu

Kulturni krajolik kao objekt tradicionalne kulturne geografije

- Kulturni krajolik jest
- ▶ specifičan geografski spoj činjenica (C. Sauer)
 - ▶ tipičan spoj konkretnih geografskih crta s regijom (M. Mikeseš)

Pogled na kulturni krajolik tradicionalne kulturne geografije



Nova kulturna geografija

- Vrijeme globalizacije nosi nužnu promjenu fokusa
- s homogenosti na heterogenost areala
 - s povlačenja prostornih granica na multikulturnost prostora

Metafore krajolika

- ▶ Donald Meinig, 1979 - "palimpsest"
- ▶ Stephen Daniels i Denis Cosgrove, 1989 - "tekst koji titra na zaslonu računala"



Nova pitanja

Krajolik je tekst, medij preko kojega društvene skupine koje posjeduju moć pretvaraju vlastito viđenje svijeta u normativno.

- ▶ Tko ima moć ispisivanja krajolika?
- ▶ Imaju li sve grupe građana jednak pristup oblikovanju krajolika?
- ▶ Koji su identiteti isključeni iz tih procesa?
- ▶ Može li krajolik biti inkluzivan?

Istraživanje 1: morfološka obilježja grada i pristupačnost osobama u kolicima

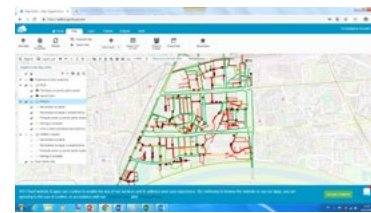
Sudionici istraživanja:
8 studenata geografije
8 studenata u električnim invalidskim kolicima

Kartirano područje:
mjesni odbori Gornji grad, August
Cesarec, Nova Ves, Mimara,
Cvjetni trg, Kraj Petar Svačić,
Zrinjevac, August Šenoa, Andrija
Medulić, Martinovka, Vrbik,
Cvjetnica, Miramare, Cvjetno
naselje, Savski kuti, Veslačko
naselje

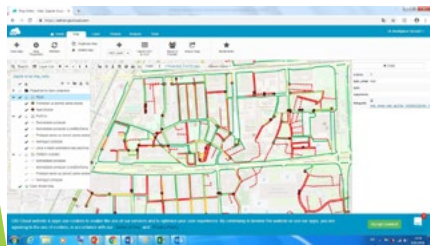


Autori: L. Šakaja, K. Bašić, R. Vuk, Z. Stiperski,
A. Horvat. 2018. - u tisku

Interaktivna karta pristupačnosti Zagreba za osobe u invalidskim kolicima - podaci o pristupačnosti pločnika i pješačkih prijelaza



Podaci o svakoj prepreci



Fotografije prepreka



Prohodnost pločnika - Donji grad (MO August Šenoa, Kralj Petar Svačić, Mimara, Cvjetni trg, Zrinjevac, Andrija Medulić)



Prohodnost pločnika - Gornji grad (MO Gornji grad, August Cesarec, Nova Ves)



Prohodnost pločnika - MO Martinovka



Prohodnost pločnika - MO Vrbik, Cvjetnica, Miramare



Prohodnost pločnika - MO Cvjetno naselje, Savski kuti, Veslačko naselje



Prohodnost pločnika

Dio grada	Udio neprohodnih pločnika u ukupnoj dužini pločnika (%)	Udio neprohodnih pločnika plus pločnici za svladavanje kojih je potrebna pomoć barem jedne osobe - u ukupnoj dužini pločnika (%)	Ulice s malim prometom bez pločnika (%)
Gornji grad	17	20	2
Donji grad	3	5	0
Martinovka	24	26	10
Vrbik, Cvjetnica, Miramare	26	29	12
Cvjetno naselje, Savski kuti, Veslačko naselje	25	30	14

Prohodnost pločnika - čimbenici

Dio grada	Udio neprohodnosti pločnika (%) zbog					
	širine pločnika	stuba	rubnika	neravna i hrpavosti tla	nagiba pločnika	zakrčenosti pločnika
Gornji grad	7	6	1	1	0	7
Donji grda	1	0	2	0	0	1
Martinovka	18	2	5	2	0	2
Vrbik, Cvjetnica, Miramare	19	1	3	0	0	5
Cvjetno naselje, Savski kuti, Veslačko naselje	12	2	7	1	0	8

Prohodnost pješačkih prijelaza

Dio grada	Udio neprohodnih prijelaza u ukupnom broju pješačkih prijelaza (%)	Udio neprohodnih prijelaza i prijelaza za svladavanje kojih je potrebna pomoć barem jedne osobe - u ukupnom broju pješačkih prijelaza (%)
Gornji grad	7	14
Donji grad	3	7
Martinovka	7	14
Vrbik, Cvjetnica, Miramare	12	20
Cvjetno naselje, Savski kuti, Veslačko naselje	19	31

Istraživanje 2. Spomenici kao dio simboličkoga krajolika Zagreba - primjer Dubrave

Polazne teze:

- Kulturni krajolik je istovremeno i izgradna morfologija (oblik i struktura) mjesta i oblik reprezentacije, složen sustav značenja.
- Kulturni krajolici imaju i materijalna obilježja i simboličke identitete
- Krajolik možemo razmatrati kao simbolički sustav i sustav značenja koji upućuje na vrijednosti, u skladu s kojima je organizirano društvo.

Izvor: L. Šakaja i I. Crljenko, 2017: Periferni gradski tekst. Ulično nazivlje i spomenici zagrebačke Dubrave u semiotičkoj perspektivi, *Etnološka tribina*, 47 (40), str. 236-259.

Dva primjera modifikacije spomenika

a) Pomicanje: spomenik je pomaknut prema manje vidljivom području



Dva primjera modifikacije spomenika

b) Resemiotizacija: spomenik je nadograđen čime je ukinuta jednosmjernost izvornoga diskursa



Simbolička nadogradnja ukinula je jednosmjernost diskursa koju je spomenički kompleks izvorno imao; proširila je taj diskurs drugačijim vrijednosnim kodovima te je tako na simboličkoj razini omogućila beskonfliktno supostojanje različitih identiteta u istom prostoru.

Zaključak

Čitajući kulturni krajolik, možemo mnogo razumjeti o dominantnim diskursima društva, o normama koje ti diskursi nameću. A krajolik nam isto tako omogućuje da dobijemo uvid u stupanj inkluzivnosti društva i u njegovu sposobnost da uskladi interese različitih skupina građana, uključujući građane s različitim vrijednosnim sustavima, odnosno građane s različitim tjelesnim mogućnostima.

Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage – Actions and achievements for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Silvia Fernández Cacho

Landscape Laboratory, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (IAPH), Spain

Mr Héctor Sáenz de la Cuesta

Landscape Laboratory, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (IAPH), Spain

The Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage (IAPH) was created in the year 2000 in the framework of an international project within the Culture 2000 Programme. Since then, the Laboratory has worked on developing methods and techniques for the documentation and study of the cultural values of landscapes and its incorporation into public policies.

Some of the most relevant projects of the Laboratory will be described, especially the set of actions developed in the environment of the Bolonia Cove, which will be submitted for the sixth Session of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

Andalusia is an Autonomous Community situated in the south of Spain with an area of 87,268 square kilometres and divided into eight provinces. It has a regional government, the Junta de Andalucía, the responsibilities of which are split between 13 Ministries, the Ministry of Culture being the one responsible for managing the cultural heritage of Andalusia.

The IAPH is a government-run entity belonging to the Ministry of Culture, authorised as a research institute, the purposes of which include the monitoring, research and innovation, documentation, communication and development of historical heritage. The Landscape Laboratory is the IAPH Department responsible for guiding the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the plans, programmes and actions carried out by the Andalusian government in the area of historical heritage.

The Laboratory was created in 2000, thanks to a project of the European Culture 2000 programme, led by the IAPH, which established operating criteria for the landscape of large archaeological sites at Baelo Claudia (Spain), Cortona (Italy), Miróbriga (Portugal), and Thessalonica (Greece).

Since then, the Laboratory has executed numerous multidisciplinary projects and actions (in collaboration with other national, international and regional institutions) which have progressed the implementation of the specific measures of the Convention associated with the promotion of awareness, training and education, identification and evaluation, landscape quality goals and implementation.

Promotion of awareness

The Landscape Laboratory's work to promote awareness is aimed in particular at three target groups: the local population, heritage and landscape professionals and citizens in general.

- ▶ Local population. Guided tours aimed at the local population are offered at sites of cultural interest. These tours are often organised to coincide with events such as European Heritage Days.

- ▶ Heritage professionals. A channel has been designed on the IAPH web portal which is dedicated to providing information on Andalusian cultural landscapes, in addition to the Laboratory's projects themselves. In order to reinforce this information, an electronic newsletter is produced which includes the "landscape of the month" and news items on the subject of landscape (books published, news in the media, scientific or informative events, etc.). This newsletter is both sent out directly and published in the social media.
- ▶ General population. Although anyone can benefit from the aforementioned actions, other activities for a wider audience are organised on a regular basis. This is the case with those aimed at the media and social networks and visits to the IAPH itself, which include people and groups with a wide range of profiles, such as citizen associations, schoolchildren, university students and senior citizen groups.

Training and education

The IAPH has an extensive training agenda, either through its own initiatives or in collaboration with other institutions.

In the area of landscape, its own training projects have fundamentally focused on offering monographic courses and workshops, in addition to individualised training through grant programmes, and training and research placements. The research grants have led to advances in the areas of graphical representation of landscapes, industrial landscapes and the relationship between landscape and heritage. The placements of a more genuine training nature have been offered to people from various national and international research centres, giving them the chance to get involved in some of the Laboratory's projects and put its work methodology into practice.

In addition to its own training schedule, initiatives have been executed in collaboration with other institutions based on offering content on this subject in degree and master's courses, promoted by research centres or public administration bodies on a regional, national and international scale. Amongst the latter, various projects carried out in Latin America (for example in Ecuador, Chile and Brazil) are noteworthy. Whenever possible, participatory work sessions have been offered, in order that professionals from various disciplines can interact, in order to achieve joint results and promote interdisciplinary action.

Regarding participatory training actions, those carried out through a technical training programme run by the National Institute of Historical-Artistic

Heritage (IPHAN) of the Government of Brazil stand out. The purpose of this programme was to train the technical staff belonging to the IPHAN and other bodies responsible for the territorial management of cultural heritage, in order to produce a Cultural Landscape Guide of the Guarani Missions of Brazil, which has been declared World Heritage by UNESCO.

Through this programme, an introductory week-long course took place, to clarify the fundamental concepts, explain example cases and discuss certain aspects in relation to the landscape of the Guarani Missions National Park. The second project, carried out in Porto Alegre and São Miguel das Missões, brought together a group of professionals from various disciplines who, through the design of participatory sessions, produced the initial draft of the future Guide, including a collaborative graphic and cartographic system and a map of agents who should be involved to a greater or lesser degree, in addition to the characterisation of the landscapes and the proposal of quality goals.

Landscape identification, evaluation and goals

Through their work to document and study the cultural landscapes of Andalusia, the Landscape Laboratory has led or collaborated on numerous projects on different scales and in different territorial areas.

On the regional scale, the work of classifying Andalusian landscapes as heritage was carried out. For this purpose, the Andalusian territory was divided into 32 landscape areas, based on their physical and cultural characteristics, and their main environmental, social, historical, heritage and perceptive traits were analysed. A diagnosis and series of recommendations to be integrated into urban and territorial planning were drawn up for each of them.

The main contribution of this project was to go beyond the individualised study of cultural assets to contextualise these as part of the territorial system of which they form part. Thus, the study covers the analysis of the cultural values of all the landscapes, not exclusively the most outstanding and unique ones but also the ordinary, deteriorated ones.

As a result of this work, landscapes that were representative of the cultural and natural values of each landscape area on a local scale were selected to create the Register of Andalusian Landscapes of Cultural Interest.

This register currently includes a total of 116 landscapes throughout the Andalusian territory, classified in five categories or systems: settlement, communications and transport, security and defence, the obtaining and transformation of resources and

ideological and associative systems. These categories are in turn broken down into 12 types and 41 subtypes of landscape, allowing each of these to be classified in a main or secondary manner.

In addition to their classification, each landscape has also been characterised in a documentary file which includes the characteristics of the physical environment, historical processes, socioeconomic activities and social perceptions of each of them. Finally, the main aspects in relation to the management thereof are highlighted and a set of recommendations are made to promote the maintenance of their values. All the information is accessible through the IAPH website.

Together with these projects, for the purpose of defining a methodology for the documentation of cultural landscapes, others have been carried out in order to provide guidelines for their management on a local scale. Amongst these we would highlight the Cultural Landscape Guide of the Bolonia Cove (Ensenada de Bolonia) and the Seville Urban Historical Heritage Guide.

The Cultural Heritage Guide of the Ensenada de Bolonia focuses its attention on the Baelo Claudia Archaeological Complex (Tarifa, Cádiz). Following its characterisation and diagnosis, the Guide proposes a set of projects and actions to improve public knowledge, management, protection and social enjoyment, involving all the social agents concerned. Some of these actions have been carried out by the IAPH with financial assistance of just over 3.7m € from the Ministry of Culture of the Government of Spain.

Specifically, through the Projects Department of the IAPH, a landscape adaptation project was designed and executed for the Archaeological Complex and other archaeological sites of the cultural landscape of the Ensenada de Bolonia to qualify the perception of its heritage and landscape values. This action will be presented at the next Council of Europe Landscape Award Session, 2018-2019.

For its part, the Seville Urban Historical Landscape Guide applies a methodology aimed at the evaluation and management of an urban landscape of high value in terms of heritage. This work is the result of collaboration between the World Heritage Centre and the IAPH, begun in 1998 through multi-lateral meetings held in Uruguay, Spain, Malta, Cuba and Mexico. The meetings sought to define conservation indicators in World Heritage cities, given the difficulties inherent in balancing the rate and direction of changes in these cities with the preservation of their exceptional universal value. Finally, the case study that was applied to the city of Seville and carried out by the IAPH incorporated the concept of urban historical landscapes, going beyond that of a historical city to include this and the environment that gives it territorial consistency.

In this project, the cultural and natural value of the city and its surroundings are conceived as the pivotal point around which the other sectoral policies involved in the sustainable management revolve. In support of this management, the Guide deploys 42 measures, broken down into four general goals:

- ▶ regeneration of the urban and peri-urban environment;
- ▶ adaptation of territorial infrastructures;
- ▶ promotion of sustainable socio-economic activities;
- ▶ qualification of the integration of cultural heritage into contemporary landscapes.

All these projects have been led by the Landscape Laboratory, although other institutions and professionals were also involved, thus forming interdisciplinary working teams, integrating contributions from various scientific disciplines such as Archaeology, Art History, Architecture, Biology, Geography, Economy, Anthropology and History into the end result, and this can be seen in various monographs published by the IAPH.

Implementation

The Landscape Laboratory of the IAPH is considered one of the specific instruments created by the Regional Government of Andalusia for the implementation of landscape policies, as recommended by the European Landscape Convention.

In addition to the projects and actions it carries out, some of which have been presented previously to these Meetings, the Laboratory forms part of the scientific monitoring of the co-ordination instruments for the sectoral policies at regional and national level: the Andalusian Landscape Strategy and the National Cultural Landscape Plan.

At regional level, the Andalusian Landscape Strategy is an interdepartmental point of reference where various sectoral policies responsible for the protection, management and planning of landscapes on a regional level come together. At the same time, the National Cultural Landscape Plan is run by the Government of Spain in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, and its scope includes the definition of methodologies and operating priorities. The Laboratory is permanently integrated into the composition and monitoring committees of both instruments.

Finally, the work carried out within the scope of the analysis of social perception and public participation in the management processes, in addition to collaborative work to update regional and national heritage legislation with the recommendations of the European Landscape Convention, amongst other goals, these are noteworthy.

Laboratorij za krajobraze instituta za povijesnu baštinu andaluzije: aktivnosti i postignuća u rovedbi konvencije o europskim krajobrazima

Dr. Sc. Silvia Fernández Cacho

*Voditeljica, Centar Za Dokumentaciju I Studije, Laboratorij Za Krajobraze,
Institut Za Povijesnu Baštinu Andaluzije (IAPH), Španjolska*

Héctor Sáenz de la Cuesta

*Voditelj, Odjel Za Suradnju, Laboratorij Za Krajobraze,
Institut Za Povijesnu Baštinu Andaluzije (IAPH)
Španjolska*

Laboratorij za krajobraze Instituta za povijesnu baštinu Andaluzije nastao je 2000. godine u sklopu međunarodnog projekta kao dio programa Kultura 2000 i od tada radi na razvoju metoda i tehnika za dokumentiranje i proučavanje kulturnih vrijednosti krajobraza i njegovo uključivanje u javne politike.

U radu će biti prikazani neki od najrelevantnijih projekata Laboratorija, posebice skup aktivnosti koje se razvijaju i provode u okolici uvala Bolonia, a koje će biti predstavljene na sljedećoj dodjeli nagrade za krajobraz Vijeća Europe.

More information: www.iFFernaFaph.es/paisajecultural

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/16809947bb>

Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage:
Actions and Achievements for the Implementation of the ELC

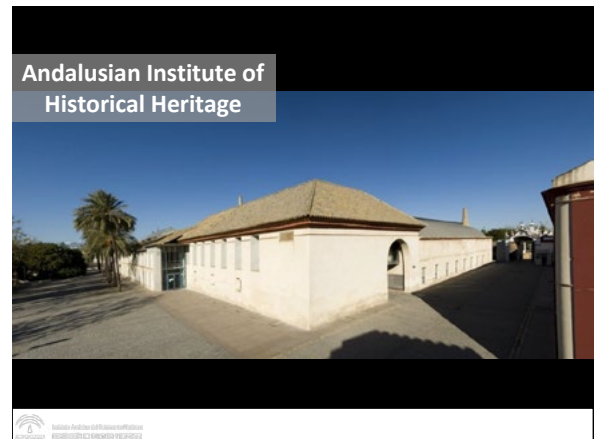
Silvia Fernández Cacho & Héctor Sáenz de Lacuesta

National Conference of Croatia: Integrated Approach to Landscape Protection, Planning and Management
Zagreb, 20th October 2018

Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía (España)

Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage

Zagreb, 20th October 2018



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE LABORATORY

1. Landscape identification, evaluation and goals
2. Training and education
3. Promotion of awareness
4. Implementation of the ELC

Zagreb, 20th October 2018

1. Landscape identification, evaluation and goals

Zagreb, 20th October 2018

METHODOLOGY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

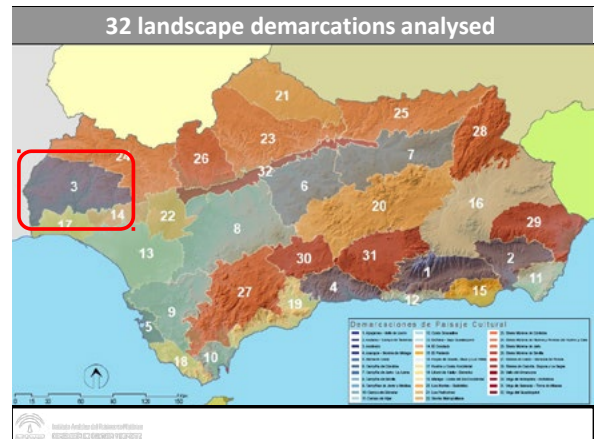
CHARACTERIZATION

- Territory
- Historical processes
- Socioeconomic activities
- Perceptions

DIAGNOSIS

OBJECTIVES OF LANDSCAPE QUALITY AND MEASURES

Zagreb, 20th October 2018



32 landscape demarcations analysed

Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural de la Universidad de Granada

116 cultural landscapes identified and characterized

Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural de la Universidad de Granada

27 landscapes of settlement systems

Landscape of Ronda, Málaga

Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural de la Universidad de Granada

5 landscapes of communication and transport

Landscape of the Strait of Gibraltar (Cádiz)

Zagreb, 20th October 2018

Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural de la Universidad de Granada

22 landscapes of security and defense

Landscape of the coastal defense at Cerro Gordo (Granada-Málaga)

Zagreb, 20th October 2018

Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural de la Universidad de Granada

44 landscapes related to obtaining and transforming resources

Viticultural landscape of Montilla-Moriles (Córdoba)

Zagreb, 20th October 2018

Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural de la Universidad de Granada

18 landscapes of the ideological and associative systems

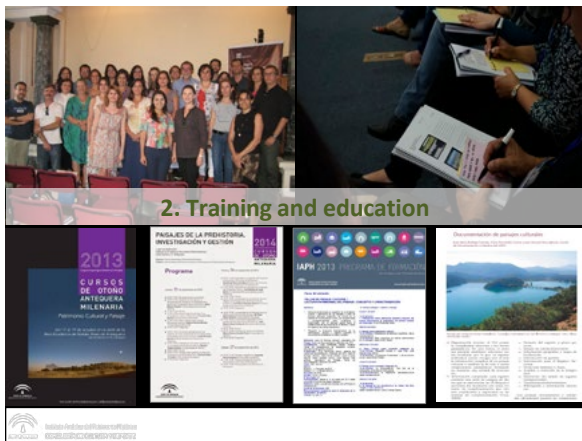
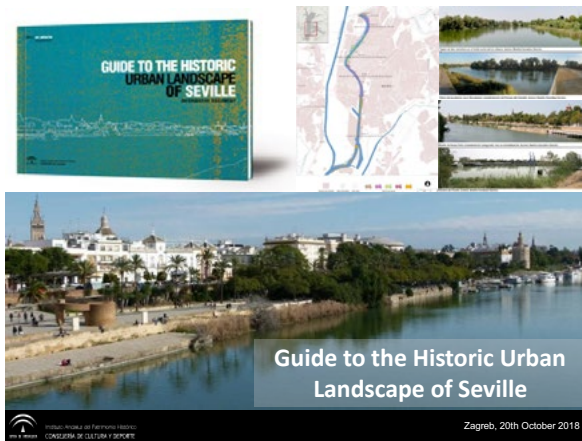
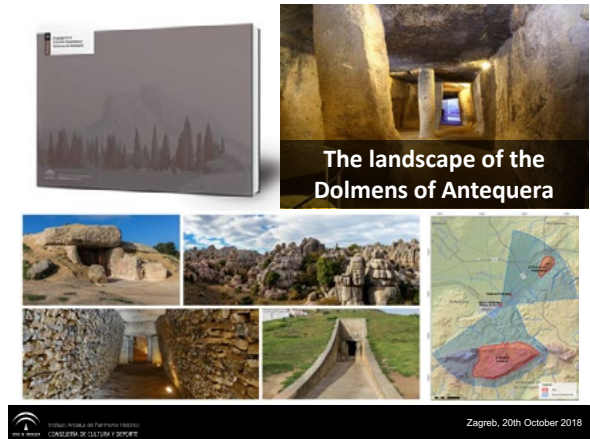
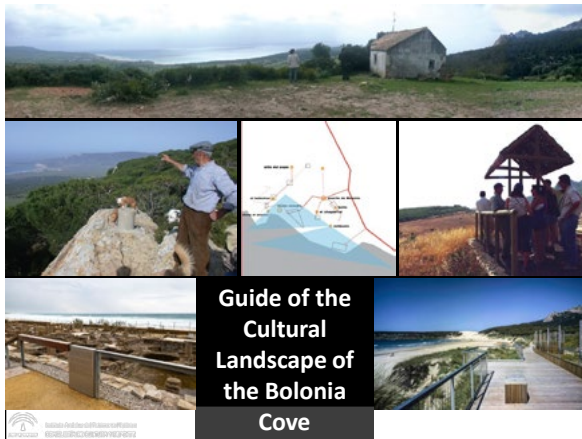
Pilgrimage landscape of Virgen de la Cabeza (Jaén)

Zagreb, 20th October 2018

Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural de la Universidad de Granada

Guide of the Cultural Landscape of the Bolonia Cove

Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural de la Universidad de Granada







Presentation of the study of landscape architecture of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Zagreb

Mrs Iva Rechner Dika

Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Monika Kamenečki

Assistant Professor, Department of Ornamental Plants, Landscape Architecture and Garden Art, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Landscape Architecture, an undergraduate degree at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, is an interdisciplinary and inter-faculty programme including the participation of six fields of the University of Zagreb: the Faculties of Agriculture, Architecture, Humanities and Social Sciences, Geodesy, Science and Forestry.

The study was established in accordance with the recommendations of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), with the explicit official support of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning. It is the only integral five-year study of landscape architecture in the Republic of Croatia. The aim of the course is to enable students, through a contemporary teaching process, to acquire competences in the field of design, planning and management of landscapes.

The Faculty of Landscape Architecture and the Institute for Ornamental Plants, Landscape Architecture and Garden Art at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Zagreb, in co-operation with LE:NOTRE Institute, is organising the LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum 2019, to be held in Zagreb from 9-13 April 2019, entitled "Learning Landscape".

Prezentacija studija krajobrazna arhitektura agronomskog fakulteta sveučilišta u Zagrebu

Doc. Dr. Sc. Iva Rechner Dika

*Zavod za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtu umjetnost,
Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura, Agronomski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska*

Doc. Art. Monika Kamenečki

*Zavod za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtu umjetnost,
Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura, Agronomski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska*

Sveučilišni studij Krajobrazna arhitektura Agronomskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu interdisciplinarni je i interfakultetski studij u čijoj nastavi sudjeluje šest sastavnica Sveučilišta u Zagrebu: Agronomski, Arhitektonski, Filozofski, Geodetski, Prirodoslovno-matematički i Šumarski fakultet.

Studij je osnovan u skladu s preporukama Međunarodne federacije krajobraznih arhitekata (IFLA), uz eksplicitnu službenu potporu Ministarstva graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, te je jedini cjeloviti petogodišnji studij krajobrazne arhitekture u Republici Hrvatskoj. Cilj je studija suvremenim nastavnim procesom omogućiti studentima stjecanje kompetencija u području oblikovanja, planiranja i upravljanja krajobrazima.

Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura i Zavod za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtu umjetnost Agronomskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu u suradnji s LE:NOTRE Institutom organiziraju LE:NOTRE forum 2019, koji će se održati u Zagrebu od 9. do 13. travnja 2019. godine pod nazivom „Learning Landscape“.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/168090712b>



UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, Croatia
 Founded - 1669 (348 y) *** PUBLIC UNIVERSITY *** the oldest and the largest in Croatia
 29 Faculties :: 3 Academies of Art :: 1 University centre : Zagreb, Dubrovnik, Varaždin, Sisak
 7,900 teachers :: 72,480 students

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, Zagreb
 Founded - 1919 (98 years)
 28 Departments :: 2 Laboratories :: 6 Experiment stations :: 9 Undergraduate Studies (BSc) ::
 13 Graduate Studies (MSc) :: 1 Doctoral Study :: 3 Specialist Studies
 215 teachers :: 4,000 students

SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, Zagreb
 Founded - 1937 / 1996 (20 y)
 Department of Ornamental Plants, Landscape Architecture and Garden Art / F. of Agriculture
 + 5 Faculties: Architecture, Forestry, Geodesy, Humanities and Social Sciences, Science.
 8 / 14 + 20 (U of Z) teachers :: 140 students (BSc: 3x 30 / MSc: 2x 25)

2005: Undergraduate study (BSc) + Graduate Study (MSc) / 3 + 2 y
 Landscape Design + Landscape Planning + Landscape Preservation

Doc.dr.sc. Iva RECHNER DIKA / doc.art. Monika KAMENEČKI / 2nd International Landscape Day / 20.10.2018. Zagreb
 STUDIJ KRAJOBRAZNA ARHITEKTURA AGRONOMSKI FAKULTET SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU / SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - Zagreb

Study is **interdisciplinary** and **interfaculty** (6 Faculties):

- Faculty of Agriculture
- Faculty of Architecture
- Faculty of Science
- Faculty of Geodesy
- Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
- Faculty of Forestry

The curriculum is based on the recommendations of the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA).

biotechnical + technical + artistic + humanistic + natural

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SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - Zagreb

The only complete five-year study of landscape architecture in the Republic of Croatia:

Bachelor (BSc) – 3 years / 180 ECTS
 univ. bacc. ing. prosp. arch.

Master (MSc) – 2 years / 120 ECTS
 mag. ing. prosp. arch.

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SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - Zagreb

Landscape Design squares parks cemeteries streetscapes gardens brownfield regeneration waterscapes playgrounds schools kindergartens therapeutic landscapes residential areas green infrastructure urban and rural landscape	Landscape Planning environment impact assessment studies spatial development strategies	Landscape Preservation cultural landscapes - typology - evaluation - regeneration historical landscapes natural landscapes
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SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - Zagreb

REGULAR CLASSES:
 Lectures
 Small group exercises – projects & plans
 Seminars

Field trips
 Sketching

Workshops - applying acquired knowledge to real tasks

Real tasks
 Public presentations
 Exhibitions

VISITING PROFESSORS
 International collaboration

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SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE- Zagreb

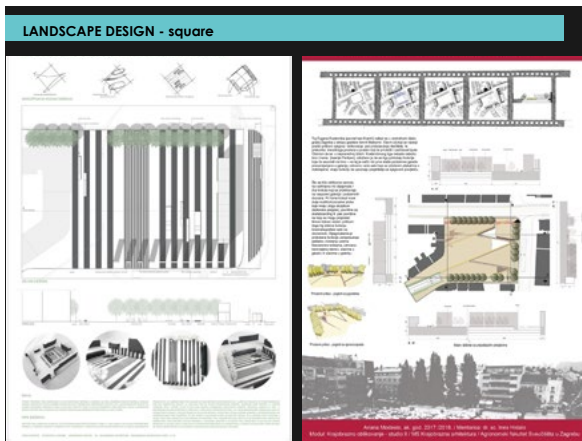
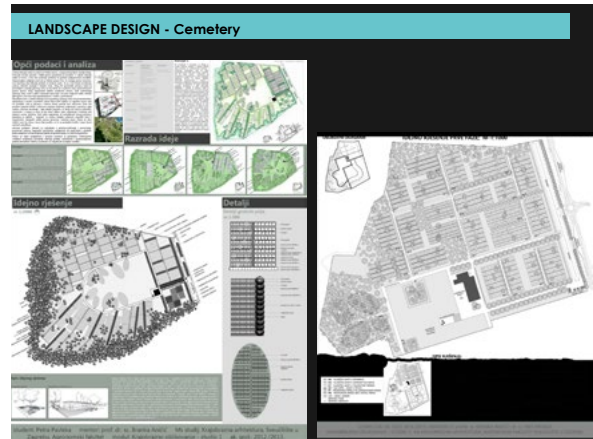
KRAJOBRAZNA ARHITEKTURA

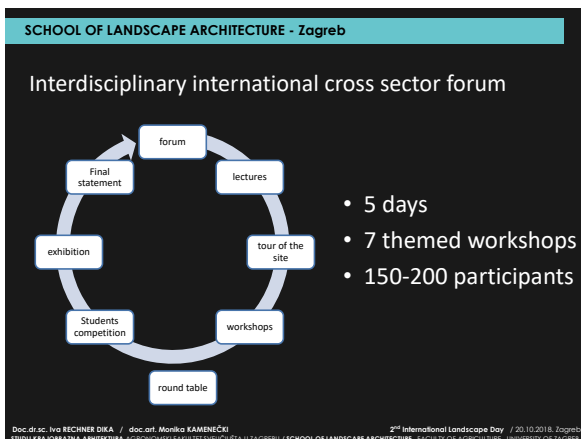
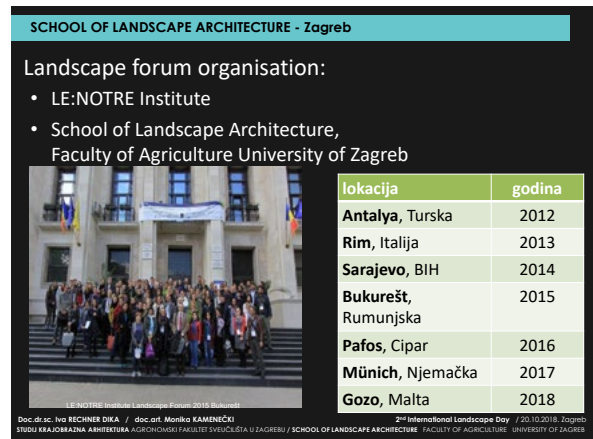
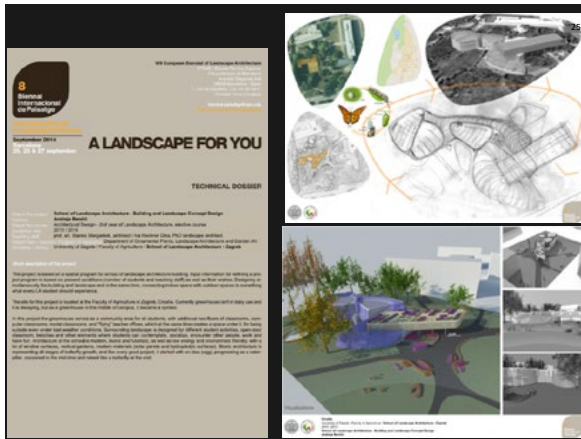
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URBAN PLANNING

STUDIJ KRAJOBRAZNA ARHITEKTURA OSNOVE URBANISTIČKOG PLANIRANJA / AK.GOD. 2017-18

Doc.dr.sc. Iva RECHNER DIKA / doc.art. Monika KAMENEČKI / 2nd International Landscape Day / 20.10.2018. Zagreb
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SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - Zagreb

Forum themes:

- urban growth and peri-urban expansion as a pressure on green urban spaces;
- rural resources and agriculture in the contact urban-rural zone through the strategy of agricultural production as a generation of landscape quality;
- green infrastructure, recreation, ecosystem;
- landscape perception and democracy;
- citizen participation;
- landscape and economy.




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SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - Zagreb

Target groups

scientists
educators
public sector: administration, local and regional authorities, non-governmental organisations
private sector: offices and consulting companies, industry, real estate market ...

interdisciplinarity



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8th LENOTRE Institute Landscape Forum 2019
9 - 13 April 2019 - Zagreb, Croatia

Learning Landscape:
Zagreb Futurescapes

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COMPETITION

Online feedback and registration: 20.10.2018, at Form D21
Latest registration date: February 15, 2019
Submission deadline: Friday 7:00:00 PM, at Lenotre D21
Prize presentation: March 10th, 2019
Award ceremony in Zagreb: April 12th, 2019
Competition brief & registration: http://www.lenotre.hr

LENOTRE Institute
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture

Doc.dr.sc. Iva BECHNER DIKA / doc.ait. Monika KAMENEČKI
2nd International Landscape Day / 20.10.2018. Zagreb
STUDIJ KRAJOBRAZNA ARHITEKTURA AGRONOMSKI FAKULTET SVIUCIŠTA U ZAGREBU / SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

Sveučilište u Zagrebu Agronomski fakultet

Studij KRAJOBRAZNA ARHITEKTURA Zagreb



Thank you!

Doc.dr.sc. Iva BECHNER DIKA / doc.ait. Monika KAMENEČKI
2nd International Landscape Day / 20.10.2018. Zagreb
STUDIJ KRAJOBRAZNA ARHITEKTURA AGRONOMSKI FAKULTET SVIUCIŠTA U ZAGREBU / SCHOOL OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

Democratic use of terms – Education from undergraduate to doctoral studies

Mrs Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci

*Full Professor, Head of the Department of Urban Planning,
Spatial Planning and Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture,
University of Zagreb, Croatia*

At the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb, the interdisciplinary possibilities of landscape architecture are taught as an integral part of design. The links between landscape architecture, landscape urbanism and landscape planning are explored in research topics from different perspectives. Landscape architecture, landscape urbanism and planning connect architecture and urbanism, science and art, by enabling solutions and creating adaptable, living spaces that support the life of all forms, both now and in the future.

Landscape architecture is present in the undergraduate, graduate and doctoral studies as well as in international scientific and research projects. In the curriculum, the concept of emanation of urban landscape is used in detecting and using multilayer values in spatial planning, showing landscape impressions, modifying knowledge and examining changes over time, and considering the consequences of adding new structures within a space.

The associative features of urban landscape emphasise a subjective experience that should be treated as equivalent to an objective approach, based on observation and analysis. Both approaches are important in raising awareness of the values of both the everyday and exceptional landscapes, through personal and collective memory, and finally, in raising awareness and responsibility within human communities about their surrounding landscapes and heritage.

Demokratsko korištenje pojmova – Edukacija od preddiplomskog do doktorskog studija

Prof. Dr. Sc. Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci

Predstojnica, Katedra za urbanizam, prostorno planiranje i pejzažnu arhitekturu, Arhitektonski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Zagrebu podučavaju se interdisciplinarni mogućnosti pejzažne arhitekture kao integralni dio projektiranja. Otkrivaju se veze perivojnog oblikovanja, pejzažnog urbanizma i pejzažnog planiranja istražujući teme iz različitih motrišta. Perivojna arhitektura, pejzažni urbanizam i planiranje povezuju arhitekturu i urbanizam, znanost i umjetnost omogućavajući rješenja i stvaranje adaptabilnih, živih prostora koji podržavaju život svih oblika, sada i u budućnosti.

Pejzažna arhitektura prisutna je u preddiplomskom, diplomskom i doktorskome studiju te u međunarodnim znanstvenim i istraživačkim projektima. U radovima se koristi koncept emanacije urbanog pejzaža pri detekciji i korištenju višeslojnih vrijednosti u prostornom uređenju, čime se pokazuju impresije pejzaža, modificiraju saznanja i ispituju promjene tijekom vremena te posljedice dodavanja novih struktura u prostoru.

Asocijativna obilježja urbanog pejzaža naglašavaju subjektivno iskustvo, što je pristup promatran kao ekvivalentan objektivnom. Oba su pristupa važna u podizanju svijesti o vrijednostima i svakodnevnih i iznimnih pejzaža u osobnoj i kolektivnoj memoriji te, naposljetku, u podizanju svjesnosti i odgovornosti za pejzaž i baštinu unutar ljudske zajednice kojima ona obiluje.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907130>

KONFERENCIJA
INTEGRALNI PRISTUP ZAŠTITI, PLANIRANJU I UPRAVLJANJU KRAJOBRAZOM
2018.
BLOK DEMOKRACIJA I EDUKACIJA

PERIVOJNA ARHITEKTURA / PEJSAŽNO PLANIRANJE

Demokratsko korištenje pojmova -
edukacija od preddiplomskog do doktorskog studija

PROF.DR.SC. BOJANA BOJANIĆ OBAD ŠČITAROCI
PREDSTOJNICA KATEDRE ZA URBANIZAM, PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE I
PEJSAŽNU ARHITEKTURU
ARHITEKTONSKI FAKULTET, SVEUČILIŠTE U ZAGREBU

Prezentacija BBoS_2018.

PERIVOJNA ARHITEKTURA / PEJSAŽNO PLANIRANJE

Demokratsko korištenje pojmova -
edukacija od preddiplomskog do doktorskog studija

Na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu
podučavaju se interdisciplinarnu mogućnosti
perivojne/pejsažne arhitekture kao integralnog dijela
projekiranja.

PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

prisutna je u preddiplomskom, diplomskom i doktorskome
studiju, te u domaćim i međunarodnim znanstvenim i
istraživačkim projektima.

Otkrivaju se veze perivojnog oblikovanja, pejsažnog
urbanizma i pejsažnog planiranja, istražujući teme iz
različitih motrišta.

Perivojna arhitektura, pejsažni urbanizam i pejsažno
planiranje povezuju arhitekturu i urbanizam, znanost i
umjetnost, omogućavajući rješenja i stvaranje adaptabilnih,
živih prostora koji podržavaju život svih oblika, sada i u
budućnosti.



PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

PREDIPLOMSKI STUDIJ
PERIVOJNA ARHITEKTURA
Kompozicija i povijest

Perivojna arhitektura uvijek koristi dva jezika:
jedan je njen, a drugi naš.
Bojanić Obad Ščitaroci

Perivoj je kompozicija. Uvijek je umjetničko
djelo....I ogledalo društva koje ga je stvorilo.
René Pechère

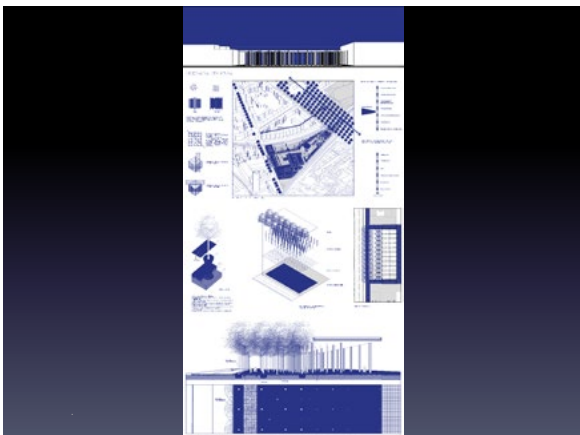


PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

PREDIPLOMSKI STUDIJ
PERIVOJNO OBLIKOVANJE

Jedino pravo putovanje, ne bi bilo ići prema novim
prostorima, nego **gledati drugačije**, vidjeti svijet
očima drugih, stotinama drugih, vidjeti stotinu
svjetova koje svatko od njih vidi, koje svatko od
njih jest.

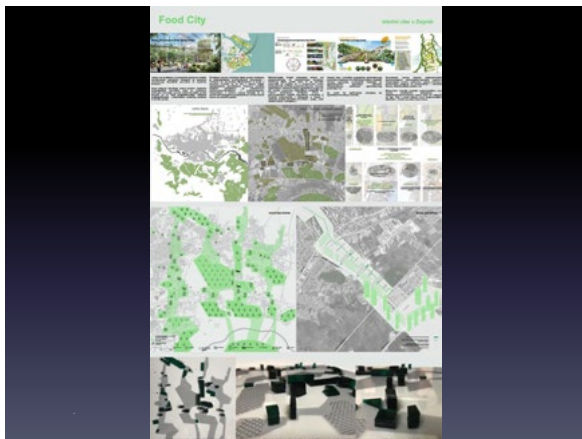
Marcel Proust



PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

PREDIPLOMSKI STUDIJ
PEJSAŽNO PLANIRANJE

teme pejsaža na razini grada i/ili regije kroz četiri
temeljna gledišta: prepoznavanje, planiranje,
zaštita i oblikovanje
znanja o vrijednosti i važnosti pejsaža kao važnog
aspekta prostora
vještine sagledavanja, analiziranja, vrjednovanja
te planiranja u pejsažnim prostorima velikog
mjerila uloga pejsažnog planiranja u kontekstu
prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja
uvid u razvoj planiranja pejsaža kao i u oblike i
načine suvremenog oblikovanja prilikom velikih
zahvata u krajoliku.



PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

DIPLOMSKI STUDIJ SUVREMENA PERIVOJNA ARHITEKTURA

Ljudsko preživljavanje ovisi o prilagodbi nas i našeg krajolika - gradova, zgrada, cesta, rijeka, polja, šuma - novim životnim načelima, oblikovanju mjesta koja su funkcionalna, održiva, smišljena i puna umjetnosti, mjesta koja nam pomažu osjećati i razumijeti odnos prirodnog i izgrađenog.

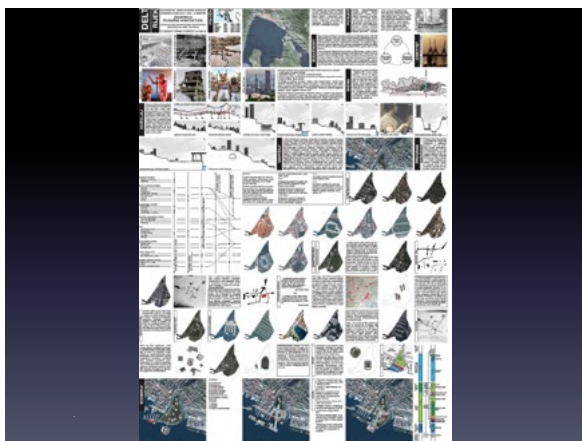


PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

DIPLOMSKI STUDIJ RADIONICA PEJSAŽNE ARHITEKTURE

U radovima se koristi koncept 'emanacije urbanog pejisaža' pri detekciji i korištenju višeslojnih vrijednosti u prostornom uređenju čime se pokazuju impresije pejisaža, modificiraju saznanja i ispituju promjene kroz vrijeme i posljedice dodavanja novih struktura u prostoru.

Emanacija - učinak koji bilo koji entitet, sustav i/ ili biće imaju prema svom okolišu.



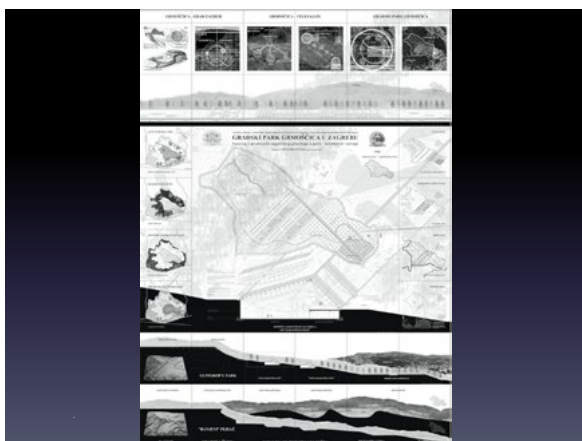
PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

DIPLOMSKI STUDIJ DIPLOMSKA RADIONICA

Kako možemo držati korak s vremenom i izbjeći gubitak genius loci u tom procesu? Suvremeni gradovi trebaju biti u interakciji s ljudima kako bi javni prostori bili živopisni, aktivni i pulsirali urbanim ritmom.

Istražujemo kakav je urbani pejisaž danas i načine na koje je moguće da ovaj pejisaž bude u interakciji s novim tehnologijama?

Konačni rezultat je koncept urbane emanacije koji proizlazi iz emanacije urbanog pejisaža, prikazujući različite vrijednosti i slojeve grada. Praznine se oživljavaju u urbanim javnim prostorima, spajajući grad i krajolik u suvremeni urbani prostor.



PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

DOKTORSKI STUDIJ

teorija pejisažne arhitekture

suvremena reinterpretacija perivoja / gradotvornost pejisažne arhitekture

prostori povezivanja, kretanja, mirovanja i sjećanja / preoblikovanje grada pejisažnom arhitekturom

kontekst_koncept_ideja

sintaksa prostora

psihologija okoliša

kreativnost vs. imaginacija vs. iluzija

sadašnjost i budućnost *space syntax-a*

PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

NOVI DOKTORSKI STUDIJ

Modul scape
Sinegdoha - pojam za dio nečega koji se odnosi na cjelinu nečega

SCAPE

Urbanscape
Walkscape
Soundscape
Lightscape
Qualityscape
Archaeologicalscape
Encounterscape
Social Topographyscape

PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

ZNANSTVENI PROJEKTI

SMART-U-GREEN 2017-2020



PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

ZNANSTVENI PROJEKTI

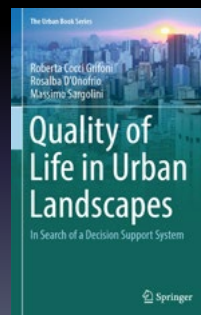
HERU – 2014-2018.



PERIVOJNA/PEJSAŽNA ARHITEKTURA

ZNANSTVENI PROJEKTI

QLandQLife PROJECT 2012-2016



The “Most beautiful school gardens in the Republic of Croatia” – Taking care of space and the environment from an early age

Mrs Đurđica Čočić

Project Editor, Croatian Radio Television, Croatia

The project, “Most beautiful school gardens in the Republic of Croatia”, conducted under the auspices of Croatian Radio and Television ecological education, involved kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, student homes, education and training centres, children’s homes and nursing homes, for the education of children and youth.

In the gardens that they shape and arrange, children learn to love nature and recognise the value and beauty of the landscape in which they live. With this play, they learn how to sow seeds, nurture a young plant, harvest its fruit, and how to preserve a healthy soil. They learn about landscape heritage near where they live, and participate in the creation of educational films about the parks and plantations of their environs.

The project promotes exclusive organic farming, breeding of native and domestic plants and a return to traditional gardens. In 2005, the project received the European Federation of Journalists’ Award for a unique ecological and educational approach to youth.

„Najljepši Školski vrtovi u republici hrvatskoj“ – Briga o prostoru i okolišu od malih nogu

Đurđica Čočić

Urednica projekta Hrvatska, radiotelevizija Hrvatska

U ekološko-obrazovnom projektu Hrvatske radiotelevizije „Najljepši školski vrtovi u Republici Hrvatskoj“ sudjeluju vrtići, osnovne i srednje škole, učenički domovi, centri za odgoj i obrazovanje, domovi za djecu te domovi za odgoj djece i mladeži.

U vrtovima koje sama oblikuju i uređuju djeca uče voljeti prirodu, prepoznati vrijednost i ljepotu krajobraza u kojem žive. Kroz igru uče kako posijati sjeme, negovati mladu biljku, ubrati njezin plod te kako sačuvati zdravo tlo. Uče o krajobraznoj baštini kraja u kojem žive i sudjeluju u izradi edukativnih filmova o parkovima i nasadima svojih mjesta.

Projekt promiče isključivo organsku poljoprivredu, uzgoj izvornog i domaćeg bilja te povratak tradicijskim vrtovima. Projekt 2005. godine dobio je nagradu Europske federacije novinara za jedinstveni ekološko-obrazovni pristup mladima.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907131>



Osnovne informacije o projektu

- početna tema uređenja vrta proširena je na zaštitu okoliša, njegovanje prostora, jačanje svijesti o krajoliku te povezivanje odgojno-obrazovnog procesa s radom na otvorenom
- projekt provode Ministarstvo znanosti i obrazovanja i HRT u suradnji s Ministarstvom poljoprivrede i Fondom za zaštitu okoliša i energetska učinkovitost

- jedinstven ekološko-obrazovni projekt utemeljen prije 24 godine – danas u njemu sudjeluju vrtići, osnovne i srednje škole, učenički domovi, Centri za odgoj i obrazovanje

Prostor oko zgrade vrtića iskorišten je kao povrtnjak u visokim gredicama

U vrtovima koje su sama oblikovala i uredila djeca uče voljeti prirodu, prepoznati vrijednost i ljepotu podneblja u kojemu žive. Kroz igru uče kako posijati sjeme, negovati mladu biljku, ubrati njezin plod i kako sačuvati zdravo slo. Uče o krajobraznoj baštini kraja u kojem se nalaze, sudjeluju u izradi edukativnih filmova o parkovima i nasadima svojih mjesta



Krajobraznom uređenju predhodi krajobrazno gledanje:

djeca i profesori moraju odgovoriti na dva osnovna pitanja:

- što nam treba, što je korisno i lijepo a u našem prostoru je to moguće?
- što biljci treba?

Novi izgled školskog dvorišta

Transformacija školskog okoliša

Školski vrt kao učionica na otvorenom



Briga o životinjama u urbanom i ruralnom području



Kreativno stvaralaštvo djece i pedagoških djelatnika



Dubrovačka gimnazija usred grada njeguje tradicijski vrt



Vrt škole u Visu uklopljen u povijesnu baštinu



Krajobrazna arhitektura nije „umjetnost radi umjetnosti“ jer pejzaž ima funkciju, prostor služi nekoj svrši, biljka mora rasti. Sve zajedno logično će poštivati ekološke, estetske i etičke principe.

Završna svečanost i dodjela nagrada na HRT-u



Session II
Landscape in spatial planning

Landscape in the Croatian Spatial Planning System

Mrs Dunja Magaš

State Secretary, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Mrs Ingrid Gojević

Head of Service, Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Landscape, as a reflection of natural and cultural heritage, is an integral part of national identity, but also an indispensable premise of spatial planning as a tool for sustainable space development. In recent years, landscape has been given importance at a national level, through the Physical Planning Strategy of the Republic of Croatia of 1997, and Content and Methodical Background for the Landscape Basis of Croatia of 1999.

The adoption of the European Landscape Convention in 2000 was mere confirmation of landscape's previously recognised importance. The Spatial Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia of 2017 devoted special attention to landscape, directing further activities towards the elaboration of the Landscape Fundamentals of the Republic of Croatia with the associated landscape atlas, in order to ensure classification and evaluation in a balanced and consistent manner, determine quality objectives of the landscape and provide guidelines for its protection, management and planning.

Krajoblik u Hrvatskom prostornom planiranju

Dunja Magaš

Državna tajnica Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornoga uređenja, Hrvatska

Ingrid Gojević

Rukovoditeljica službe Hrvatski zavod za prostorni razvoj, Hrvatska

Krajobraz, kao odraz prirodnog i kulturnog naslijeđa, sastavni je dio nacionalnog identiteta, ali i neizostavna pretpostavka prostornog planiranja kao instrumenta održivog razvoja prostora. U novije vrijeme Strategijom prostornog uređenja Republike Hrvatske iz 1997. godine i Sadržajnom i metodskom podlogom za Krajobraznu osnovu Hrvatske iz 1999. godine krajobrazu je dana važnost na nacionalnoj razini.

Donošenje Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima 2000. godine samo je potvrda njegova otprije prepoznatog značenja. Strategijom prostornog razvoja Republike Hrvatske iz 2017. godine krajobrazu je posvećena posebna pozornost usmjeravanjem daljnjih aktivnosti prema izradi Krajobrazne osnove Republike Hrvatske s pripadajućim krajobraznim atlasom kako bi se na ujednačen i dosljedan način provelo njegovo razvrstavanje i vrednovanje, utvrdili ciljevi kvalitete krajobraza te dale smjernice za njegovu zaštitu, planiranje i upravljanje.

Konferencija: Integralni pristup zaštiti, planiranju i upravljanju krajobrazom
Zagreb, 20/10/2018

Krajobraz u sustavu prostornog uređenja



Dunja Magaš, državna tajnica
Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja



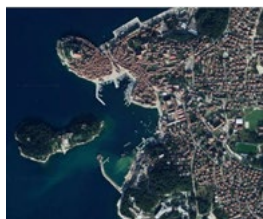
Zašto KRAJOBRAZ?

- PRIRODNA BAŠTINA
- KULTURNA BAŠTINA
- GRADITELJSKO NASLJEĐE
- IDENTITET



Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja / Izvorni sadržaj na prostornom razvoju

prostorno planiranje urbanizam



Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja / Izvorni sadržaj na prostornom razvoju

IZAZOVI:

- klimatski
- demografski
- razvojni



Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja / Izvorni sadržaj na prostornom razvoju

ZPU

Ciljevi prostornog uređenja (Čl. 6. ZPU):

- 1. ravnomjeran prostorni razvoj usklađen s gospodarskim, društvenim i ekološkim polazištima
- 2. prostorna održivost u odnosu na racionalno korištenje i očuvanje kapaciteta prostora na kopnu, moru i u podmorju u svrhu učinkovite zaštite prostora
- 3. povezivanje teritorija Države s europskim sustavima prostornog uređenja
- 4. njegovanje i razvijanje regionalnih prostornih osobitosti
-
- 6. razumno korištenje i zaštita prirodnih dobara, očuvanje prirode, zaštita okoliša i prevencija od rizika onečišćenja
- 7. zaštita kulturnih dobara i vrijednosti
-
- 14. stvaranje visokovrijednog izgrađenog prostora s uvažavanjem specifičnosti pojedinih cjelina te poštivanjem prirodnog i urbanog krajobraza i kulturnog naslijeđa,.....

Ciljevi prostornog uređenja postižu se primjenom načela prostornog uređenja u izradi i donošenju prostornih planova te njihovoj provedbi.

Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja / Izvorni sadržaj na prostornom razvoju

ZPU

Krajobraz u sustavu prostornog uređenja.....KAKO?

STRATEŠKI DOKUMENTI DRŽAVNE RAZINE I PROSTORNI PLANOVI

- Višerazinski
 - Interdisciplinarni
 - Multisektorski
 - Participativni

Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja / Izvorni sadržaj na prostornom razvoju

PRAVILNIK O SADRŽAJU, MJERILIMA KARTOGRAFSKIH PRIKAZA, OBVEZIM PROSTORNIH POKAZATELJIMA I STANDARDU ELABORATA PROSTORNIH PLANOVA PPŽ – čl. 4.

2.2. Ciljevi prostornog uređenja

- 2.2.4. zaštita krajobraznih vrijednosti
- 2.2.5. Zaštita prirodnih vrijednosti i posebnosti i kulturno-povijesnih cjelina

3.5. Uvjeti korištenja, uređenja i zaštite prostora

- 3.5.1. Iskaz površina za posebno vrijedna i/ili osjetljiva područja i cjeline (prirodni resursi, krajobraz, prirodne i kulturno-povijesne cjeline i vrijednosti)

Odredbe za provođenje

7. Mjere očuvanja krajobraznih vrijednosti

PPGZ, PPPPO

PPUG/PPUO – čl.8.

..... 6. Mjere zaštite krajobraznih i prirodnih vrijednosti i kulturno-povijesnih cjelina

GUP, UPU

PRAVILNIK O DRŽAVNOM PLANU PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA

DPPR, UPU i državnog značaja

Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja / Izvorni sadržaj na prostornom razvoju

SPU '97

STRATEGIJA PROSTORNOG UREĐENJA RH /1997/

DEFINICIJA:

Pojam krajolik ili krajobraz u prostorno-planskom kontekstu označava cjelovitu prostornu, biofizičku i antropogenu strukturu, u rasponu od potpuno prirodne do pretežito ili gotovo potpuno antropogene (visokourbanizirani ili tehničko-tehnoški prostori). Bezbrojne kombinacije biofizičkih i antropogenih značajki stvaraju jedinstvenu cjelinu i daju određenom prostoru osebnuju fizionomiju.

U duhu novijih spoznaja o potrebi odgovarajućeg vrednovanja i obzirnog korištenja čitavog (državnog) prostora, a ne samo pojedinih iznimnih predjela, uspostaviti će se **Krajobrazna osnova Hrvatske**, kao prostorno-planska podloga integralne zaštite prirodnih i kulturnopovijesnih vrijednosti prostora / identiteta krajolika.

Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja / Izvorni sadržaj na prostornom razvoju



STRATEGIJA PROSTORNOG UREĐENJA RH /1997/

Studija I. Bralića:
Krajobrazna regionalizacija
Hrvatske s obzirom na prirodna
obilježja /1995/

16 krajobraznih regija



Ministarstvo građevinarstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj

KRAJOLIK
Sadržajna i metoda podloga
Krajobrazne osnove Hrvatske



Čimbenici krajobraza:

- prirodni / geološki sastav,građa, podneblje, reljef.../
- antropogeni / naseljavanje, obavljanje djelatnosti/
- perceptivni / estetski, asocijativni/

Ministarstvo građevinarstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj

STRATEGIJA PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE /SPRRH/
Sadržaj SPRRH (Čl. 51. ZPU)

Strategija sadrži osobito:

1. polazišta prostornog razvoja na temelju prirodnih, gospodarskih, društvenih, kulturnih te okolišnih uvjeta
2. osnovu i organizaciju prostornog razvoja sa smjericama i prioritetima za postizanje ciljeva prostornog razvoja u funkciji zaštite prostora, očuvanja i unaprjeđenja okoliša
3. razvoj prostornih sustava sa smjericama za prostorni razvoj na regionalnoj i lokalnoj razini, osobito za razvoj naselja, infrastrukture i zaštite krajobraza i kulturnih dobara
4. mjere zaštite okoliša određene u skladu sa Strategijom održivog razvitka Republike Hrvatske.

Ministarstvo građevinarstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj

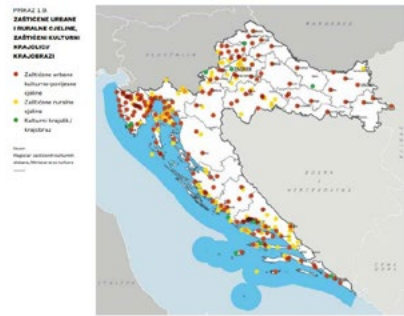
STRATEGIJA PROSTORNOG RAZVOJA RH /2017./
Uporišne vrijednosti

Projekti/Aktivnosti

- Izrada Krajobraznog atlasa RH
- tipologija na regionalnoj razini
- ciljevi kvalitete
- metodološke i radne smjernice



Ministarstvo građevinarstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj



Ministarstvo građevinarstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj

KRAJOBRAZ kao tema stručne podloge za

razvojne strategije:

- ZAGREBPLAN

prostorne planove:

- Izmjene i dopune PPŽŽ
- Izmjene i dopune PPD-NŽ
- Izmjene i dopune PPP-GŽ
- PPNP Krka
-



Ministarstvo građevinarstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj

Primjer: KRAJOBRAZ kao tema stručne podloge za ZAGREBPLAN:

Krajobrazna osnova Grada Zagreba (2011)

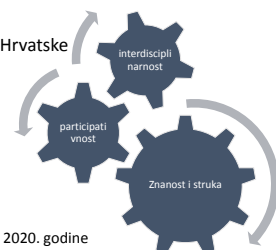


Ministarstvo građevinarstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj

BUDUĆE AKTIVNOSTI MGIPU:

▪ Krajobrazna osnova Republike Hrvatske

- Metodološka osnova
- Prepoznavanje i razvrstaj
- Ciljevi kvalitete krajobraza
- Atlas
- Smjernice



Očekivani završetak izrade: 2. polovica 2020. godine

Ministarstvo građevinarstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj



BUDUĆE AKTIVNOSTI MGIPU:

- jačanje međusektorske suradnje o pitanjima krajobraza
- stručno usavršavanje o krajobrazu svih struka
- jačanje međufakultetske suradnje i razmjene znanja
- Doprinosi poticanju uvođenja nastave krajobraza na ostale tehničke i biotehničke fakultete
- Poticanje interdisciplinarnog pristupa krajobrazu
- Doprinosi podizanju razine svijesti o važnosti krajobraza na svim razinama stručnog usavršavanja, odgoja i obrazovanja



Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja / Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj



HVALA NA PAŽNJI!

DUNJA MAŠIĆ, državna tajnica,
Ministarstvo graditeljstva i prostornog uređenja
INERIO GILJEVIĆ, dipl.ing.ark.
Hrvatski savod za prostorni razvoj



Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Montenegro

Mrs Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović

*National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Deputy Minister,
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro*

Although the year 1950 can be considered the year of the beginning of landscape planning in Montenegro, Montenegro ratified the European Landscape Convention in 2008, thus joining those countries that demonstrated their willingness to take sustainable development into account in strategic documents and plans, and to recognise landscape as an important factor in establishing a balance between natural and cultural heritage.

Including landscape in cultural policy, as well as spatial planning instruments, facilitates the renewal of solid ties that traditionally exist between each society and the territory in which it lives, strengthens the feeling of rootedness and affiliation, and thus preserves the spatial diversity and distinctive feature of a locality.

By introducing the landscape plan as an integral part of spatial plans, the awareness level of the importance of landscape, and its appreciation in the planning process, has been significantly raised in Montenegro.

Primjena konvencije o europskim krajobrazima u Crnoj Gori

Sanja Lješковиć-Mitrović

*Nacionalni predstavnik Europske konvencije o krajoliku, zamjenica ministra,
Ministarstvo, održivog razvoja i turizma Crna Gora*

Ako se 1950. godina može smatrati godinom početka planiranja krajobraza u Crnoj Gori, Crna Gora je Konvenciju o europskim krajobrazima ratificirala 2008. godine i time se pridružila državama koje su pokazale spremnost da u strateškim dokumentima i planovima vode računa o održivom razvoju te prepoznaju krajobraze kao važan čimbenik u uspostavljanju ravnoteže između prirodnog i kulturnog naslijeđa.

Uključivanje krajobraza u kulturnu politiku te u instrumente prostornog planiranja olakšava obnavljanje čvrstih veza koje tradicionalno postoje između svakog društva i područja na kojem ono živi, jača osjećaj ukorijenjenosti i pripadnosti i tako omogućava očuvanje prostorne raznolikosti i posebnosti nekog mjesta.

Uvođenjem plana krajobraza kao sastavnog dijela prostornih planova u Crnoj Gori znatno je podignuta razina svijesti o značenju krajobraza te brigi za poštovanje za nj u procesu planiranja.

National Workshop on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia, Conference celebrating International Landscape Day

Primjena Evropske konvencije o predjelima u Crnoj Gori
Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Montenegro

Sanja Ljeskovic Mitrovic, Zagreb, October, 2018

MONTENEGRO

MONTENEGRO

MONTENEGRO
Wild Beauty

Skadarsko jezero, 1953, ulje na kartonu, Aco Prijic

Cetinje, 1953, ulje na kartonu

MONTENEGRO
Wild Beauty

Predio sa Skadarskog jezera, 1964, pastel na papiru

Pogled s Pavlove strane, 1981, ulje na platnu

Pejzaži A. Prijiča - Od "ekspresivnog realizma", modernizma do strukture predjela

Prijic kaže: "Kad čovjek pogleda Crnu Goru kao da vidi osam planova. Reklo bi se da su to kulise, da je to čudesna pozorišna predstava u prirodi. Tamo rastu bukve, hrast, kupina, loza, smokva, nar, limun, pomorandža. Sve se splelo i sve je bujno s proljeća, pejzaž je surov i nevjerojatno pitom, stjenovite gromade, iz kamena niče cvijet."

Slikajući crnogorske predjele Prijic je razumio strukturu i karakter predjela. Način života ljudi uvijek se odražavao u prostoru, stvarajući antropogeni predio. U ruralnim područjima poljoprivredno iskorištavanje zemlje je stvaralo prepoznatljiv vizuelni identitet. Usitnjena parcelacija polja i parcela terasiranih predjela dokaz je skrnosti zemlje koju su seljaci pažljivo čuvali i koristili za obradu, jer je to bilo najveće bogatstvo ovoga podneblja.

Snajna, izrazita faktura, jarko boje i naglašena struktura izvedeni su iz prirodne konstrukcije tla i općenitije panorame njava ispresijecanih međama. Vrtače briljnjivo obrađene tamnozelenom bojom, ili oaze smeđe boje tek uzoranih djelova njava, u poretku potenciranom do grafičnosti.

Crnogorske njive, 1969, ulje na platnu

Njive s visine, 1969, ulje na platnu

Identitet predjela/ karakter predjela/ struktura predjela

**Evropska konvencija o predjelima, Savjet Evrope
European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe**

- Crna Gora je 2008. godine ratifikovala „Evropsku konvenciju o predjelima
- Zakon o ratifikaciji konvencije o evropskim predjelima, "Službeni list Crne Gore - Međunarodni ugovori", br. 006/08 od 15.10.2008)
- Pridružila se državama koje su pokazale spremnost da u strateškim dokumentima i planovima vode računa o održivom razvoju i prepoznaju predjele kao važan faktor u uspostavljanju ravnoteže između prirodnog i kulturnog naslijeđa

Evropska konvencija o predjelima, Savjet Evrope

- Potpisnice Konvencije se obavezuju da će uspostaviti predione politike i integrirati predjele u politiku prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja, kao i u politike u vezi sa kulturom, zaštitom okoline, poljoprivredom, socijalnom i ekonomskom politikom, kao i u sve druge politike koje bi mogle direktno i indirektno uticati na predio.
- Svaka strana, potpisnica Konvencije, sa ciljem unaprjeđivanja znanja o vlastitim predjelima, obavezuje se da će:
 - i. identifikovati vlastite tipove predjela na teritoriji države.
 - ii. analizirati njihove karakteristike, kao i snage i pritiske uslijed kojih se predjeli mijenjaju, kao i uzeti u obzir promjene.
 - iii. procijeniti tako identifikovane predjele, vodeći računa o vrijednostima koje im pridaju zainteresovane strane i stanovništvo.
 - iv. U zakonsku regulativu koja se tiče prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja uključiti obavezu izrade plana predjela kao i kulturnu politiku izradu studija kulturnog predjela.



Evropska konvencija o predjelu (European Landscape Convention)

- **Predio (Landscape)** je određeno područje, viđeno ljudskim okom, čije su karakteristike rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i/ili ljudskih faktora;
- **Prediona politika (Landscape policy)** označava izraz opštih principa, strategija i smjernica, definisanih od strane nadležnih organa vlasti, koji omogućavaju preduzimanje određenih mjera u cilju zaštite, upravljanja i planiranja predjela;
- **Zaštita predjela (Landscape protection)** označava postupke očuvanja i održavanja značajnih ili karakterističnih obilježja predjela, opravdane vrijednošću naslijeđa, pristeklom iz njegove prirodne strukture i/ili ljudske aktivnosti;
- **Upravljanje predjelom (Landscape management)** označava postupke, kojima se, iz perspektive održivog razvoja, obezbjeđuje redovno održavanje predela, sa ciljem usmjeravanja i usklađivanja promjena izazvanih društvenim i ekonomskim procesima, kao i procesima u životnoj sredini;
- **Planiranje predjela (Landscape planning)** označava dugoročne i dalekosežne postupke sa ciljem unapređenja, ponovnog uspostavljanja ili kreiranja predjela.



PLANIRANJE PREDJELA U CRNOJ GORI



- CRNA GORA – EKOLOŠKA DRŽAVA
- ISTORIJA PLANIRANJA PREDJELA
- ZAKONSKI OKVIR
- IDENTIFIKACIJA PROCJENA, MAPIRANJE PREDJELA CRNE GORE

CRNA GORA - EKOLOŠKA DRŽAVA

- U Deklaraciji o Ekološkoj Državi Crnoj Gori od 20. septembra 1991. godine usvojenoj u Skupštini Crne Gore među ostalim piše:

"Prihvatamo da nijedna razlika među nama nije toliko velika koliko su velike promjene kojima je izloženo naše prirodno okruženje."

- Održivi razvoj - strateška vizija razvoja Crne Gore kao ekološke države
- 1991. god. usvojena Deklaracija o Crnoj Gori kao ekološkoj državi i Crna Gora ustavno definisana kao ekološka država, 1992. god. Deklaracija uvrštena u Agendu 21
- 2001.god. usvojen strateški dokument "Pravci razvoja Crne Gore kao ekološke države"
- 2002. god. u Johannesburgu reafirmisan koncept razvoja Crne Gore kao ekološke države
- Osnovan Nacionalni savjet za održivi razvoj

ISTORIJA PLANIRANJA PREDJELA

Godina 1950. može se smatrati godinom početka planiranja predjela u Crnoj Gori. Te godine, prvi jugoslovenski obrazovani pejzažni arhitekta, Aleksandar Krstić (1902-1980.) uradio je prve planove za organizaciju planinskih predjela Crne Gore (Durmitor, Lovćen, Biogradska gora).

- Oni su predstavljali dio materijala za donošenje Zakona o proglašenju Nacionalnog parka.
- On istovremeno publikuje svoje teoretske stavove u vezi sa uređenjem kulturnog predjela.
- Krstićevi planovi nisu imali sve odlike savremenih planova predjela (nije ih u to vrijeme bilo ni u razvijenijim zemljama), ali oni u suštini znače to.
- Ovi planovi naročito se karakterišu obrađenom problematikom rekreativnih zona predjela, ali nažalost samo su parcijalno realizovani.



Projekat Južni Jadran – regionalni prostorni plan Južnog Jadrana (1969) Ujedinjene nacije – Program za razvoj i Vlada SFRJ



- Medjunarodni projekat "Južni Jadran" je pripremio osnovu održivog razvoja crnogorskog primorja. Radili su ga crnogorski, hrvatski, francuski i italijanski urbanisti i planeri kroz metodologiju "pragova razvoja", gde je "održivost" (sustainability) bila glavni kriterijum, 25 godina prije "samita u Rio de Janeiro".
- **Početak razvoja profesije pejzažne arhitekture u Crnoj Gori**
- Prvi prostorni plan Republike Crne Gore donešen je 1986. godine, integralni pristup zaštite prirodne i kulturne baštine.

ZAKONSKI OKVIR


- **Zakon o planiranju i uređenju prostora (Sl.list RCG 51/08)** Predjeli se uključuju u prostorno uređenje i to kao sastavni dio državnih i lokalnih planskih dokumenata kao i obavezan dio projektne dokumentacije.
- **Zakon o zaštiti kulturnih dobara** iz 2010. godine prvi put uvodi termin **kulturni pejzaž** i definiše ga kao : prostor čiji je karakteristični izgled rezultat akcije i interakcije prirodnih i antropogenih faktora kroz duži vremenski period;
- **Zakon o zaštiti prirode (Sl.list CG 51/08)** i **Zakon o procjeni uticaja na životnu sredinu (Sl.list RCG 80/05)** definišu predjele i donose mjere za njihovu zaštitu.
- **Zakon o vodama (Sl.list RCG 27/07)**, **Zakon o poljoprivrednom zemljištu (Sl.list RCG 27/94)**, **Zakon o šumama (Sl.list RCG br. 55/00)** ne prepoznaju predjele



Nakon sveobuhvatnog, analitičkog, multidisciplinarnog, obimnog, a zašto ne reći i ne baš lakog posla – donijet je Pravilnik o bližem sadržaju i formi planskog dokumenta, kriterijumima namjene površina i grafičkim simbolima.

KULTURNI PREDIO BOKA KOTORSKA

STUDIJA PROCJENE KULTURNOG PREDJELA KOTORSKO-RISANSKOG ZALIVA



- Pilot projekat mapiranja karaktera predjela u Crnoj Gori i primjene Evropske Konvencije o predjelima
- Akcenat radionice bio je usmjeren ka razvijanju aplikativnih istraživačkih metoda, tehnika i senzibiliteta prema prostornim aspektima procjene predjela i mogućnostima transformacije u okviru zaštićenog područja
- Urednici: Vladan Đokić, Jasminka Cvejić, Sanja Lješević Mitrović

gtz



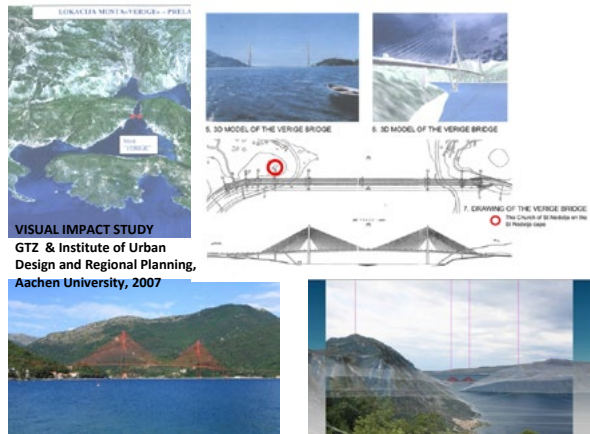
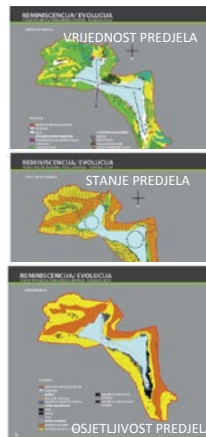
PROCJENA KARAKTERA PREDJELA OBUHVATILA JE:

- Geologiju, hidrologiju, zemljište, ekologiju, šemu naselja, sliku predjela i naselja i namjenu prostora
- Imajući za cilj:
 - Identifikaciju prirodnih i kulturnih karakteristika područja
 - Razumijevanje senzibiliteta lokaliteta na razvoj i promjene
 - Informisanje o stanju sredine za potrebe planiranja razvoja i promjena

Spoj prirodnih karakteristika i kulturnog naslijeđa postavio je ovaj predio na UNESCO-vu listu svjetske kulturne baštine.

REZULTATI:

- Plan predjela sa analizom vrednovanja predjela, osjetljivost predjela i stanja predjela
- Tipologija karaktera predjela kotorsko-risanskog zaliva



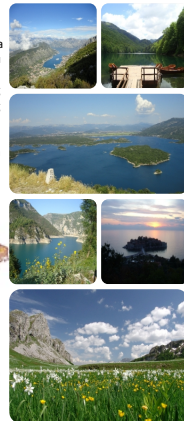
MAPIRANJE I TIPOLOGIJA PREDJELA CRNE GORE

- Uvođenjem plana predjela kao sastavnog dijela PUP-ova i PPPN-ova nivo svijesti o značaju predjela i njihovom uvažavanju u procesu planiranja je značajno podignut u Crnoj Gori.
- Karakterizacija obuhvata identifikaciju područja različitog karaktera, njihovu klasifikaciju i kartiranje kao i opis njihovog karaktera.
- Cilj inventarizacija vrijednih kulturnih i prirodnih predjela
- Rezultat je identifikacija područja karaktera predjela i tipova karaktera predjela

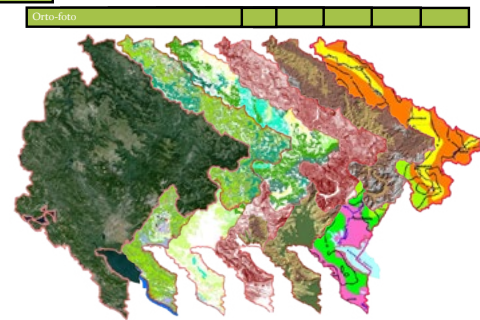
Tipovi karaktera predjela

Predjeli Crne Gore su svrstani u pet regiona:

- Predjeli primorskog regiona
- Predjeli skadarskog basena
- Predjeli kraškog regiona
- Predjeli kanjona i visoravni centralnog regiona
- Predjeli planina i dolinskih rijeka sjevernog regiona

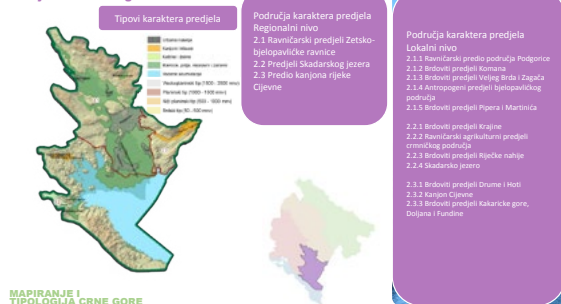


GIS - Geographical Information System



Dobijene su digitalizovane tematske karte u programskoj podršci ArcMap (GIS - geografski informacijski sistem). Preklapljene tematske karte omogućile su detaljniju analizu i identifikaciju predjela.

Predjeli skadarskog basena




13th COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
"Territories of the future, landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy"
organised by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro within the framework of the working programme of the European Landscape Convention

Cetinje, Montenegro, 2-3 October 2013



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" has been organized by Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro in co-operation with the Council of Europe – Spatial Planning, Landscape and Cultural Heritage Division, Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity Directorate.



Participants from more than 40 countries presented methods, methodologies and tools used in the process of recognition, assessment and planning the landscape using the recommendations of the European Landscape Convention.

The conference workshop had about 60 presentations, more than 120 participants, representatives of member States, experts, NGOs, representatives of local communities, students

Most important benefit is that the Montenegrin landscape architects, planners, local planners, students and experts gained new knowledge of the landscape and the use of landscape identification and analysis.



A study visit was organised on 1st October 2013. We visited Old Royal Capital Cetinje, village Njeguši, Kotor – Old town, Boka Bay, Tivat – Porto Montenegro, by boat from Kotor.



Naručilac: Ministarstvo održivog razvoja i turizma Crne Gore
Svjetska banka-LAMP (Projekat zemljišne administracije i upravljanja)
Obrađivač: Planplus doo



Predjeli Crne Gore

- Raznovrsnost predjela u Crnoj Gori nastala je kombinacijom izuzetnih prirodnih i kulturnih vrijednosti sa različitim lokalnim tradicijama korišćenja prostora, koje su se razvile kao odraz kulturno-istorijskih, socijalnih i ekonomskih prilika.
- Uključivanje predjela u kulturnu politiku kao i u instrumente prostornog planiranja olakšava obnavljanje čvrstih veza koje tradicionalno postoje između svakog društva i područja na kojem ono živi, jača osjećaj ukorijenjenosti i pripadnosti i tako omogućava očuvanje teritorijalne raznolikosti i posebnosti nekog mjesta.

Instrumenti planiranja predjela

- studija predjela i plan predjela;
- studija predjela se bavi identifikacijom i mapiranjem predela. Odnosi se na identifikovanje tipova karaktera predjela i područja karaktera predjela;
- plan predjela ima šire ciljeve i predstavlja stručnu plansku dokumentaciju, koja obezbeđuje principe, potencijale, resurse i propise zaštite i održivog korišćenja predjela i predlaže rješenje konflikata u prostoru;
- studija predjela i plan predjela mogu se raditi na regionalnom i lokalnom nivou, kao i za područja i lokalitete sa specijalnim režimima brige o predjelu (Detaljna studija predjela).

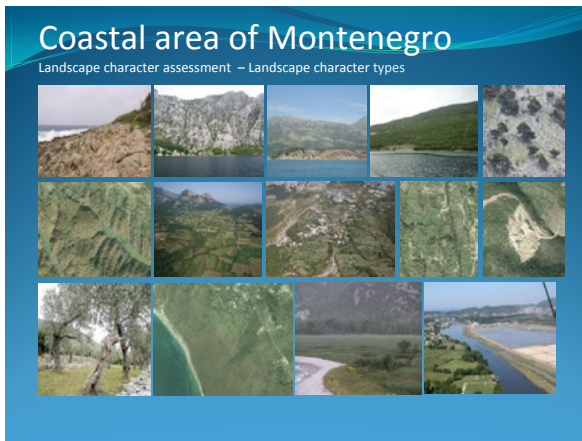
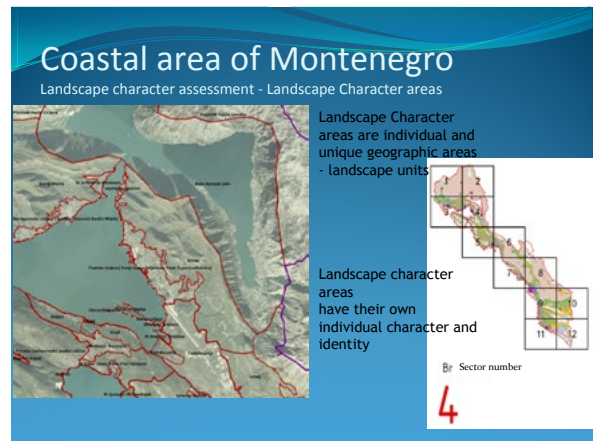
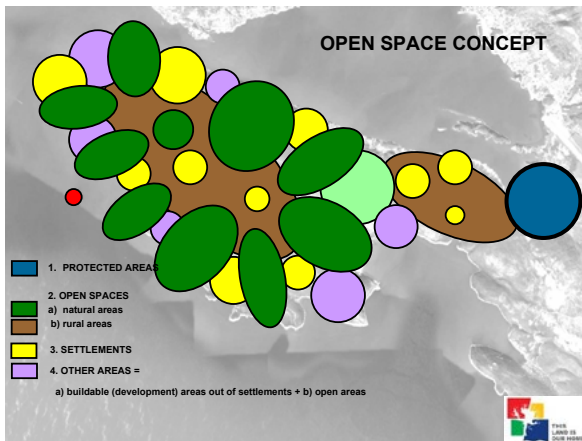
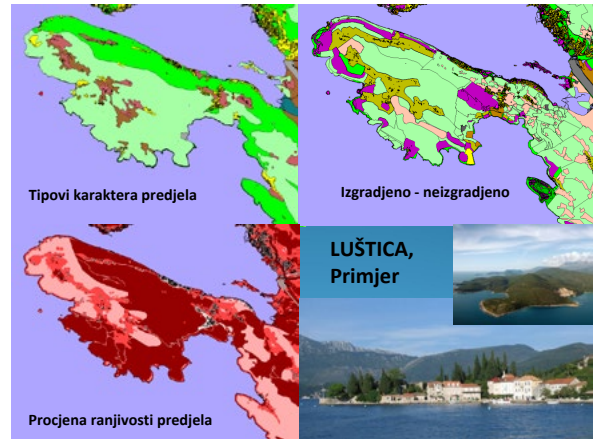
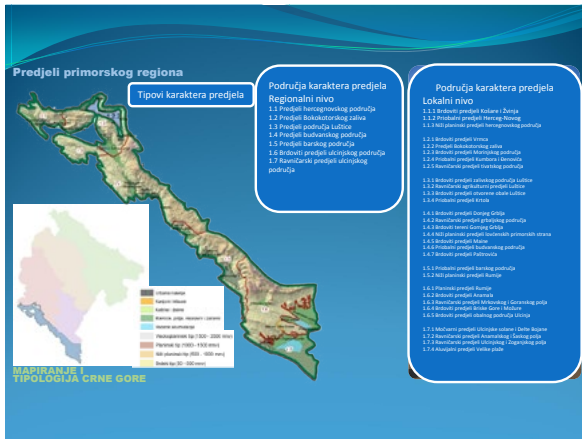
Instrumenti planiranja predjela

Plan predjela

- vrednovanje predjela;
- analiza ranjivosti, pogodnosti i atraktivnosti predjela za različite djelatnosti (turizam i rekreaciju, poljoprivredu, industriju i sl.);
- koncept razvoja predjela;
- zaštita predjela - principi i mjere zaštite i razvoja prirodnog i kulturnog predjela;
- planiranje i upravljanje predjelom integralna zaštita prirodne i kulturne bastine i razvoja predjela za postojeće i namjeravano korišćenje površina.

Metoda preklapanje karata





The future of landscapes in the region, new legal solutions

What has happened to our landscapes, what is happening to our landscapes, and what will happen to them in the years ahead? Šta se desilo sa našim pejzažima, šta se dešava sa našim pejzažima, i šta će im se desiti u narednim godinama?

- Novim rješenjima Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji, Hrvatska, Crna Gora, Slovenija, dovode se u neizvjesnost do sada postignuti rezultati na primjeni ELC, pejzažne arhitekture kao struke ali i budući održivi razvoj predjela.
- Unaprijedimo kvalitet planiranja i projektovanja uzimajući u obzir da je predio ekonomski resurs.
- Svaki nekvalitetan projekat trajno narušava identitet predjela i utiče na kvalitet života stanovništva koje u njemu boravi.
- Potrebna je zajednička inicijativa svih učesnika na implementaciji ELC u regionu. Integralni pristup - prostorno planiranje, urbanizam, arhitektura i pejzažna arhitektura.



Landscape policy in Portugal – What has been achieved over the last 15 years?

Mrs Maria do Rosario Oliveira

*Landscape Architect, Research Scientist, Institute of Social Sciences,
University of Lisbon, Portugal*

The Portuguese landscape is extremely diverse, reflecting relationships between man and nature over millennia. Currently, significant changes are occurring due to drivers such as depopulation, abandonment of small family agriculture and small forest areas, afforestation of continuous areas with homogeneous species, forest fires, and inadequate land use for urbanisation, construction, irrigation and major infrastructures.

Most of these changes occurred in the 1990s, and, at the beginning of 2000, an assessment of landscape features was carried out, one year before the European Landscape Convention was introduced into national norms. Thereafter, various initiatives on the implementation of the Convention were implemented, mainly at municipal level. The National Architectural and Landscape Policy was adopted in 2015.

Krajobrazna politika u Portugalu – Što je postignuto u posljednjih 15 godina?

Dr. Sc. Maria Do Rosário Oliveira

*Krajobrazni arhitekt, Znanstveni istraživač, Institut društvenih znanosti,
Sveučilište u Lisabonu, Portugal*

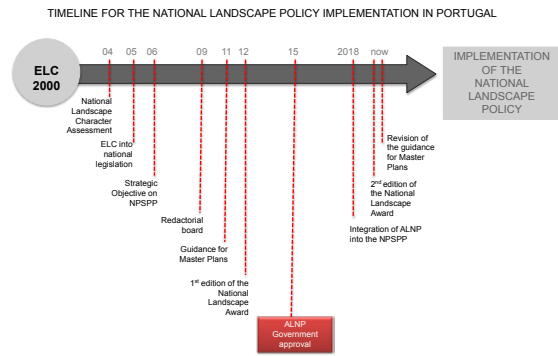
Portugalski krajobraz iznimno je raznolik te odražava odnose čovjeka i prirode tijekom povijesti. Trenutačno svjedočimo znatnim promjenama u krajobrazu zbog procesa kao što su depopulacija, napuštanje malih obiteljskih poljoprivrednih i šumskih površina, pošumljavanje neprekinutih područja homogenim vrstama, ali i čestim šumskim požarima, neodgovarajućem korištenju zemljišta za urbanizaciju, gradnju, navodnjavanje i velike infrastrukture.

Većina tih promjena dogodila se tijekom devedesetih godina, a početkom 2000. godine provedena je i objavljena procjena značajki krajobraza, godinu dana prije nego što je Konvencija o europskim krajobrazima (CEP) unesena u nacionalni normativ. Nakon toga pokrenute su različite inicijative na provedbi CEP-a, uglavnom na općinskoj razini, a istodobno je izrađena i Arhitektonska i krajobrazna nacionalna politika, koja je prihvaćena deset godina poslije, 2015. godine.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907184>



LANDSCAPE POLICY IN PORTUGAL : WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED OVER THE LAST 15 YEARS?
 Maria do Rosario OLIVEIRA, Portugal



Portuguese landscape is remarkably diverse, reflecting relationships between man and nature, over history.



Nevertheless, relevant changes are occurring due to drivers such as depopulation, abandonment of small family agriculture and small forest areas, afforestation of continuous areas with homogeneous species, forest fires, as well as an inadequate land use for urbanisation, construction, irrigation and major infrastructures.

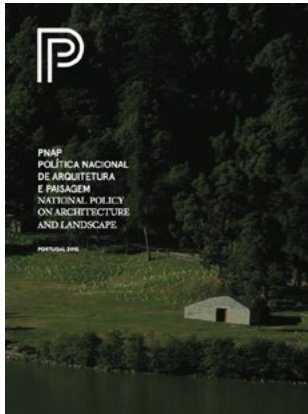


2000, the European Landscape Convention was ratified in Florence, Italy.

(art 1) "Landscape policy means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes."



2004, the Landscape Character Assessment was published by the General Directorate of Spatial Planning.



PNAP Política Nacional de Arquitectura e Paisagem

2015, the Portuguese Government approved the National Architecture and Landscape Policy, considered as strategic on the National Programme of Spatial Planning Policy (PNPOT) in 2006.

<http://www.pt/epo-content/uploads/2018/09/PT-Report-Low.pdf>



PNAP Política Nacional de Arquitectura e Paisagem

The basis for the adoption of a National Architecture and Landscape Policy lies in the **recognition of architecture and landscape as being of public interest, and in appreciation of the built environment quality, quality of architecture and landscape, as a factor and key element to ensure the well-being and quality of life, now and for the future.**

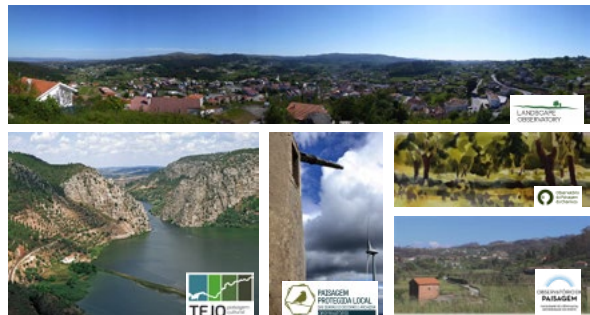
Recognising the importance and contribution of architecture and landscape on **cultural identity** and to the pursuit of sustainable development, there are four values to take into consideration:

- Social value
- Cultural value
- Economic value
- Environmental value



PNAP Política Nacional de Arquitectura e Paisagem

As a vision it is intended that Portugal will be a nation where citizens in general and organisations in particular, either public or private, take the need to contribute to the dissemination and spread of good practice and good examples that include quality criteria, aesthetics, durability and rationality in the various dimensions, protection and rehabilitation of urban and rural areas, its spaces, its buildings or its natural and landscape elements.



2014 - 2018, five Landscape Observatories have been established according to different approaches and scales: transborder, municipal, landscape protected area, academic, private ownership.



2018, Architecture and Landscape National Policy has been formally announced and the process of integration into the National Programme of National Policy of Spatial Planning has taken place.



2005



2015

The Architecture and Landscape National Policy was designed to be approved in 2015, ten years after the European Landscape Convention was adopted into the Portuguese legislation.

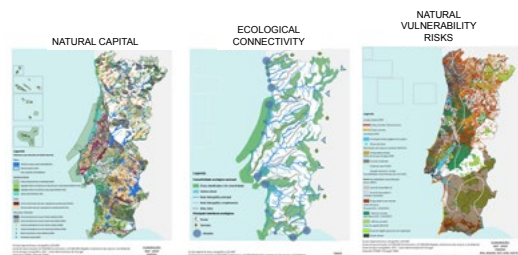


2015



2018

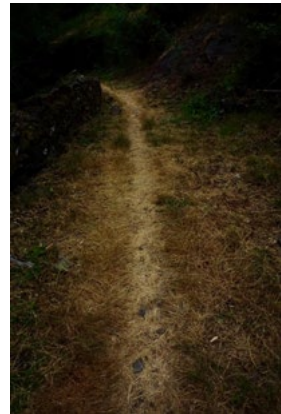
To make this implementation as effective as possible, the national policy has been integrated into the spatial planning national programme, which was approved in July 2018.



2018 Three innovative approaches have been considered for the first time on the diagnosis of the national spatial planning programme as a way to influence the national territorial agenda until 2030: **natural capital; ecological connectivity; natural vulnerability risks.**



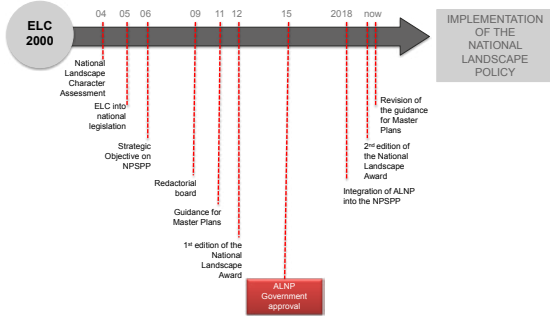
2018 10 secondary schools in five Portuguese cities will set up a project on the territorial and landscape awareness supported by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, in partnership with professional associations and two general directorates.



PNAP Política Nacional de Arquitectura e Paisagem

2018 The methodological guidance from 2011 is now being revised to integrate new orientations for the implementation of the national landscape policy into the regional and municipal level.

TIMELINE FOR THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN PORTUGAL



MANY THANKS



Photo Credits: Rosário Oliveira

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Implementing the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia – Opportunity, responsibility, experiences

Mrs Jelena Hladnik

Senior Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

Taking the European Landscape Convention as guidance, this paper represents the basis of the concept of protection, management and planning of the landscapes in Slovenia. It presents the development of landscape planning thinking and its inclusion in the legislative framework and planning practices in Slovenia, as well the importance of co-operation, good practice, knowledge and awareness.

In Slovenia, analysis and evaluation of landscapes, and their inclusion in the procedures of spatial planning, has a long tradition. A landscape analysis and character assessment was made in Slovenia in 1998 and there were several attempts to establish a register of outstanding Slovenian landscapes and areas of landscape identity which are now used as benchmarks in the spatial planning system.

In future, more attention must be devoted to better systematic inter-ministerial co-ordination and effective public participation. Landscape is the space in which we live; through our behaviour and activity we can change it, care for it and maintain it. Landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies. Public interest in protection, management and planning of the landscapes means preserving their cultural, natural, social and economic significance.

Provedba Konvencije o europskoj krajobraznosti u Sloveniji – Prilika, odgovornost, iskustva

Mr. Sc. Jelena Hladnik

Viša savjetnica, Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i prostornog planiranja, Slovenija

Uzimajući Konvenciju o europskim krajobrazima kao smjernicu, ovaj rad predstavlja osnovu koncepta planiranja, zaštite i upravljanja krajobrazima u Sloveniji. Rad daje pregled razvoja promišljanja planiranja krajobraza i njegovo uključivanje u zakonodavni okvir i planerske prakse u Sloveniji te naglašava važnost suradnje, dobre prakse, znanja i svijesti. Valorizacija krajobraza i njegovo uključivanje u postupke prostornog planiranja u Sloveniji imaju dugogodišnju tradiciju.

U Sloveniji je 1998. godine napravljena analiza i procjena značajki krajobraza te je bilo nekoliko pokušaja uspostave registra slovenskih iznimnih krajobraza i područja identiteta krajobraza, koji se sada koriste kao baza u sustavu prostornog planiranja. U budućnosti više se pozornosti mora posvetiti boljim sustavnim rješenjima međuministarske koordinacije i učinkovitom sudjelovanju javnosti.

Krajobraz je prostor u kojem živimo, a mi ga našim ponašanjem i aktivnostima mijenjamo, brinemo se o njemu i održavamo ga. Krajobraz je ključni čimbenik u fizičkom, mentalnom i duhovnom blagostanju pojedinaca i društava. Javni interes za planiranje, zaštitu i upravljanje krajobrazom znači očuvanje kulturnog, prirodnog, društvenog i gospodarskog značaja krajobraza.

Powerpoint presentation

<https://rm.coe.int/1680907185>



Implementation of the European Landscape Convention

- Slovenia signed the European Landscape Convention in 2001 and ratified it in 2003;
- The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning have been placed in charge of the implementation;
- Further progress in the implementation of the Convention came with the preparation of:
 - spatial documents: Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia, Spatial Planning Order in 2004;
 A constituent part of both documents is the concept of spatial development of the **landscape system**. It represents the "national landscape plan", defining the values of Slovenian landscapes and proposing sustainable use of landscape potentials.



Further progress in the implementation of the Convention

- preparation of **posters about Landscapes of Slovenia** in 2004
- the international conference **"Landscape and Society"** in 2006;
- publication on the implementation of the **European Landscape Convention** in 2010;
- **Landscape Policy Conference in 2012** - the purpose was to stimulate preparation of the landscape policy.

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention through projects

The project **"We are Making Landscapes"** which was intended to disseminate knowledge about landscapes and motivate teachers, children and adults to observe their landscape (2004 – 2005)

Activities and events in the framework of the project

- publication of a series posters of Slovenian landscapes;
- a seminar with a workshop to inform teachers about the project;
- competition for art and photographic works;
- exhibition of the best works and ceremony of awards;
- publishing of a brochure about the project.

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention through projects

- **"Raising Awareness of Values of Space through the Process of Education (R.A.V.E. Space)"** which dealt with problems of education about spatial planning and sustainable development in schools (2005 – 2007);
- **"Vital Landscapes"**, the aims of which were focused on exploring the possibilities of marketing and economic development of the landscape in close collaboration with the local community (2010 – 2013);
- **"Landscape variety"** (2014 – 2015) the aim of which was to prepare guidelines for landscape features which are important for biodiversity conservation in Slovenia;
- **"Landscape areas with identifiable features at the national level"** (2017 – 2019) the aim of which is, among others, the involvement of experts and the general public in the design of criteria for determining the landscape features of national identity;
- **"Landscape Policy"** (2018 – 2019) the aim of which is, among others, the involvement of experts and the general public in the shaping of objectives and measures for the preparation the landscape policy.

Raising awareness about the landscape by non-governmental organisations

- **Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects** – its mission is to promote the landscape architecture profession in Slovenia, to search for spatial solutions in co-operation with various public entities, and to educate the public on issues of environmental protection;
- **Pazilpark (Look Out! Park)** – an NGO supporting public initiatives and public participation in spatial planning. They organize "Mighty Trees", an hour-long city walk along the path of protected trees in the centre of Ljubljana;
- **Institute for Spatial Policies**, independent research institute. Its purpose is to achieve synergies across a range of disciplines and practices dealing with space and place.
- The annual **Month of Landscape Architecture** takes place in April: there are various events on the theme of the environmental, social, and economic factors of spatial planning, landscape planning, and landscape design.
- The annual **Month of Spatial Planning** takes place in October: there are various events on the theme of park management and green infrastructure.

Landscape Education in Slovenia

University level:

- **Faculty of Biotechnology**: Urban Horticulture programme (1950). Postgraduate studies in Landscape Architecture in 1972; in 1976 a graduate studies programme in Landscape Architecture was launched;
- **Faculty of Arts**: Department of Geography, Department of Psychology
- **Faculty of Architecture**

Primary and Secondary School level

Landscape is included in the curriculum within these subjects:

- geography;
- the environment;
- nature;
- biology;
- arts;
- society.

The Landscape Award of the Council of Europe – Slovenian participation

The projects which were selected on the national call for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe:

- Regional distribution of landscape types in Slovenia - 1st Session 2008-2009. The results have been already used in the preparation of the Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia, Spatial Planning Order, environmental impact assessments and in analytical phases of numerous studies;
- We are Making our Landscape – 2nd Session 2010-2011;
- Landscape and water-management restoration of Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve – 3rd Session 2012-2013. The aims of the project were: restored semi-natural coastal wetland ecosystem, restored natural coastal landscape, enabling education, recreation and experiences of nature.

Identification and assessment of landscapes

There are five basic landscape regions, characterised mainly by their geology and climate.



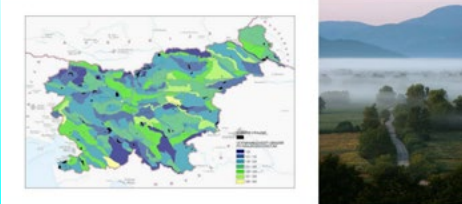
- Alpine landscapes
- Sub-Alpine landscapes
- Pannonian landscapes
- Karst landscapes
- Littoral landscapes

The next level included the criteria of macro-relief in addition to climatic conditions. The most important criterion at last level was landscape image. The landscape image was defined by **landscape patterns** as a unit with common landscape characteristics enabling the unit to become an institution of information important to planning tasks.

Value of the landscape in Slovenia

• Four basic criteria: Natural Preservation; Diversity; Spatial order; Harmony. Symbolic meaning of natural and cultural elements. Landscape units were ranked on a score from 1 to 5:

- ⑤ score 1 = the most, the largest, or to the highest degree
- ① score 5 = the least, the smallest, or to the lowest degree)



Areas of Landscape Identity

The basic features of the structure of Slovenian landscapes are harmonic proportions between cultivated land, settlement and forest.



Slovenian Outstanding Landscapes

Particularly in areas with extreme natural conditions, certain landscapes have been preserved that can be classified as outstanding landscapes (93)

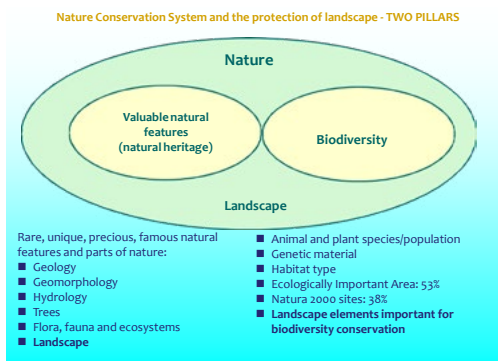


Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in the sectoral level

Definitions of "landscape" are defined in the Spatial Planning Act, the Nature Conservation Act and the Cultural Heritage Protection Act; **Essential documents** for the protection and development of landscape are in the field of:

- **Nature conservation** – Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia, Valuable natural features, Managements plans of protected areas;
- **Cultural conservation** – cultural landscape in the heritage register;
- **Spatial planning** – Spatial Management Policy of Slovenia, Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia, Spatial Planning Order;
- **Agriculture** – conservation of extensive agricultural landscape by agro-environmental programmes, direct payments.





Protected Areas including the Areas of Landscape Identity

1 National park
3 Regional parks
47 Landscape parks
57 Nature reserves
1164 Natural monuments
Total: 14%

18

The reform of legislation and documents

We have a new spatial and building act (June 2018), which integrates more landscape aspects, such as:

- one of the objectives of spatial planning is to create and protect the diversity, visibility and quality of the landscape;
- obligatory basis for spatial plans is a landscape plan;
- regulation of the image of settlements and landscapes.

We are now:

- in the middle of preparation of new Strategy of Spatial Development, and a new Spatial Order of Slovenia;
- beginning to upgrade the existing methodology of identification and assessment of landscapes and designating landscape character areas

The Way Forward - Key Messages

- Landscape is a space in which we live; through our behaviour and activity we change it, care for it and maintain it. Landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies.
- Public interest in planning, protection and management of the landscape means preserving the cultural, natural, social and economic significance of the landscapes.
- In future, more attention must be devoted to better systematic solutions for inter-ministerial co-ordination and efficient public participation.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Jelena Hladnik
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Landscape planning – Good practice, a tool for sustainable spatial development

Mr Gunther Wetzel

*Project Leader at Planung + Umwelt Planungsbüro of Prof. Dr. Michael Koch,
Chairman of the Federal section Baden-Württemberg of the German EIA Association, Germany*

Landscape planning addresses spaces shaped by nature or man. Following the precautionary principle, it is an instrument that aims to arrange landscapes in a manner that simultaneously influences ecological functions and people's needs.

While landscape architecture may be commonly known as park and garden design, landscape planning is rather less known. It aims to introduce landscape planning to those who are less familiar with it and to share practical experiences with professionals. Hence, landscape planning will be introduced as an important player in integrated spatial development planning.

The following will be introduced: the three phases of elaboration (analysis, principle and measures), the overlay method and the aim of provision of landscape and environmental information, and objectives. Last, but not least, landscape planning must be integrated in an overall planning and decision-making system, and this will be explained using the example of Germany.

Planiranje krajobraza – Dobra praksa, instrument za održivi prostorni razvoj

Gunther Wetzel

*Voditelj projekta, Planerski biro Prof. Dr. Michael Koch Planung + Umwelt,
Predsjednik federalne sekcije Baden-Württemberg njemačkog udruženja za PUO, Njemačka*

Planiranjem krajobraza društvo se brine o prostorima koje su oblikovali priroda ili čovjek. U brizi za krajobraz treba se voditi načelom opreznosti, a planiranje je instrument kojim je cilj urediti krajobraze tako da se istodobno utječe na ekološke funkcije i potrebe ljudi.

Dok je pejzažna arhitektura obično poznata kao planiranje parkova i vrtova, planiranje krajobraza razmjerno je malo poznato. Cilj je predstaviti planiranje krajobraza onima koji su s njime manje upoznati i podijeliti praktična iskustva s profesionalcima.

Stoga će planiranje krajobraza biti pred- stavljeno kao važan sudionik un integriranom planiranju prostornog razvoja. Bit će predstavljene tri faze razrade (analiza, načelo i mjere), metoda preklapanja i cilj pružanja krajobraznih i okolišnih informacija. Kao posljednje, ali ne i manje važno, planiranje krajobraza treba biti integrirano u cjelokupan sustav planiranja i donošenja odluka, što će biti objašnjeno na primjeru Njemačke.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907186>

LANDSCAPE PLANNING

Good Practice Instrument for Sustainable Spatial Development

Gunther Wetzel

Geographer
Landscape Planner, Landscape-Ecologist
EIA-Expert

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Stuttgart+Berlin www.planung-umwelt.de

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6. Conclusion

Gunther Wetzel

PLANUNG+UMWELT

Stuttgart+Berlin www.planung-umwelt.de

1. Landscape Planning

An Introduction

Landscape / Environmental Planning

(legally anchored) instrument for
preservation and uplift of human
well-being and
human health through
conservation,
remediation and
improvement of nature and
the landscape
and
urban ecosystems

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1. Landscape Planning

An Introduction

Landscape Planning: A matter of scale

Landscape Architecture



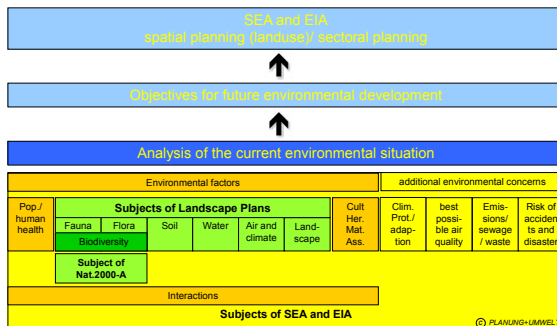
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2. The role of Landscape planning within approval and decision-making processes

Delivering of environmental information



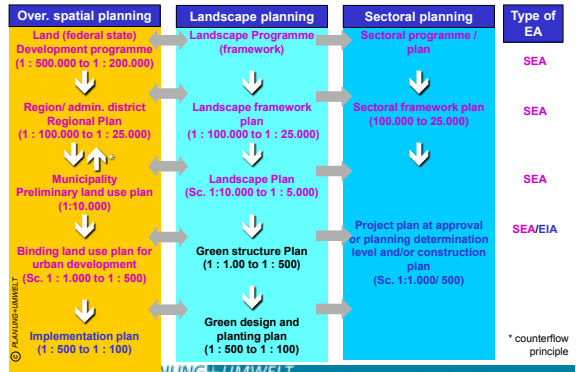
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3. The German Planning System

Instruments at decision-making levels



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4. The Municipal Landscape Plan in Germany

Preparation Phases

The landscape plan will be elaborated mainly in three phases:

- ❖ **Phase I:** Analysis of baseline conditions, threats and opportunities;
- ❖ **Phase II:** Development of guiding principle and formulation of goals;
- ❖ **Phase III:** Elaboration of measures.

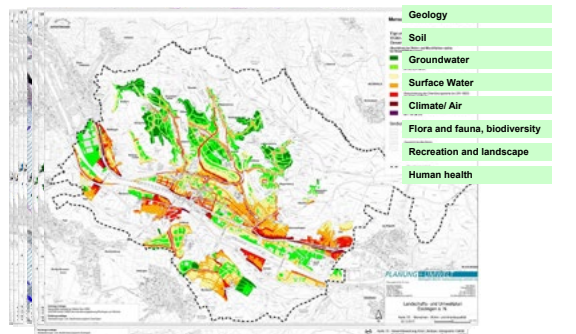
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4. The Municipal Landscape Plan in Germany

Phase 1: Baseline data analysis

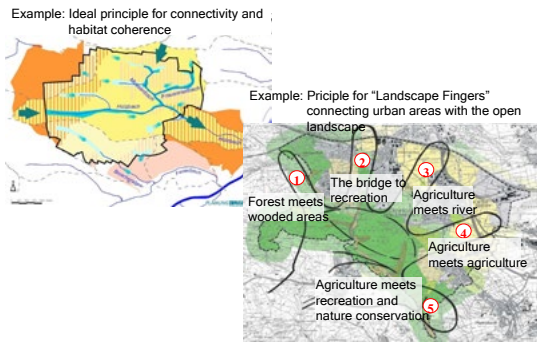


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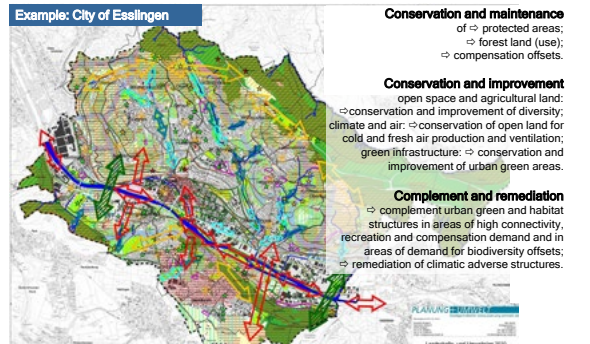
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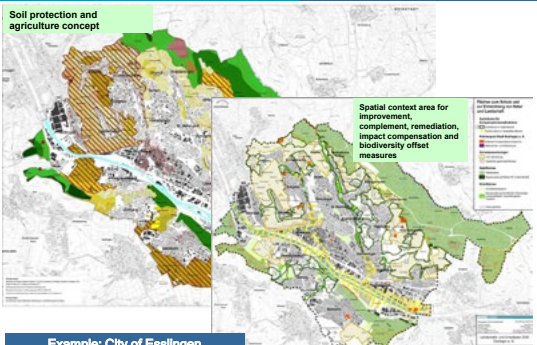
4. The Municipal Landscape Plan In Germany Phase 2: Guiding principle



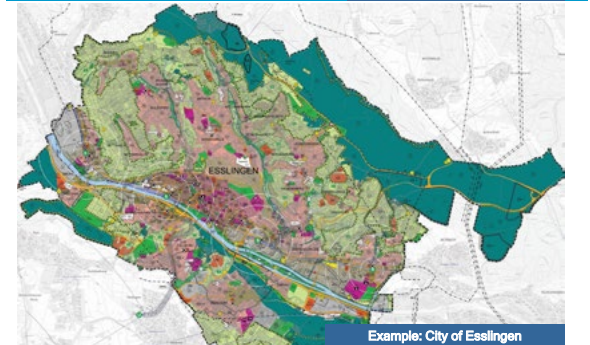
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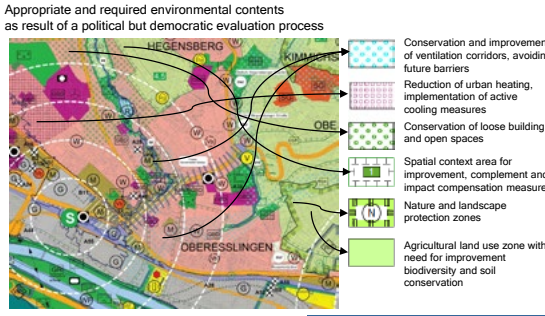
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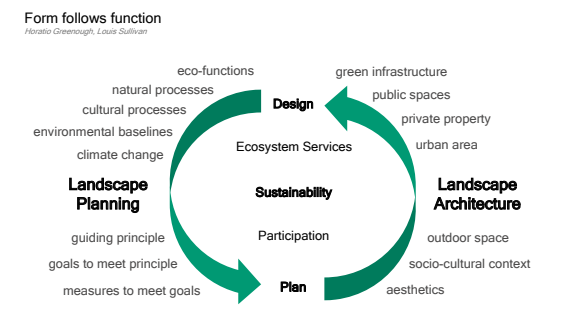
5. Integration of Landscape Aspects Into Spatial Planning Preliminary Land-use Plan



5. Integration of Landscape Aspects Into Spatial Planning Preliminary Land-use Plan



6. Conclusion



6. Conclusion

Landscape planning delivers principles, goals, opportunities and measures for conservation, remediation and improvement of nature and urban ecosystems.

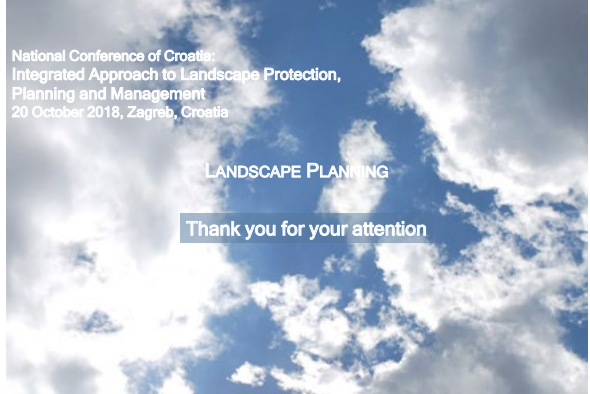
It prepares biodiversity offsets, green infrastructure and ecosystem services.

It provides environmental assessments and authorities with necessary baseline information needed for programme, plan or project approval.

It serves as an important instrument within planning systems and decision-making hierarchies.

However, where this is not the case, its role should be clarified and is at best based on a legal basis.

Through their cross-media approach, landscape planning, urban planning and landscape architecture form a mainstay for sustainable spatial development.



Landscape fundamentals for the Spatial Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Mrs Marina Oreb

Director of the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia

Mrs Barbara Savin

Head of Department, Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia

As part of the elaboration of the landscape fundamentals of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, identification and evaluation of the landscape was carried out using new methodologies adjusted for the regional level, in accordance with the European Landscape Convention (Integrated Approach). The analyses were made in the Geographic Information System (GIS).

The typological classification of landscapes has been carried out and the guidelines for landscape planning and management have been identified. For the identified landscape types, visual, ecological and overall landscape sensitivity was assessed; the pressures, their value and vulnerability were analysed.

Recognised in particular are areas of cultural landscape at regional level and, for the most prominent ones, protection has been proposed based on the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods.

Provisions of the Spatial Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County have provided additional conservation-landscape studies with a more detailed characterisation of particularly valuable areas and historical ambient urban and rural units in the authentic environment, as the basis for planning.

Krajobrazna osnova za Prostorni plan Dubrovačko- neretvanske županije

Mr. Sc. Marina Oreb

ravnateljica, Zavod za prostorno uređenje Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije, Hrvatska

Barbara Savin

voditeljica odsjeka, Zavod za prostorno uređenje Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije, Hrvatska

U sklopu izrade Krajobrazne osnove Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije provedena je identifikacija i vrednovanje krajobraza koristeći se novim metodologijama prilagođenima regionalnoj razini te u skladu s Konvencijom o europskim krajobrazima (integralni pristup). Analize su izrađene u GIS-u.

Napravljena je tipološka klasifikacija krajobraza te su dane smjernice za planiranje i upravljanje krajobrazom. Za prepoznate tipove krajobraza procijenjena je vizualna, ekološka i ukupna krajobrazna osjetljivost te su analizirani pritisci i vrijednost te ugroženost.

Posebno su prepoznata područja kulturnih krajobraza regionalne razine, a za najvrednije predložena je zaštita na temelju Zakona o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara.

Odredbama Prostornog plana Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije propisana je izrada dodatnih konzervatorsko-krajobraznih studija s detaljnijom karakterizacijom osobito vrijednih područja i povijesnih ambijentalnih urbanih i ruralnih cjelina u autentičnom okruženju kao podloga za planiranje.

Film: <https://vimeo.com/310069955>

Session III
**Landscape integration
in sectoral policies**

Heritage urbanism – Urban and spatial models for the revival and enhancement of cultural heritage

Mr Mladen Obad Šćitaroci

Academician, Full Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

The project, “Heritage Urbanism – Urban and spatial models for revival and enhancement of cultural heritage” (HERU), was conducted from 2014 to 2018 at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb. The first of four research modules, entitled “Heritage in the Landscape – Landscape as Heritage”, is devoted to landscape.

There are twelve themes within this model and three themes are directly dedicated to landscape: organic and shaped landscapes, associative landscapes and cultural landscapes of the seaside hinterland. The five remaining themes of the landscape module cover topics that also relate to landscape. The theme of landscape is indirectly included in the remainder of the 17 research topics.

The HERU research project explores factors of landscape identity as a cultural heritage, criteria for interventions in landscape heritage and models for the improvement and revitalisation of neglected or abandoned landscape heritage.

Urbanizam baštine – Urbanistički i prostorni modeli za oživljavanje i unapređenje kulturne baštine

Akademik Mladen Obad Šćitaroci

Redoviti profesor, dr. sc., Arhitektonski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Znanstveni projekt „Urbanizam naslijeđa – urbanistički i prostorni modeli za oživljavanje i unaprjeđenje kulturnog naslijeđa“ (Heritage Urbanism – HERU) provodio se od 2014. do 2018. godine na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Prvi od četiri istraživačkih modula posvećen je krajoliku pod nazivom Naslijeđe u krajoliku – krajolik kao naslijeđe.

U 12 podtema tog modela tri su neposredno posvećena krajoliku: organski i oblikovani krajolici, asocijativni krajolici te kulturni krajolici zaleđa morske obale. Pet preostalih tema pejzažnog modula obrađuje teme povezane s krajolikom. Tema krajolika posredno je uključena i u druge od ukupno 17 istraživačkih tema istraživanja.

Znanstveni projekt HERU istražuje čimbenike identiteta krajolika kao kulturnog naslijeđa, kriterije za zahvate u prostorima krajolika/naslijeđa te modele unapređenja i revitalizacije zanemarenih ili napuštenih prostora krajolika/naslijeđa.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907188>

HERU

URBANIZAM NASLIJEĐA
Urbanistički i prostorni modeli za održavanje i unapređenje kulturnoga naslijeđa

HERITAGE URBANISM
Urban and Spatial Models for Renewal and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage

Af Novi Sad i Zagreb, Hrvatski školski glazbeni Integrirani projekt 2022. financiran naknadno plaćeno od strane istraživačkog projekta 2022. u suradnji s Opatstvom Sveučilišne osnove HFEZ

URBANIZAM NASLIJEĐA / HERITAGE URBANISM U KONTEKSTU URBANISTIČKIH MOTRIŠTA

Agriarian Urbanism, Anti-Urbanism, Archeological Urbanism, Beautiful Urbanism, Behavioral Urbanism, Big Urbanism, Blue Urbanism, Border/Trans-Border Urbanism, Bricole Urbanism, Brutal Urbanism, Bypass Urbanism, Clean Urbanism, Consumer-Based Urbanism, Contest Urbanism, Denied Urbanism, Dialectical Urbanism, Digital Urbanism, Disconnected Urbanism, Ecological Urbanism, Emergent Urbanism, Environmental Urbanism, Everyday Urbanism, Exotic Urbanism, Futuristic Urbanism, Green Urbanism, Guerilla Urbanism, Gypsy Urbanism, Holy Urbanism, Hybrid Urbanism, **Heritage Urbanism**, Informal Urbanism, Infrastructural Urbanism, Instant Urbanism, Intelligent Urbanism, Irresponsible Urbanism, Landscape Urbanism, Lite Urbanism, Magical Urbanism, Market Urbanism, Micro Urbanism, Middle Class Urbanism, Mobile Urbanism, Neoliberal Urbanism, Networked Urbanism, New Urbanism, New Suburbanism, Nuclear Urbanism, Open Source Urbanism, Opportunistic Urbanism, Paid Urbanism, Parametric Urbanism, Participatory Urbanism, Performative Urbanism, Political Urbanism, Postmodern Urbanism, Post-Traumatic Urbanism, Propagative Urbanism, Radical Urbanism, Real Urbanism, Recombinant Urbanism, Retrofuture Urbanism, Secon-Rate Urbanism, Slum Urbanism, Stereoscopic Urbanism, Sustainable Urbanism, Tactical Urbanism, Temporary Urbanism, Traditional Urbanism, Unitary Urbanism, Walkable Urbanism, ...

Af Novi Sad i Zagreb, Hrvatski školski glazbeni Integrirani projekt 2022. financiran naknadno plaćeno od strane istraživačkog projekta 2022. u suradnji s Opatstvom Sveučilišne osnove HFEZ

PRISTUP URBANIZMA NASLIJEĐA – HERU MOTRIŠTE naslijeđe gledati u budućnosti

modeli unapređenja naslijeđa
suvremeno korištenje naslijeđa
kriteriji za vrjednovanje naslijeđa
kriteriji za nove zahvate u prostorima naslijeđa
naslijeđe kao pokretač razvoja
upravljanje naslijeđem
integrirano naslijeđe s posuđenim krajolikom
različita **prostorna mjerila** – od kulturnog krajolika, gradova do građevina
kontekst utječe na oživljavanje naslijeđa, a novi život naslijeđa potiče okruženje

Af Novi Sad i Zagreb, Hrvatski školski glazbeni Integrirani projekt 2022. financiran naknadno plaćeno od strane istraživačkog projekta 2022. u suradnji s Opatstvom Sveučilišne osnove HFEZ

25 STOLJEĆA URBANE KULTURE NA TLU HRVATSKE

ilirske gradine protourbanoga tipa | prvi grčki gradovi na Jadranu | rimski tabori i gradovi | srednjovjekovni i reneansni gradovi, gradova baroknoga doba i 19. stoljeća | modernistički gradovi i naselja 20. stoljeća |
obveza baštinihika: odgovorno i kreativno korištenje urbanističkoga, graditeljskoga i pejzažnoga naslijeđa




Af Novi Sad i Zagreb, Hrvatski školski glazbeni Integrirani projekt 2022. financiran naknadno plaćeno od strane istraživačkog projekta 2022. u suradnji s Opatstvom Sveučilišne osnove HFEZ

UMIJEĆE NASLJEĐIVANJA – UMIJEĆE STVARANJA NASLIJEĐA

pronalaziti **modele** prema kojima **novi zahvati nadograđuju i obogaćuju**, a ne razaraju zatečeno
osigurati **vrсноću novoga** u naslijeđu da bi jednoga dana moglo **postati novo naslijeđe** i novi kvalitetan kulturni krajolik




Af Novi Sad i Zagreb, Hrvatski školski glazbeni Integrirani projekt 2022. financiran naknadno plaćeno od strane istraživačkog projekta 2022. u suradnji s Opatstvom Sveučilišne osnove HFEZ

AKTIVNA ZAŠTITA / INTEGRALNA ZAŠTITA – PROSTORNO/URBANISTIČKO PROMIŠLJANJE

naslijeđe sagledavati kao **dio šireg životnog prostora** i lokalne zajednice uključiti/integrirati naslijeđe **u prostor i život lokalne sredine**
integralni pristup – prostorno/urbanističko i ambijentalno promišljanje unapređenje naslijeđa – početak u Hrvatskoj **1960-ih godina**




Af Novi Sad i Zagreb, Hrvatski školski glazbeni Integrirani projekt 2022. financiran naknadno plaćeno od strane istraživačkog projekta 2022. u suradnji s Opatstvom Sveučilišne osnove HFEZ

ODRŽIVOST U OČUVANJU I REVITALIZACIJI KULTURNOG NASLIJEĐA

kontinuitet života i čovjekovih aktivnosti – jamstvo održivosti naslijeđa
ne zaštita kao **teret** – zaštita kao **afirmacija i prednost**
prostorna, ekonomska, okolišna i društvena dimenzija održivosti




Af Novi Sad i Zagreb, Hrvatski školski glazbeni Integrirani projekt 2022. financiran naknadno plaćeno od strane istraživačkog projekta 2022. u suradnji s Opatstvom Sveučilišne osnove HFEZ

NASLIJEĐE I TURIZAM

spoj turizma i kulturnog naslijeđa – smatra se **održivim i uspješnim** gospodarenjem
izbjeci dominaciju turizma
turizam živi od naslijeđa, na lijepom krajoliku i baštinskim vrijednostima naslijeđu se **vraca premalo**, nedovoljno




Af Novi Sad i Zagreb, Hrvatski školski glazbeni Integrirani projekt 2022. financiran naknadno plaćeno od strane istraživačkog projekta 2022. u suradnji s Opatstvom Sveučilišne osnove HFEZ

GLAVNO ISTRAŽIVAČKO PITANJE URBANIZMA NASLIJEĐA

prepoznati **POVIJESNE I SADAŠNJE MODELE** oživljavanja i unaprjeđenja naslijeđa
 utvrditi moguće **BUDUĆE MODELE** koji će
 uvažavati naslijeđeno, osigurati suvremenost i održivi razvoj



TEORIJSKI OKVIR URBANIZMA NASLIJEĐA

1. **čimbenici** identiteta, čimbenici utjecaja, čimbenici vrijednosti
2. **kriteriji** za vrjednovanje, kriteriji za unaprjeđenje, kriteriji za nove zahvate
3. **modeli** oživljavanja, modeli unaprjeđenja naslijeđa

- povećava se **objektivnost**,
- bitno se smanjuje subjektivnost u donošenju odluka



HERU KNJIGE – zbornici znanstvenih skupova 2015, 2017.
 dostupno na internetu



ISTRAŽIVAČKI MODULI

- Modul 1** naslijeđe u krajoliku / kulturni krajolik kao naslijeđe (6 tema)
- Modul 2** naslijeđe u gradu / grad kao kulturno naslijeđe (6 tema)
- Modul 3** doživljaj grada / grad kao doživljaj (3 teme)
- Modul 4** urbanistički normativno-pravni aspekti kulturnoga naslijeđa (2 teme)

17 istraživačkih tema – 21 podtema

T1. Kulturni krajolik

- T1a. Zaštita, oporavak i unaprjeđenje kulturnih krajolika (B. Dumbović-Bilušić)
- T1b. Oblikovani krajolici – pejsažno planiranje u očuvanju identiteta grada
Heritage landscape urbanism (S. Gašparović)
- T1c. Asocijativni krajolici (B. Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci, A. Sopina)
- T1d. Krajolici zaleđa morske obale (F. Stimili)
- T1e. **Doktorsko istraživanje** (Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu):
Povijesni modeli i urbanistički kriteriji za izgradnju u kulturnom krajoliku – zagrebačko podbrzeđe Medvednice (M. Meštrović, mentor: M. Obad Šćitaroci).



T6. Kulturno naslijeđe otoka i obale - nositelj gospodarskog i turističkog razvoja

- T6a. Međuvodnost razvoja turizma i očuvanja prostora i kulturnog naslijeđa
Doktorski rad (Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu):
Metoda određivanja turističke nosivosti u prostornom planiranju (A. Mrđa, mentorica: B. Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci)
- T6b. Turistička arhitektura kao kulturno naslijeđe (J. Kranjčević)



Landscape policy for the “Three Countries Park” – A place-based approach linking landscape protection, management and planning with the European Union Cohesion Policy

Mrs Anja Brüll

Project Leader, Three Countries Park, Belgium

The “Three Countries Park” (3LP) is a landscape partnership and platform in the Euregio Meuse-Rhine. In 2012-2014 the partners conducted the LP3LP project, supported by the ESPON programme, to develop a common landscape policy crossing the borders of Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, based on the European Landscape Convention, and with regard to the territorial cohesion of the European Union.

As a result of the integrated approach to landscape protection, management and planning, the results include a spatial vision, a proposal for capacity building and thematic strategies. Furthermore, there are recommendations at both regional and European level, highlighting the importance of landscape for place-based policies.

Politika krajobraza za „Parkove triju zemalja” – Pristup koji se temelji na mjestu, koji povezuje zaštitu krajolika, planiranje i upravljanje sa Kohezijskom politikom Europska unija

Dr. Sc. Anja Brüll

Voditeljica projekta, Three Countries Park, Belgija

”Three Countries Park” (3LP) krajobrazno je partnerstvo i platforma u Euregio Meuse-Rhine. Od 2012. do 2014. godine partneri su provodili projekt LP3LP, koji je podržan programom ESPON kako bi se razvila zajednička krajobrazna prekogranična politika (Belgija, Njemačka i Nizozemska) temeljena na Konvenciji o europskim krajobrazima i u odnosu na teritorijalnu koheziju Europska unija.

Ovo predavanje predstavlja polazišta i rezultate projekta te korake koje je do sada poduzeo 3LP. Slijedom integriranog pristupa zaštiti, planiranju i upravljanju krajobraza, rezultati uključuju prostornu viziju, prijedlog za izgradnju kapaciteta i tematske strategije. Nadalje, dane su preporuke za regionalne i europsku razinu koje ističu važnost krajobraza za politike usmjerene na konkretna područja.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907189>



LP3LP – Landscape Policy for the Three Countries Park



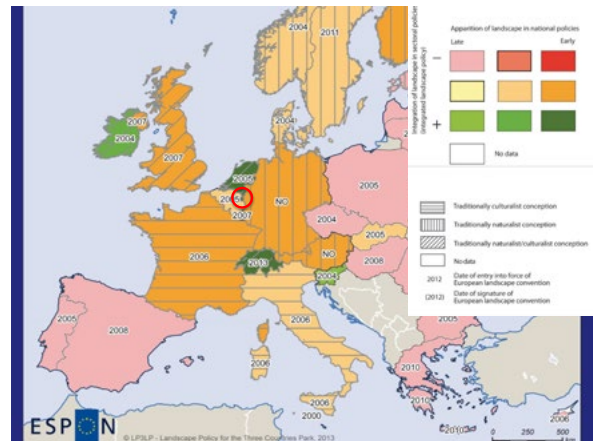
Dr Anja Brüll – Euregio Meuse-Rhine, project leader
20/10/2018, International Landscape Day, Zagreb, Croatia
Integrated Approach to Landscape Protection, Management and Planning



Landscape partnership and platform In the Euregio Meuse-Rhine



13 partners from B, NL, D work together based on a co-operation agreement



LP3LP Landscape Policy for the 3-Countries Park Financed by the ESPON Programme/ Targeted Analysis

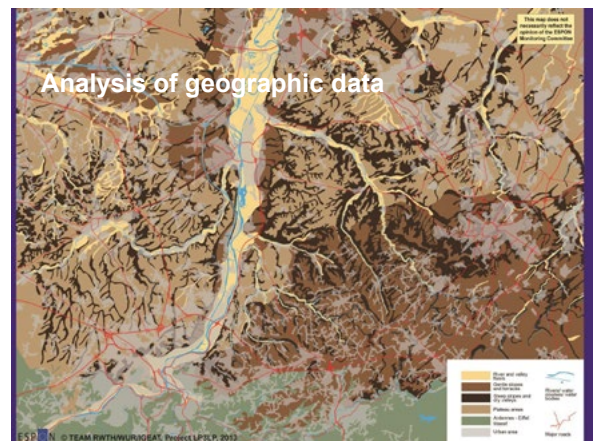
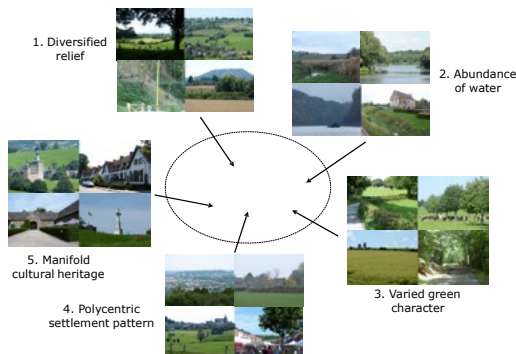


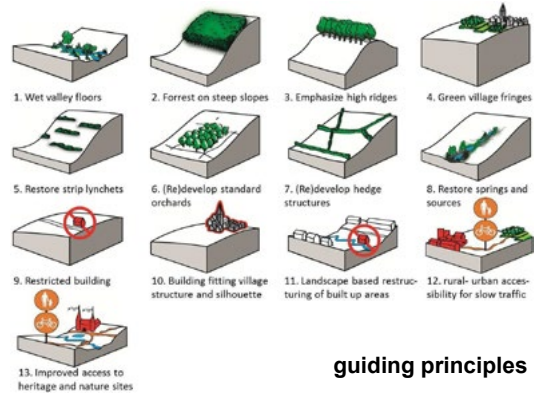
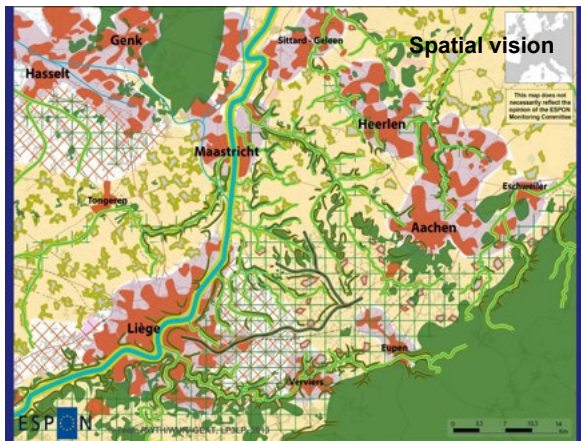
Objectives:

1. European identity and core qualities of the landscape
2. Cross-border spatial landscape vision
3. Policy recommendations
 - > At (EU) regional level
 - > At European level

How can a landscape approach support European cohesion policy? Focus on territorial cohesion.

Structural core qualities of the 3LP Landscape

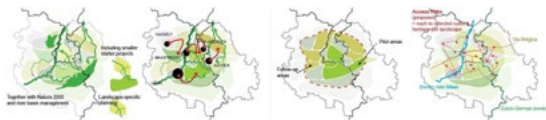




guiding principles

Landscape Policy: Recommendations (EU)regional level

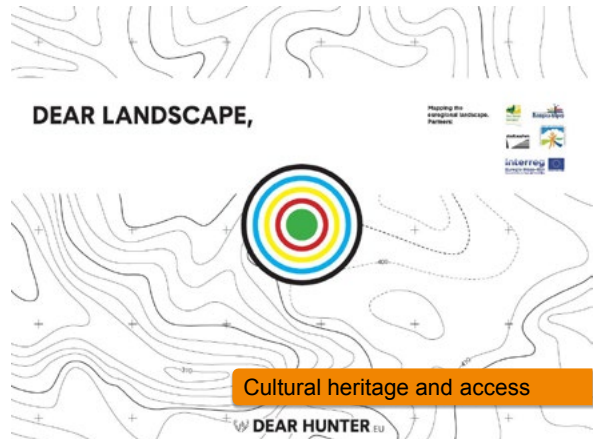
- spatial landscape vision with 13 guiding principles (landscape planning);
- landscape partnership proposal (landscape management);
- four strategies (landscape protection, planning + management):
 1. green infrastructure strategy
 2. cultural heritage and access strategy
 3. complementary biomass strategy
 4. quality production strategy



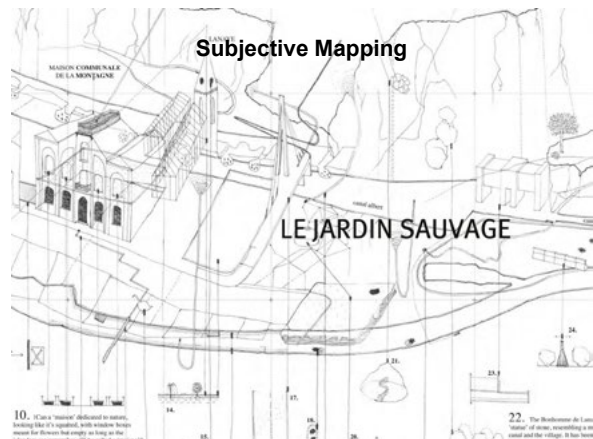
green infrastructure

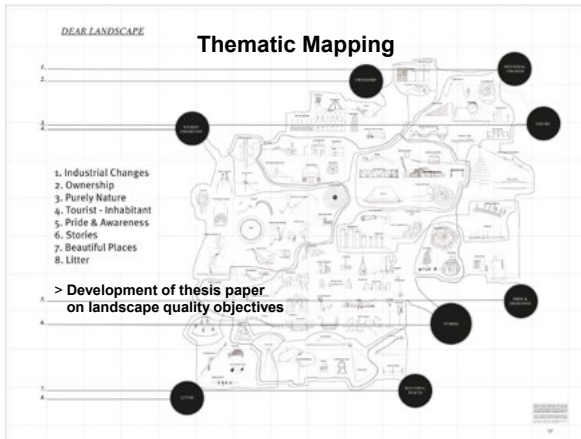


quality production



Cultural heritage and access





What we have realised so far

- ✓ landscape partnership co-operation agreement;
- ✓ strategic plan with topics taken up from the four strategies;
- ✓ networking and exchange with local landscape organisations and other stakeholders from the fields of water, agriculture, nature, architecture etc. through (eu) regional conferences and working groups;
- ✓ cross-border project initiatives following the recommendations of the four strategies.

However, capacity for cross-border landscape management remains insufficient !

EU cohesion policy: Recommendations at European level

Linking landscape policy to cohesion policy by three metaphors:

- **landscape as asset;**
- **landscape as place;**
- **landscape as common ground.**



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landscape as asset



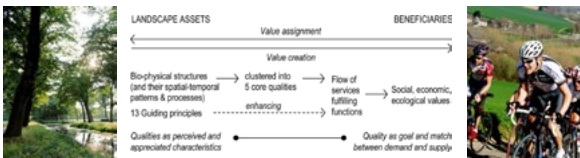
EU:
Cohesive policy oriented towards economic growth and job creation;

Risk:
Uncontrolled growth at the cost of landscape degradation if landscape qualities and values are not taken into regional account;

Chance:
→ **Landscape as asset - contributing to smart, sustainable, and inclusive, regional development**

Key recommendations

- Promote landscape value chains
- Better link concepts like landscape functions, ecosystem services and landscape quality (objectives)



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landscape as place



EU:
Standardised policies <-> Territorial Agenda;

Risk:
'Territorially blind' standardisation without room for regional and local specification, creating uniform landscapes;

Chance:
→ **Landscape as place - contributing to cohesion and place-based policy implementation.**

Key recommendations

- Include landscape analysis in territorial analysis (including people's perception of landscape);
- Provide resources for stakeholder and public processes that can translate standardised policies to local tailor-made solutions.



landscape as common ground



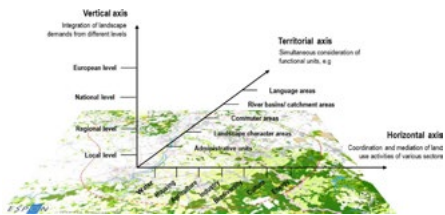
EU:
Sectoral policies imposing high landscape demands;

Risk:
One-sided implementation of sectoral policies in a non-integrated manner causing land-use conflicts and trade-offs between various landscape demands on multiple scales.

Chance:
→ **Landscape as common ground - contributing to horizontal, vertical & territorial integration.**

Key recommendations

- Extend area-based policy tools such as LEADER local action groups;
- Provide resources and capacity for **integrated landscape management** mediating between sectors, levels, and territorial units.



Further reading

www.espon.eu/programme/projects/espon-2013/targeted-analyses/tp3p-landscape-policy-3-countries-park
www.degruyter.com/view/cass.2017.3.issue-1/cass-2017-0007/cass-2017-0007.xml
www.3landenpark.eu



Landscape and cultural heritage

Mrs Mirna Bojić

Senior Advisor-Conservator, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Preserving the landscape has become an imperative in which the culture sector plays an important role, implementing the Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Goods. An important starting point for preserving the landscape is the overall cultural heritage, immovable, movable and intangible, as well as rich archival records and the specialist professional libraries of the Ministry of Culture.

The integrative character of cultural landscape can be illustrated by the examples of Resnik, Stari Grad Plain and Blaca Desert. They show, together with the project activities of the Ministry of Culture (for example, Ilok-Vukovar-Vučedol; the pilot project of local development of the Island Cres; the International Workshop on Fortification Architecture; Eucaland Project; and protection programmes), that institutional care, embracing international co-operation, exchange of experiences, professional valorisation, education and co-operation of local communities with conservators, are a means by which preservation of cultural landscape can be achieved.

Pejzaž i kulturna baština

Mirna Bojić

*Viša stručna savjetnica-konzervatorica, Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine,
Ministarstvo kulture, Hrvatska*

Očuvanje krajolika postao je imperativ, a sektor kulture u tome ima važnu ulogu provodeći Zakon o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara. Važno je polazište za očuvanje krajolika sveukupna kulturna baština, nepokretna, pokretna i nematerijalna, kao i bogata arhivska građa i specijalizirane stručne biblioteke Ministarstva kulture.

Integrativnost kulturnog krajolika prikazat će se na ilustrativnim primjerima Resnika, Starogradskog polja te Pustinje Blaca, koji zajedno s projektnim aktivnostima Ministarstva kulture (primjeri: Ilok-Vukovar-Vučedol, Pilot-projekt lokalnog razvoja Otok Cres, međunarodna radionica fortifikacijske arhitekture, Project Eucaland, programi zaštite) pokazuju kako je institucionalna briga, koja uključuje međunarodnu suradnju, razmjenu iskustava, stručnu valorizaciju, edukaciju i suradnju lokalne zajednice s konzervatorima, put kojim se može ostvariti očuvanje kulturnog krajolika.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/168090718a>

LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Mirna Bojić, Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia
Senior Advisor – Conservator, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage



20 October 2018, Faculty of Architecture University of Zagreb, Zagreb
Celebration of the international Landscape Day of the Council of Europe
INTEGRATED APPROACH TO LANDSCAPE PROTECTION, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT, CONFERENCE

Landscape as inspiration



Plato's Phaedrus and the Question of beauty

Virgil's Aeneid was a favourite textual source for painted landscapes

Varro's Aviary at Casinum:
Reconstructions from the Renaissance

Landscape as inspiration

Petar Hektorović: Ribanje i ribarsko prigrivanje, cover page, Venice, 1568

Petar Zoranić: Planine, cover page, Venice, 1569



Care for landscape – The Imperative of today

Long tradition in preservation of cultural heritage including landscapes in Croatia

Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property regulates landscape protection, management and planning within the area of cultural heritage

Conservators are continually working on recognition of cultural goods of importance for national cultural topography and implementation of measures for the protection of cultural goods

The rich collection of records (maps, plans, photos, microfilm, graphic collections, etc.) as well as specialised libraries represent a great professional capital of acquired knowledge



starting point for landscape:
the overall cultural heritage
immovable, movable and intangible

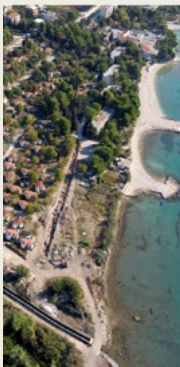
Integrative approach to the landscape – example Resnik



Integrative approach to the landscape – example Resnik



Integrative approach to the landscape – example Resnik



The ancient town of Siculi: discovered perimeter, town walls, Hellenic street matrix and housing blocks.

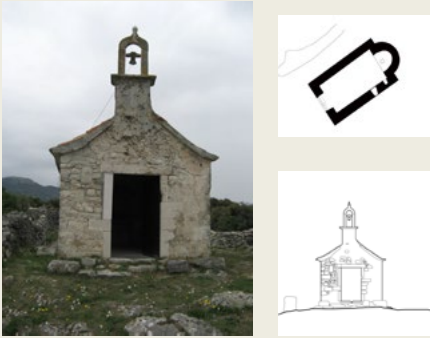
...Siculi in quem locum divus Claudius veteranos misit. (Plin., III, 22)



Integrative approach to the landscape – example Resnik St. Marta, Bijaći



Integrative approach to the landscape – example Resnik
St. Bartul, Resnik



Integrative approach to the landscape – example Resnik



Integrative approach to the landscape – example Resnik

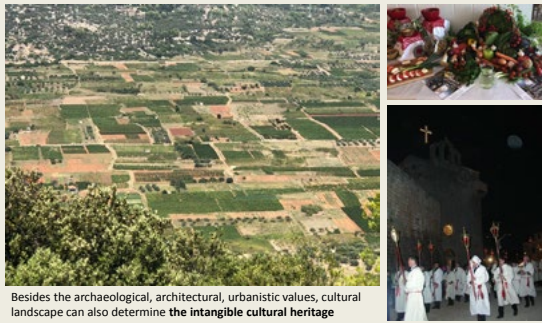


cultural policy implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Local Self-Government focused on the preservation and presentation of archaeological sites including parts under the sea, the presentation of the road that has been partially cut off by the airport runways and the renovation of individual cultural properties in the landscape.

Integrative approach to the landscape – example Starigrad Plain



Integrative approach to the landscape – example: Starigrad Plain

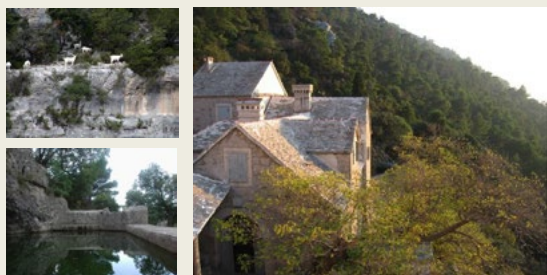


Besides the archaeological, architectural, urbanistic values, cultural landscape can also determine the **intangible cultural heritage**

Integrative approach to the landscape – example: Blaca hermitage



Integrative approach to the landscape – example: Blaca hermitage



Integrative approach to the landscape – example: Blaca hermitage



Cultural policy: Recreation of the historic landscape in the whole area of Blaca valley
Maintenance and management of the museum-monument by the Island of Brač Centre for Culture
An excellent conservation approach to preserving the landscape
Recognition by Council of Europe Landscape Award

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS FOR LANDSCAPE WITHIN CULTURAL HERITAGE

Constitution of the Republic of Croatia:
cultural properties have special protection from the State and represents national treasure

Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property (O. G. No. 69/99, ..., 90/2018) regulates landscape protection, management and planning within cultural heritage

Strategy for the Preservation, Protection and Sustainable Economic Use of the Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia 2011-2015, in preparation new strategy until 2027
The basic strategic objective - to ensure the role of cultural heritage in the economy and in national development

ORGANISATION OF WORK WITHIN CULTURAL HERITAGE

Ministry of Culture, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage:

Cultural Heritage Protection Sector: Immovable Cultural Heritage Office Movable, Ethnographic and Intangible Cultural Heritage Office Documentation and Cultural Property Register Office	Conservation Departments and Inspection Sector: 19 Conservation Departments
City of Zagreb, City Institute for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage	

PROTECTION INSTRUMENTS – Register of Cultural Properties

Register of Cultural Properties of the Republic of Croatia:
(Ordinance on the form, contents and means of keeping the Register of Cultural Properties of the Republic of Croatia, O.G. 89/2011)

List of registered cultural property
List of cultural property under the preventive protection
List of cultural property of the national significance

TYPES OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES (total number 9422):	
IMMOVABLE CULTURAL PROPERTIES (6318 + 481 prev.):	
Individual	(5750 + 449 prev.)
cultural - historical areas	(557 + 30 prev.)
cultural landscapes	(11 + 2 prev.)
MOVABLE CULTURAL PROPERTIES (2051 + 403 prev.)	
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL PROPERTIES (161 + 8 prev.)	



Palagruža Islands, c.l.



Island of Goli, c.l. prev.

PROTECTION INSTRUMENTS – Cultural Landscape

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ...a landscape or part of it that contains historically characteristic structures that testify to human presence in space.

Additional required documentation for Cultural Landscape:

- summary description and main features of the cultural landscape with valorisation and review of the individually protected cultural assets in the area of coverage;
- conservation plan with the system of measures of protection of cultural heritage;
- management plan of the cultural landscape.

The latest amendments to the Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Property on cultural landscapes:

- simplified procedure for public disclosure of the protection decision at the ministry's web site;
- possibility of describing the boundary without the list of cadastral parcels.



Jankovac, c.l.



Žumberak – Samoborsko gorje – Plešivsko gorje, c.l.

PROTECTION INSTRUMENTS – Identification, Valorisation, Different levels

Protection of cultural property:

- based on expert and scientific identification and valorisation;
- two levels of evaluation: conservation department and Ministerial Expert Group for proclamation of cultural properties;
- defined zones and degrees of protection, rated risk and the degree of sensitivity (Communications with local society);
- public participation:** proposal for protection, appeal on proclamation.

Preventive protection of cultural property:

- for the properties that are presumed to have values;
- decision of the conservation department.

Property of local importance

- Decision of local authority with previous consent of conservation department and ensured resources for management.



Bucavac, Primošten, c.l.



Baljenac Island, Koprivje, c.l. preventive protection

MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The system of protection measures for the of cultural properties - a fundamental starting point for all activities

Interventions may be carried out at several levels:
regular maintenance, repair, modification of the current situation and the introduction of new structures.

Management plans for UNESCO World Heritage sites introduces a new practice of safeguarding which can be applied to other cultural landscapes.

Starigrad Plain – a polygon for further parallel application of the European Landscape Convention and the standards of the World Heritage Convention.

- Conservation Study** - the key instrument for landscape planning:
- established by the conservation department, contains general and special conditions for the protection and preservation of cultural goods;
 - working group of the Ministry drafting the content of the conservation study for cultural – historical ensembles (10/12/2018);
 - Public participation is ensured through the process of making spatial planning documentation.



Marjan, Split, c.l.



Starigrad Plain, c.l.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Ministry of Culture provides support for Programmes of Public Needs in Culture in the Republic of Croatia

Support for:

- the previous research;
- documentation;
- performance of works.

Applicants: the owners, municipalities, towns and counties in whose area the cultural heritage is located.

Evident number of applications for documentation for the protection of cultural landscapes and management plans



Brijuni, c.l.



An area of castles Bela I and Bela II, c.l.

AWARENESS-RAISING, EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION



European Heritage Days - September - October – co-ordinated by the Ministry of Culture:

- includes numerous cultural institutions;
- organisation of various exhibitions, lectures, guided tours and events with a landscape theme.

Conservation Award 'Vicko Andrić' – for Lifework, Annual work and Work within society.

World Museum Day 2016 – dedicated to cultural landscapes.

HEREIN, Europe of the Gardens, promotion of park heritage in Opatija, Lipik, Zaprešić and Sisak (2018)



European project EUCLAND, dedicated to the agricultural landscapes of Europe, as a common heritage with cultural and social values - participation of Dubrovnik - Neretva County and Ministry of Culture. (2008-2009)

IMPORTANT PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

International workshop Fortification Architecture (2001 – 2012)



Programme of the Ministry of Culture in co-operation with **Brijuni National Park**

(2013 – 2017 workshop continued by NP Brijuni)

39 exhibitions in Croatia and abroad

Fortification landscape of exceptional value: well preserved defence architecture of 19th and 20th century

Objective: To develop a strategy for protection, management and presentation of fortification heritage

Linked academic theory and conservation practices: detailed surveys of fortresses, equipment, landscapes; production of historical and technical documentation

IMPORTANT PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Local Development Pilot Project – Island of Cres (2008-2015)



Principles of the Faro Convention
A territorial approach that promotes democratic culture and development based on the social and economic value of heritage

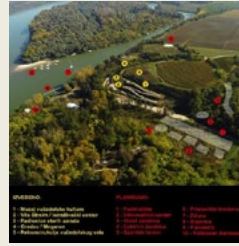
Diagnosis of Territory;
Local Development Strategy for the Island of Cres;
Action Plans;

Landscape study of the Island of Cres – co-ordinated by the University of Zagreb, Agriculture faculty, multidisciplinary team of teachers, experts and students

IMPORTANT PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Research, Reconstruction and Revitalisation of the Cultural Heritage Ilok – Vukovar – Vučedol Project (2005 – 2015)

The best example of the integrated approach to the renovation of the most valuable historic town centres, cultural assets and connected historic parks with the common goal of encouraging development on the principle of protecting and advancing the cultural landscape and encouraging the development of this area.



The archaeological complex of Vučedol

IMPORTANT PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Research, Reconstruction and Revitalisation of the Cultural Heritage Ilok – Vukovar – Vučedol Project (2005 – 2015)



complex of the Eltz Castle, Vukovar



IMPORTANT PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Research, Reconstruction and Revitalisation of the Cultural Heritage Ilok – Vukovar – Vučedol Project (2005 – 2015)



Historic City of Ilok



Thank you for your attention!

Mirna Bojić, Senior Advisor – Conservator,
Ministry of Culture, Republic of Croatia
Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage,
Runjaninova 2, 10000 Zagreb
mirna.bojic@min-kulture.hr

www.min-kulture.hr



Landscape policy in environmental and nature protection, and its implementation in the case study of the Mura- Drava-Danube Biosphere Cross-Border Reserve

Mrs Martina Vidaković

Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Croatia

Mrs Sanja Kopjar

Senior Advisor, Public Institution for Protection of Nature, Varaždin County, Croatia

Under its jurisdiction, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy covers the implementation of regulations on nature and environmental protection issues. Within the context of these regulations, nature is taken to mean overall biodiversity, landscape diversity, and geo-diversity, and is in the interest of the Republic of Croatia.

A worthy example, characterised by a high level of biodiversity and landscape diversity, is the area along the rivers Mura, Drava and Danube. Some significant landscape features of this area are its preserved natural shores, small settlements that exist in harmony with nature, and humid habitats such as flood forests, wet lawns, dead-end backwaters, abandoned basins and meanders.

For the purpose of protecting the value of that river system, the Republic of Croatia declared the Mura-Drava a Regional Park, which was followed by the proclamation of the cross-border Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Reserve between Croatia and Hungary, and the proclamation of the Natura 2000 Ecological Network.

Politika krajobraza u zaštiti okoliša i prirode i njegova provedba na studiji slučaja Prekogranične rezervi biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav

Martina Vidaković

Stručna, Savjetnica Uprava za zaštitu prirode, Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i energetike, Hrvatska

Sanja Kopjar

Viša stručna savjetnica, Javna ustanova Varaždinske županije, Hrvatska

Pod ingerencijom je Ministarstva zaštite okoliša i energetike i provedba propisa koji uređuju pitanja zaštite prirode i okoliša. U smislu tih propisa, priroda je sveukupna bioraznolikost, krajobrazna raznolikost i georaznolikost i od interesa je za Republiku Hrvatsku.

Vrijedan primjer koji karakterizira visoka razina biološke i krajobrazne raznolikosti jest područje duž rijeka Mure, Drave i Dunava. Značajne su krajobrazne karakteristike tog područja očuvane prirodne obale, mala naselja u kojima se živi u skladu s prirodom, vlažna staništa poput poplavnih šuma, vlažnih travnjaka, mrtvih rukavaca, napuštenih korita i meandara te dr.

Radi zaštite vrijednosti navedenog riječnog sustava, Republika Hrvatska je pro-glasila Regionalni park Mura-Drava, a slijedilo je i proglašenje Prekograničnog Rezervata Biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav između Hrvatske i Mađarske te proglašenje ekološke mreže Natura 2000.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/168090718b>

Krajobrazna politika u zaštiti okoliša i prirode i njezina provedba na primjeru Prekograničnog rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav

Zagreb, 20. listopada 2018.

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite okoliša

TEMELJNI DOKUMENTI ODRŽIVOG RAZVITKA I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA:

Strategija održivog razvitka RH (2009. god.)

Ciljevi:

- učinkovita zaštita krajobrazne raznolikosti, primjenom i unapređivanjem postojećih i donošenjem novih zakonskih propisa te razumnim gospodarenjem i zaštitom prirodnih vrijednosti
- donijeti propis za uspostavu krajobrazne osnove Republike Hrvatske.
- planiranjem i uređivanjem prostora te planiranjem i korištenjem prirodnih dobara osigurati očuvanje značajnih i karakterističnih obilježja krajobraza

Plan zaštite okoliša RH od 2018. do 2025. godine

Mjere za postizanje cilja održivog upravljanja i zaštite krajobraza:

- izraditi krajobraznu osnovu Hrvatske (u suradnji s drugim nadležnim tijelima)
- osnovati stručno tijelo (nacionalno povjerenstvo za krajobraz) za koordinaciju provedbe Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima
- standardiziranje kriterija i metoda identifikacije i vrednovanja krajobraza

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite okoliša

POSTUPCI ZAŠTITE KRAJOBRAZA PROPISANI ZAKONOM O ZAŠTITI OKOLIŠA:

Strateška procjena utjecaja strategije, plana i programa na okoliš

Procjena utjecaja zahvata na okoliš

postupcima se izrađuje Studija o utjecaju zahvata na okoliš kao i strateška studija utjecaja strategije, plana ili programa na okoliš koje obvezno sadrže:

- opis postojećeg stanja krajobraza,
- prikaz utjecaja na krajobraz
- prema procjeni i prijedlog mjera zaštite krajobraza

011	Opis postojećeg stanja	40
012	Opis zahvata	40
013	Opis utjecaja na okoliš	40
014	Opis mjera zaštite okoliša	40
015	Opis mjera zaštite okoliša	40
016	Opis mjera zaštite okoliša	40
017	Opis mjera zaštite okoliša	40
018	Opis mjera zaštite okoliša	40
019	Opis mjera zaštite okoliša	40
020	Opis mjera zaštite okoliša	40



Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite prirode

ZAŠTITA KRAJOBRAZA:

podrazumijeva planiranje i provedbu mjera kojima se sprječavaju neželjene promjene, narušavanje ili uništavanje značajnih i karakterističnih obilježja krajobraza, uključujući i ona koja se na temelju svoje linearne i kontinuirane strukture i funkcije bitna za migraciju, širenje i genetsku razmjenu vrsta, njihove raznolikosti, iznimnosti i kulturne vrijednosti te omogućavanje održivih multifunkcionalnih i/ili tradicionalnih načina korištenja krajobraza

MJERE ZAŠTITE:

- integriranjem u postupke izrade dokumenata prostornog uređenja
- planova gospodarenja prirodnim dobrima



Krajobraz u zaštiti okoliša i prirode

ZAKONODAVNI OKVIR:

Zakon o zaštiti okoliša

krajobraz - jedna od sastavnica okoliša

- određeno područje viđeno ljudskim okom, čija je narav rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i ljudskih čimbenika, a predstavlja bitnu sastavnicu čovjekovog okruženja, izraz raznolikosti zajedničke kulturne i prirodne baštine te temelj identiteta područja

Zakon o zaštiti prirode

krajobraz - dio prostora čiji je karakter rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i/ili ljudskih čimbenika

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite okoliša

Program zaštite okoliša

Izješće o stanju okoliša

- ustanoviti stanje pojedine sastavnice okoliša na određenom administrativnom teritoriju (gradovi, županije) te na temelju toga propisati konkretne ciljeve za unapređenje stanja kao i mjere kojima je te ciljeve moguće postići



Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite prirode

DEFINICIJE:

priroda - sveukupna bioraznolikost, **krajobrazna raznolikost** i georaznolikost

krajobraz - dio prostora čiji je karakter rezultat međusobnog djelovanja prirodnih i/ili ljudskih čimbenika

krajobrazna raznolikost - strukturiranost prostora nastala na interakciji prirodnih i/ili stvorenih krajobraznih elemenata određenih bioloških, klimatskih, geoloških, geomorfoloških, pedoloških, kulturno-povijesnih i socioloških obilježja

CILJEVI I ZADACI ZAŠTITE PRIRODE:

očuvati bioraznolikost, **krajobraznu raznolikost** i georaznolikost u stanju prirodne ravnoteže i usklađenih odnosa s ljudskim djelovanjem



Park prirode Lonjsko polje, autor: Boris Kostinić, izvor: Parkovi Hrvatske



Panorama Plešivica, autor: Romeo Ibišević, izvor: Parkovi Hrvatske

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite prirode

ZAŠTIĆENA PODRUČJA

područja koja svojom ljepotom, bogatstvom i raznolikošću predstavljaju temeljnu vrijednost i jedno od najznačajnijih prirodnih dobara Republike Hrvatske

- 8,56 % ukupnog teritorija Republike Hrvatske
- Hrvatska agencija za okoliš i prirodu (HAOP) obavlja stručne poslove zaštite prirode - izrađuje stručnu podlogu za ZP

9 Kategorija zaštite:

- strogi rezervat (2)
- nacionalni park (8)
- posebni rezervat (77)
- park prirode (11)
- regionalni park (2)
- spomenik prirode (80)
- značajni krajobraz (82)
- park-šuma (27)
- spomenik parkovne arhitekture (119)



www.bioportal.hr

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite prirode

STROGI REZERVAT

je područje kopna i/ili mora s neizmijenjenom ili neznatno izmijenjenom sveukupnom prirodom, a namijenjen je isključivo očuvanju izvorne prirode. U strogom rezervatu zabranjene su gospodarske i druge djelatnosti



Ražanski vrh, strogi rezervat, arhiva JUNG Sjeverni Velebit, izvor: Parkovi Hrvatske

NACIONALNI PARK

je prostrano, pretežno neizmijenjeno područje kopna i/ili mora iznimnih i višestrukih prirodnih vrijednosti koje obuhvaća jedan ili više sačuvanih ili neznatno izmijenjenih ekosustava, a prvenstveno je namijenjen očuvanju izvornih prirodnih i krajobraznih vrijednosti



Nacionalni park Krka, autor: Mario Romulić, izvor: Parkovi Hrvatske

POSEBNI REZERVAT

područje kopna i/ili mora od osobitog značenja zbog jedinstvenih, rijetkih ili reprezentativnih prirodnih vrijednosti, ili je ugroženo stanište ili stanište ugrožene divlje vrste, a prvenstveno je namijenjen očuvanju tih vrijednosti

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite prirode

PARK PRIRODE

je prostrano prirodno ili dijelom kultivirano područje kopna i/ili mora velike bioraznolikosti i/ili georaznolikosti, s vrijednim ekološkim obilježjima, naglašenim krajobraznim i kulturno-povijesnim vrijednostima



Vela Draga, geomorfološki spomenik prirode u Parku prirode Učka, izvor: Parkovi Hrvatske

REGIONALNI PARK

prostrano prirodno ili dijelom kultivirano područje kopna i/ili mora velike bioraznolikosti i/ili georaznolikosti, s vrijednim ekološkim obilježjima i krajobraznim vrijednostima karakterističnim za područje na kojem se nalazi



Park prirode Žumberak – Samoborska gorja, autor: Rameo Ibriljević, izvor: Parkovi Hrvatske

SPOMENIK PRIRODE

pojedinačni neizmijenjeni dio prirode koji ima ekološku, znanstvenu, estetsku ili odgojno-obrazovnu vrijednost

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite prirode

ZNAČAJNI KRAJOBRAZ

je prirodni ili kultivirani predjel velike krajobrazne vrijednosti i bioraznolikosti i/ili georaznolikosti ili krajobraz očuvanih jedinstvenih obilježja karakterističnih za pojedino područje



Zavratinica, značajni krajobraz, izvor: MZOE

PARK-ŠUMA

je prirodna ili sađena šuma, veće bioraznolikosti i/ili krajobrazne vrijednosti, a koja je namijenjena i odmoru i rekreaciji



Trakošćan, park šuma, izvor: HAOP

SPOMENIK PARKOVNE ARHITEKTURE

je umjetno oblikovani prostor (perivoj, botanički vrt, arboretum, gradski park) koji ima estetsku, stilsku, umjetničku, kulturno-povijesnu i odgojno-obrazovnu vrijednost

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite prirode

UPRAVLJANJE ZAŠTIĆENIM PODRUČJIMA

Javne ustanove - obavljaju djelatnost zaštite, održavanja i promicanja zaštićenog područja u cilju zaštite i očuvanja izvornosti prirode, osiguravanja neometanog odvijanja prirodnih procesa i održivog korištenja prirodnih dobara, nadziru provođenje uvjeta i mjera zaštite prirode na području kojim upravljaju te sudjeluju u prikupljanju podataka u svrhu praćenja stanja očuvanosti prirode (monitoring).

Dokumenti upravljanja

- plan upravljanja (10 godina)
- godišnji program zaštite, održavanja, očuvanja, promicanja i korištenja

PROSTORNO PLANIRANJE

- za nacionalni park i park prirode izrađuje se prostorni plan područja posebnih obilježja

MJERE ZAŠTITE

- Pravilnik o zaštiti i očuvanju - propisuju se uvjeti i mjere zaštite, očuvanja, unapređenja i korištenja zaštićenog područja
- odluka o mjerama zaštite, očuvanja, unapređenja i korištenja zaštićenog područja
- izdavanje uvjeta zaštite prirode za zahvate i u sklopu izdavanja akta o gradnji

Zakonodavni okvir iz područja zaštite prirode

MEDUNARODNA PROGLAŠENJA

Konvencija o zaštiti svjetske kulturne i prirodne baštine UNESCO-ov Popis svjetske baštine:

- Nacionalni park Plitvička jezera (1979)
- Bukove prašume i izvorne bukove šume Karpatia i ostalih regija Europe (12 zemalja, 2017)



Nacionalni park Sjeverni Velebit, bukova šuma, UNESCO svjetska baština, izvor: JU NP Sjeverni Velebit

UNESCO-ov program Čovjek i biosfera

- Velebit (1978)
- Prekogorični rezervat biosfere HU-HR Mura-Drava-Dunav (2012)

Svjetski geoparkovi UNESCO-a

- Park prirode Papuk (2015)

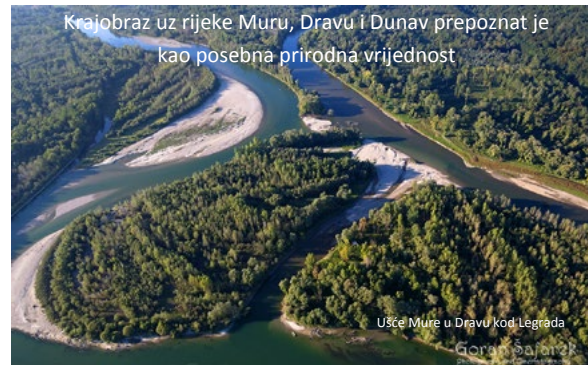
Ramsarska konvencija

- Crna mlaka, ušće Neretve, Kopački rit, Lonjsko polje i Mokro polje (1993)
- Vransko jezero (2013)



Vransko jezero i okolica, Ramsar, autor: Velid Jakupović, izvor: Parkovi Hrvatske

Prekogranični rezervat biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav i Regionalni park Mura-Drava

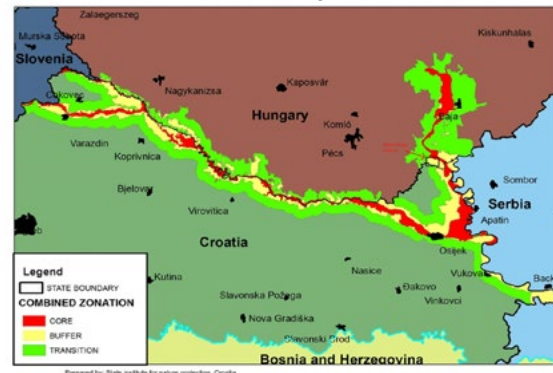


RIJEKE MURA-DRAVA-DUNAV

velika biološka i krajobrazna raznolikost te bogata geološka i kulturno-tradicijska baština



Hrvatsko-mađarski rezervat biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav (UNESCO, 2012 godina)



KRAJOBRAZNA ANALIZA

RPMura-Drava (dio PRB Mura-Drava-Dunav)

- Krajobrazna jedinica „Nizinska područja sjeverne Hrvatske“
- 3 prostorne cjeline



Prva prostorna cjelina:

Rijeka s neposrednom okolinom



Vodena linija rijeke, različito oblikovana obala, sprudovi, prirodna šumska vegetacija

Druga prostorna cjelina:

Prijelazni oblici između rijeke i antropogenih površina



Oranice malog opsega, travnjaci s ostacima šumskog drveća, ostaci riječnih rukavaca

Treća prostorna cjelina:

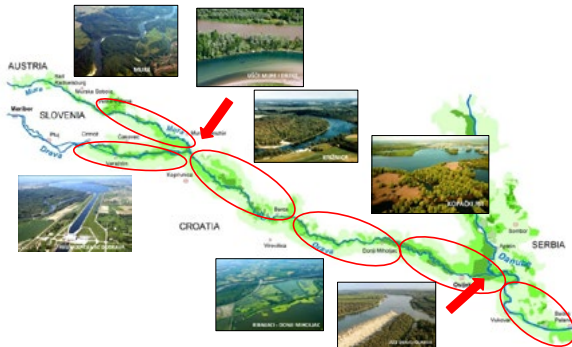
Kulturni krajobraz nastao pod antropogenim utjecajem



Naselja, oranice pravilnijih oblika, pojasevi vegetacije uz vodotoke, šljunčare, ribnjaci

Hrvatsko-mađarski rezervat biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav

- 6 manjih krajobraznih jedinica



Upravljanje prekograničnim rezervatom biosfere Mura-Drava-Dunav

- 7 javnih ustanova u Hrvatskoj (PP Kopački rit, JU za upravljanje zaštićenim dijelovima prirode u Međimurskoj, Varaždinskoj, Koprivničko-križevačkoj, Virovitičko-podravskoj, Osječko-baranjskoj i Vukovarsko-srijemskoj županiji)
- 2 nacionalna parka u Mađarskoj (NP Dunav-Drava i NP Balaton fideleki)

➔ Memorandum o osnivanju **UPRAVLJAČKOG ODBORA PRB MDD** potpisan 9. listopada 2018. u Mohács-u

Pokrenute aktivnosti suradnje i zajedničkog upravljanja područjem



Suradnja na području prekograničnog rezervata biosfere Mura-Drava Dunav



- **Tri rijeke=Jedan cilj** - Obnova krajobraza i zaštita biološke raznolikosti u okviru suradnje na području prekograničnog rezervata biosfere www.ipa3r-1a.eu
- **Old Drava** -Prekogranična suradnja na revitalizaciji kompleksa riječnih staništa u području Natura 2000 (Program LIFE+ 2013.) www.olddrava.com
- **DRAVA LIFE** - Integrirano upravljanje rijekama www.drava-life.hr
- **coop MDD** - Prekogranični program upravljanja za planirani penta-lateralni UNESCO rezervat biosfere „Mura-Drava-Dunav“ (Interreg Danube Transnational Programme) www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/coop-mdd



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Preservation of folk architecture and landscapes through sustainable tourism

Mrs Vesna Rajković

*Head of Sector, Development of Entrepreneurship in Tourism,
Sustainable Development and Tourism Activities, Ministry of Tourism, Croatia*

In the last fifteen years, the Ministry of Tourism has implemented grant programmes for the renovation and operation of tourism buildings and entire settlements of folk architecture and its associated landscape. A quality solution for the revitalisation of these abandoned and derelict areas is valorisation through rural tourism, as traditional construction is the most preserved in rural areas.

As rural tourism in Croatia has been developing more intensively over recent years, the aim is to contribute to the development of rural tourism on the principles of sustainable development through protection, renovation, preservation and, for tourism purposes, the structures of folk architecture and the associated landscape. This is demonstrated through the presentation of realised examples of renovation of folk architecture facilities and valorisation through the tourism of certain rural areas, such as Konavle, the Dalmatian hinterland, Baranja, Lonjsko polje and Stara Kapela.

Očuvanje narodne arhitekture i krajolika kroz održivi turizam

Vesna Rajković

*Načelnica, Sektor za razvoj poduzetništva u turizmu, održivi razvoj i posebne oblike turizma,
Ministarstvo turizma, Hrvatska*

Ministarstvo turizma već petnaestak godina provodi programe dodjele bespovratnih sredstava za obnovu i stavljanje u funkciju turizma objekata i cijelih naselja pučke arhitekture i pripadajućeg krajobraza. Kvalitetno rješenje revitalizacije tih zapuštenih i napuštenih područja jest valorizacija uz pomoć ruralnog turizma jer je tradicijsko graditeljstvo najviše sačuvano u ruralnim područjima.

Kako se ruralni turizam u Hrvatskoj intenzivnije razvija u posljednjih nekoliko godina, cilj nam je da zaštitom, obnovom, očuvanjem i stavljanjem u turističku namjenu objekata pučke arhitekture i pripadajućeg krajobraza doprinesemo razvoju ruralnog turizma na principima održivog razvoja, što je vidljivo u prikazu realiziranih primjera obnove objekata pučke arhitekture i valorizacije uz pomoć turizma pojedinih ruralnih područja kao što su Konavle, dalmatinsko zaleđe, Baranja, Lonjsko polje i Stara Kapela.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/168090718c>

Međunarodni dan krajobraza

OČUVANJE PUČKE ARHITEKTURE I KRAJOBRAZA ODRŽIVIM TURIZMOM

Zagreb, 20. listopada 2018.

Vesna Rajković, dipl. ing.arh.



PUČKA ARHITEKTURA



- Pučka arhitektura ili tradicijsko graditeljstvo uključuje građevine sagrađene u seoskim prostorima namijenjene stanovanju i gospodarskoj djelatnosti seoskog stanovništva
- Nastala je kao rezultat zadovoljavanja životnih i gospodarskih potreba stanovništva, kraja ili regije
- Arhitekti uglavnom nisu sudjelovali u oblikovanju pučke arhitekture

Regionalne značajke pučke arhitekture

Raznolikost pučke arhitekture temelji se na značajkama regija u kojima je nastala, osobito na:

- Klimi i mikroklimi
- Reljefu
- Građi i svojstvima terena
- Biljnom pokrovu
- Dostupnom građevnom materijalu
- Gospodarskoj organizaciji prostora
- Tipologiji organizacije naselja
- Kulturnim i povijesnim utjecajima
- Važećim propisima i dr. uvjetima



Kulturno-geografske zone Hrvatske



Cijelo područje Hrvatske u kulturno-geografskom smislu dijeli se na tri osnovne etnografske zone, koje se podudaraju s osnovnom tipologijom seoskih naselja i oblicima graditeljstva:

- jadranska,
- dinarska i
- panonska zona

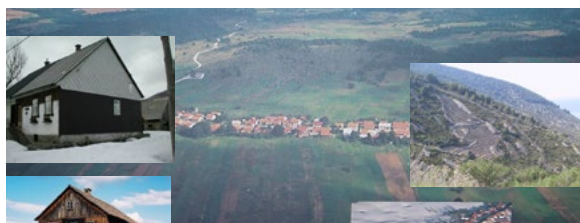
Jadranska zona

- Otoci, primorje (sjeverno i južno) i niska Zagora
- To je područje tradicijskog građenja u kamenu i kultiviranog krajolika – terasasti vinogradi i polja ograđenih suhozidom
- Zbijena izgradnja, teži krajnjoj racionalizaciji zauzimanja prostora



Planinska zona (dinarska zona)

- Područje Gorskog kotara i Like, te periferni istočni dijelovi Korduna, Banije i Žumberka.
- Prostorno je najslabije naseljena. Obiluje šumskim predjelima i planinskim pašnjacima, te siromašnim plodnim tlom.
- To je područje tradicijskog građenja od kamena i drva.



Panonska zona

- Jugozapadni dio prostrane Panonske nizine.
- Istočna Hrvatska - Područje tradicijskog građenja stambenih i gospodarskih objekata od opeke, čerpiča (nepečene opeke), naboja i pletera.
- Središnja Hrvatska - Područje tradicijskog građenja opekrom, drvom i kamenom. U tom dijelu Hrvatske najviše je očuvanih objekata narodnog graditeljstva građenoga u drvu - hrast lužnjak (Posavina, Moslavina, Pokuplje i Turopolje).



- Ruralni prostor i pučka arhitektura - danas
- Prema EUROSTAT-u 79,1% područja RH je pretežito ruralno, 19,8% prijelazno područje i 1,1% urbano;
 - Više od pola stoljeća ruralni prostor Hrvatske se zapostavlja, te je depopulacija najveća prijetnja nestajanju tradicijske graditeljske baštine i krajobraza;
 - Tradicijska, narodna, urođena znanja i vještine, djelatnosti i proizvodi koji su stoljećima pridonosili gospodarenju (održivosti) seoske zajednice u nestajanju su.

Posljedice nastale nebrigom za ruralna područja

- Slabljenje i nestajanje raznolikosti lokalnih gospodarstava, što rezultira niskim dohodima i niskim standardom života - u mnogim seoskim sredinama siromaštvo je sveprisutno;
- Neodgovarajuća razina stambenog standarda i nedostatak mnogih komunalnih usluga u ruralnim sredinama;
- Gubitak društvene i kulturne vitalnosti;
- Štete na krajoliku, biljnom i životinjskom svijetu, tlu i vodnim sustavima nastale nedovoljnom brigom za prostor;
- Gubitak graditeljskog bogatstva zbog napuštenosti;
- Nedostatak mladih u ruralnim područjima.



Kako sačuvati tradicionalne vrijednosti ruralnih područja u RH?

- Dobrim nacionalnim programom za poljoprivredu i seoska područja poticati i oživljavati poljoprivredu i seoska gospodarstva;
- Poticati mlade i zaustaviti iseljavanje!
- Koristiti suvremene trendove u gospodarstvu, ali udružiti ih s baštinskim izvorima, kulturama i vještinama;
- Učiti i koristiti primjere dobre prakse;
- Razvijati seoski turizam, koji je značajan za plasman poljoprivrednih proizvoda i ostanak mladih ljudi na ruralnim područjima, uz očuvanje kulturno-povijesne i prirodne baštine.



OČUVANJE PUČKE ARHITEKTURE I KRAJOBRAZA ODRŽIVIM TURIZMOM Rezultati obnove i revitalizacije baštine uz potporu MINT-a

OŽIVLJAVANJE GOSPODARSKE DJELATNOSTI

- Povećan je broj pružatelja turističkih usluga u turistički nerazvijenim područjima;
- Kroz obnovu tradicijskih objekata omogućena obnova starih vještina i zanata;
- Otvoreni novi kanali prodaje domaćih proizvoda i usluga (jednodnevni posjetitelji i turisti).

OČUVANJE BAŠTINE – ODRŽIVI RAZVOJ

- Mnogi objekti graditeljske baštine (pučke arhitekture, mlinica, kovačnica i dr.) spašeni su od daljnjeg propadanja kroz novu, turističku namjenu;
- Povećana vrijednost tradicijske graditeljske baštine;
- Sufinanciranjem info-centara, poučnih staza, vidikovaca i osmatračnica u zaštićenim prostorima ostvarena kvalitetnija zaštita prirodne baštine.



Primjeri provedene obnove pučke arhitekture

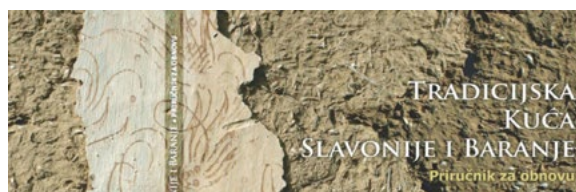


Primjeri provedene obnove pučke arhitekture



TRADICIJSKO GRADITELJSTVO

Izrađeni priručnici - na stranicama www.mint.hr



TRADICIJSKO GRADITELJSTVO

Izrađeni priručnici - na stranicama www.mint.hr



Problematika u realizaciji obnove i očuvanja pučke arhitekture

- Neriješeni imovinsko pravni odnosi kod nekretnina tradicijske baštine
- Nedostatak prateće infrastrukture
- Nedovoljan broj arhitekata koji se bave obnovom tradicijske arhitekture
- Nepoznavanje obrta koji su neophodni u obnovi objekata kulturne baštine (pokrivanje slamom i šindrom, stolarski i restauratorski radovi, tradicionalni kamenarski radovi i dr.)



Stanje u prostoru

RH još uvijek ima veliki broj napuštenih zaseoka i pojedinačnih objekata graditeljske baštine koji odolijevaju vremenu i čekaju obnovu



Savjeti za očuvanje tradicijske graditeljske baštine – pučke arhitekture

Sačuvajmo izvorni izgled kuće i okućnice – pazimo na izvornost gospodarskih zgrada, ograda, vrtova, graditeljskih elemenata, sačuvajmo bakine škrinje i ruho
Izbjegavajmo pogrešna rješenja pri zaštiti i obnovi postojeće, kombinaciji nove i stare ili izgradnji nove arhitekture u ruralnom prostoru
Kroz turističku valorizaciju produljimo život ugroženoj pučkoj arhitekturi i krajobrazu !



Planned rural settlements in the Croatian landscape – Unused potential for development of tourism

Mrs Jasenka Kranjčević

Scientific Advisor, Institute for Tourism, Zagreb, Croatia

Since, according to the urban-rural typology, 79.1% of the territory of Croatia is characterised as being predominantly rural (Eurostat regional yearbook, 2012), the broader professional public's prevailing opinion is that villages in Croatia have been created spontaneously and without any regulatory plan.

The latest research suggests that there is a significant number of planned and regulated villages in Croatia (more than 250) that are integrated in the landscape and contribute to the diversity of space and thus to spatial identity. Although the reasons for their emergence are different (natural disasters, natural catastrophes or socio-economic reasons), their spatial structure has not been recognised as heritage, and thus has not been developed for tourism.

Therefore, the planned tourist settlements should include the planned rural settlements in the landscape as a specific feature of Croatia.

Planirana ruralna naselja u hrvatskom krajoliku – Neiskorišteni potencijali za razvoj turizma

Dr. Sc. Jasenka Kranjčević

Znanstvena savjetnica, Institut za turizam, Zagreb, Hrvatska

S obzirom na to da je prema urbano-ruralnoj tipologiji 79,1% teritorija Hrvatske okarakterizirano kao dominantno ruralno područje (Eurostat regional yearbook, 2012.), u široj stručnoj javnosti prevladava mišljenje da su sela u Hrvatskoj nastala spontano i bez ikakvog regulacijskog plana. Najnovija istraživanja upućuju na to da u Hrvatskoj postoji znatan broj planiranih/reguliranih sela (više od 250) koja su uklopljena u krajobraz te doprinose raznolikosti prostora, a time i prostornom identitetu. Iako su razlozi za njihov nastanak različiti (elementarne nepogode, prirodne katastrofe ili društveno-ekonomski razlozi), njihova prostorna struktura nije prepoznata kao baština, a time nije ni stavljena u funkciju razvoja turizma.

Stoga je u turističku ponudu potrebno uključiti i planirana seoska naselja uklopljena u krajobraz kao specifičnost prostora Hrvatske.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907196>

Konferencija „Integralni pristup zaštiti, planiranju i upravljanju krajobrazom“



Planirana seoska naselja u krajobrazu Hrvatske – neiskorišteni potencijali za razvoj turizma

dr.sc. Jasenka Kranjčević, dipl.ing.arh
Arhitektonski fakultet, Zagreb
20.10.2018.

Hrvatska

- Površina kopnenog dijela iznosi 56.594 km²
- Broj stanovnika 4.284.889
- Broj naselja 6.759
- Broj gradova 127
- Broj općina 429



Hrvatska

- Stupanj urbanizacije



Hrvatska

- Brojni gradovi u Hrvatskoj planirani (Karlovac, Bjelovar, Raša, itd.)
- Ali koliko je sela u Hrvatskoj planirano?



Hrvatska

- Malo je poznato da na prostoru Hrvatske postoji tradicija planiranja ruralnih prostora i naselja
- Evidentirano oko 230 naselja koja su u cijelosti i/ili djelomično planirana

Hrvatska – zašto su planirana sela?

- Elementarne nepogode (požar, poplave, klizišta, itd)
- Ratovi,
- Društveno-ekonomski razlozi (razvoj poljoprivrede, razvoj prometa, itd.)





Hrvatska

- Planirana sela uklopljena su u krajolik;
- Planirana sela svakako predstavljaju baštinu;
- Koliko smo svjesni baštine planiranja seoskih naselja;
- Planirana seoska naselja nedovoljno istražena baština;
- Taj dio baštine nedovoljno prepoznat kao resurs za održivi razvoj;
- PRIJEDLOG - putevi planiranih seoskih naselja.

Kako promovirati planirana sela u Hrvatskoj?



U globaliziranom i sve uniformnijem svijetu, sve se više traži jedinstven doživljaj s ljudskom dimenzijom.

To može pružiti bogat i raznolik seoski prostor koji je očuvao svoj identitet.

- Hvala na pažnji!

Landscape foundation as a multisectoral tool for landscape protection, management and planning

Mr Goran Andlar

Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Vesna Koščak Miočić Stošić

Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Recent projects of the Department of Ornamental Plants, Landscape Architecture and Garden Art in the Republic of Croatia on landscape protection, management and planning refer to the landscape bases of the Krka National Park, the Dubrovnik-Neretva County, the Island of Cres and the Stari Grad Plain of Hvar.

Sectoral tools such as spatial plans, conservation bases, development strategies and protected area management plans must be used in order to develop sustainable tourism, public raise awareness and promote education in schools. Measures for awareness-raising, training and education must be taken.

Attention must be given to the necessity of adjusting the methodology to different purposes, goals and scales. The lack of a legal foundation for the implementation of the landscape basis and the absence of Geographic Information System (GIS) databases must be solved.

Pejzažna osnova kao multisektorski alat za zaštitu prirode, planiranje i upravljanje

Doc. Dr. Sc. Goran Andlar

Docent, Zavod za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtnu umjetnost, Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura, Agronomski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Mr. Sc. Vesna Koščak Miočić Stošić

Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura, Agronomski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Predstavljena će biti recentna iskustva Zavoda za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtnu umjetnost u izradi krajobraznih osnova na prostoru Republike Hrvatske. Riječ je o krajobraznim osnovama Nacionalnog parka Krka, Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije, otoka Čresa, Starogradskog polja na Hvaru.

Naglasak će biti na raznolikosti mogućnosti primjene krajobraznih osnova u različitim sektorskim alatima (prostornim planovima, konzervatorskim podlogama, razvojnim strategijama, planovima upravljanja zaštićenim područjima) te općenito u turističkoj promidžbi i edukaciji lokalne zajednice.

Također će biti upozoreno na nužnost prilagođavanja metodologije različitim svrhama, ciljevima i mjerilima. Zaključno će se upozoriti i na vezanu problematiku: nepostojanje zakonskih osnova za provedbu krajobraznih osnova te izostanak Geografski informacijski sustav (GIS) baza podataka.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907197>

Krajobrazna osnova kao multisektorski alat za zaštitu, planiranje i upravljanje krajobrazom

Doc. dr. sc. Goran Anđlar
 mr. sc. Vesna Koščak Miočić-Stošić

Studij krajobrazne arhitekture
 Zavod za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtu umjetnost
 Sveučilište u Zagrebu
 Agronomski fakultet



Krajobrazne osnove

sinonimi ili slična značenja: *tipologije/registri/katalozi/inventari/atlas krajobraza*
landscape typology/catalogue/inventory/atlas

- identificiranje, kartiranje i opis krajobraznih jedinica (tipova/područja); izdvajanje dijelova krajobraza sličnih karakteristika/relativno homogenog karaktera; procjena karaktera, stanja, dinamike, osjetljivosti, ugroženosti;
- različite razine: regionalna, podregionalna, lokalna (različita kartografska mjerila, nivo detalja i kriteriji karakterizacije);
- analizira se cjelokupni promatrani teritorij i to integralno razmatrajući prirodne, ulturno-povijesne i vizualno doživljajne aspekte; odmak sa okalitet/tačka/partikularnih vrijednosti na cjelinu;
- **Inventarizirati i procijeniti krajobraz ne znači stvoriti mehanizam za sprječavanje njegovih promjena (zaštitu), već podrazumijeva stvaranje temeljnog znanja za donošenje odluka, radi se o alatu koji nam omogućuje uvid u to kakav je određeni krajobraz danas, kako je nastao i kako se može mijenjati u budućnosti.**

Konvencija o europskim krajobrazima

Članak 6. Opće mjere:

C. Identifikacija i procjena

Aktivnim sudjelovanjem zainteresiranih stranaka, te s ciljem unapređivanja znanja o vlastitim krajobrazima, svaka stranka obvezuje se da će:

- *identificirati vlastite krajobraze diljem državnog područja;*
- *analizirati njihove značajke te snage i pritiske uslijed kojih se krajobrazi mijenjaju;*
- *primiti na znanje promjene;*

Procijeniti tako identificirane krajobraze, vodeći računa o osobitim vrijednostima koje im pridaju zainteresirane strane i odnosno stanovništvo

Članak 6. Opće mjere:

D. da će ugraditi krajobraz u svoje politike regionalnog i urbanističkog planiranja te u svoje politike u vezi s kulturom, zaštitom okoliša, poljoprivredom, socijalnom i gospodarskom politikom, kao i u sve druge politike koje bi mogle izravno ili neizravno utjecati na krajobraz.

(detajnije o implementaciji Konvencije u *Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States*)

Krajobrazne osnove

- temeljni alat dobivanja znanja o krajobrazima, za očuvanje krajobrazne raznolikosti te za integraciju 'krajobraznog pristupa' u prostorno planiranje, zaštitu prirode i okoliša, zaštitu kulturne baštine, ruralni i regionalni razvoj;

prostorni planovi // planovi upravljanja // konzervatorske podloge // prirodoslovne podloge // strategije lokalnog razvoja // procjena utjecaja na okoliš // zelena infrastruktura // planiranje ruralnog razvoja // planiranje turističkog razvoja // monitoring okolišnog stanja i trendova

Recentna iskustva autora:

1. Studija zaštite karaktera krajobraza Grada Zagreba: Opća tipologija krajobraza (2015)
[Prostorni plan županije](#)
2. Krajobrazna studija Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije: Tipološka klasifikacija krajobraza (2016)
[Prostorni plan županije](#)
3. Krajobrazna osnova nacionalnog parka Krka (2015) i Monografija krajobraza (2018)
[Plan upravljanja, prirodoslovna podloga, turistička promidžba](#)
4. Studija krajobraza otoka Cresa (2015)
[Strategija lokalnog razvoja](#)
5. Studija kulturnog krajobraza Starogrskog polja na Hvaru (2015)
[Konzervatorska podloga](#)

STUDIJA ZAŠTITE KARAKTERA KRAJOBRAZA GRADA ZAGREBA Opća tipologija krajobraza - strateška razina

Vesna Koščak Miočić-Stošić; Biserka Dumbović Bilušić; Vladimir Kušan



Podloga za izradu
Strategije razvitka Grada Zagreba – ZAGREBPLAN, zaštita posebnosti krajobraza



TIPOLOŠKA KLASIFIKACIJA: Opći krajobrazni tipovi - 6
KARAKTERIZACIJA KRAJOBRAZA
ANALIZA RAZVOJNIH PRITISAKA
VREDNOVANJE (stanje, jačina karaktera, negativna obilježja, krajobrazna vrijednost, vizualna osjetljivost, opća osjetljivost)

PREPORUKE I STRATEŠKE SMJERNICE
 Preporuke za krajobraznu politiku i daljnje aktivnosti
PRIMJENA Studije



KRAJOBRAZNA STUDIJA DUBROVAČKO-NERETVANSKE ŽUPANIJE: Tipološka klasifikacija krajobraza

Vesna Koščak Miočić-Stošić; Davor Oblijan; Aleš Mlakar

Izmjene i dopune Prostornog plana Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije.

INVENTARIZACIJA - tipološka klasifikacija krajobraza: opći krajobrazni tip/područje (5), krajobrazni tip (25) /područje. (226)

VREDNOVANJE krajobraznih područja

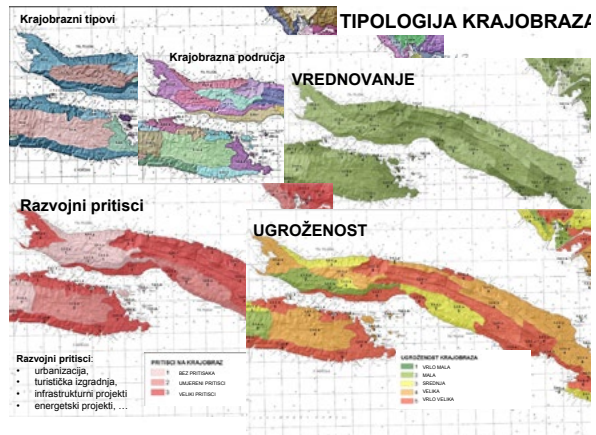
OCJENA UGROŽENOSTI i razvojnih pritisaka

SMJERNICE zaštite, planiranja i upravljanja krajobrazom (priprema dodatnih krajobraznih studija, usmjerenje razvoja pojedinačnih/značajnih djelatnosti, uređivanje područja značajnih krajobraznih tipova/uzorka)

PREPORUKE za Izmjene i dopune Prostornog plana Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije

- mjere očuvanja krajobraznih vrijednosti – primjena Smjernica
- područja osobito vrijednih prirodnih i kulturnih krajobraza
- obveza izrade dodatnih krajobraznih studija

PRIMJENA STUDIJE: Prostorni plan županije



KRAJOBRAZNA OSNOVA NACIONALNOG PARKA KRKA
studija procjene karaktera, kvaliteta i osjetljivosti krajobrazna

/Goran Andlar, Dora Tomić, Višnja Šteko/

- **Predviđeno planom upravljanja:**
 - cjelovito znanje o svim krajobrazima NP
 - Izdvojene teme - tradicijski, iznimni i degradirani krajobrzi
 - zoniranje režima upravljanja i propisivanje mjera upravljanja
 - alat za interpretaciju/prezentaciju krajobrazna
- **Dosadašnja primjena: prirodoslovna podloga za PP**
- **Nastavak projekta u obliku Monografije krajobrazna kao prezentacijskog i edukacijskog alata**

Projekt čiji su nositelji: Hrvatski Geografski zavod "Vuk Karadžić", Agencija za zaštitu okoliša i prostorno uređenje, Nacionalni park Krka, Hrvatski geografski zavod "Vuk Karadžić", Hrvatski geografski zavod "Vuk Karadžić", Hrvatski geografski zavod "Vuk Karadžić"

STUDIJA KRAJOBRAZA OTOKA CRESA



/Goran Andlar, Marija Borovičič, Tanja Kremenčić, Miran Kržižanić/

- Krajobraz kao predmet upravljanja u sklopu strategije lokalnog razvoja otoka Cresa - pilot projekt Vijeća Europe, Ministarstva kulture i OTRA-e sa ciljem pronalaska rješenja za poteškoće i izazove u integriranom razvoju i planiranju ruralnih krajeva uvođenjem inovativnih postupaka na načelima Konvencije o europskim krajobrazima i Arhuške konvencije
- Okvir za razumijevanje i prezentaciju creskih krajobrazna
- Uključivanje različitih zainteresiranih strana i implementacija u nastavnu djelatnost

METODA - LCA + osjetljivost + etnografska + likovno vizualna interpretacija

Studija analize i vrednovanja UNESCO-vog kulturnog krajolika Starogradskog polja
Konzervatorska podloga kulturnog krajolika Starogradsko polje
/Goran Andlar, Grga Franges, Sara Popović, Filip Šrajer/
4 GRADA DRAGODID & Agronomski fakultet, UNIZG

- Arheološka baština
- Etnografska graditeljska baština
- Recentna izgradnja
- **Studija analize i vrednovanja krajobrazna**
 - Uvid u raznolikost, karakteristike i stanja krajobraznih jedinica/uzoraka
 - Proširivanje fokusa sa objekata i struktura na cjelinu
 - Zoniranje režima upravljanja krajobrazom i pripadajuće mjere zaštite krajobrazna
- Kolaborativna GIS baza za simultani rad 20ak stručnjaka

Zaključno

- Hrvatska nije osigurala zakonsku osnovu obveze izrade krajobraznih osnova; inicijative su spontane ali su odraz očitih potreba te senzibiliteta naručitelja; različitost mogućnosti primjene krajobraznih osnova ukazuje na njihovu potrebu;
- Krajobrazna osnova je alat za očuvanje i uvid u krajobraznu raznolikost nekog teritorija; pojam očuvanja krajobrazne raznolikosti je česta paradigma niza sektorskih politika te turističke promidžbe Hrvatske, ali do danas nije stvoreno odgovarajuće znanje niti je alat KO adekvatno valoriziran;
- Podcjenjenost ekonomske vrijednosti krajobraznih osnova - GIS je neizostavna tehnika u uspostavljanju baze podataka te analizi - zbog nedostupnosti/neuređenosti/neažurnosti podataka veliki dio projekta izrade krajobrazne osnove se ulaže u uspostavu GIS baze.

Studies and projects

Integrated urban landscape planning through green infrastructure

Mrs Ines Hrdalo

Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Green infrastructure is a tool that, in an integral way, looks at all open areas of urban space. It affects the sustainable development of urban morphology, and the ecological role of the landscape that is in accordance with the social aspects of the study of open urban areas.

The example of green infrastructure of Sisak shows that local specificities are very important determinants of green infrastructure, and accordingly they direct the ways of establishing a green network. Many authors have emphasised the importance of specific local conditions that require the elaboration of different methodological approaches. Sisak has developed a methodology that is manifested in a combination of regional and local standards, in order to obtain results that are applicable for city development (with respect to protected areas and hydrology within its broader scope).

At the same time the historical cultural values of the area have a significant impact on the definition of urban landscape at local level, thus significantly affecting the development and definition of urban green infrastructure.

Integrirano urbanističko planiranje krajobraza putem zelene infrastrukture

Doc. Dr. Sc. Ines Hrdalo

Studij Krajobrazna arhitektura, Agronomski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Zelena infrastruktura alat je koji na integralan način sagledava sve otvorene površine urbanog prostora. Ona djeluje na održivi razvoj urbane morfologije, na ekološku ulogu krajobraza koja je u skladu sa socijalnim aspektima proučavanja otvorenih gradskih površina.

Primjer zelene infrastrukture Siska pokazuje da su lokalne specifičnosti vrlo bitne odrednice zelene infrastrukture te se u skladu s njima usmjeravaju načini uspostave zelene mreže. Kao što su i brojni autori naglašavali važnost specifičnih lokalnih uvjeta koji zahtijevaju razradu različitih metodoloških pristupa, na primjeru Siska je razrađena metodologija koja se očituje u kombinaciji regionalnog i lokalnog mjerila kako bi se dobili rezultati primjenjivi na razvoj grada (s obzirom na zaštićena područja i hidrologiju u njegovoj široj granici obuhvata).

Istodobno, i povijesno kulturne vrijednosti prostora imaju znatan utjecaj na definiranje urbanih krajobraza na lokalnoj razini te time bitno utječu na razvoj i definiranje urbane zelene infrastrukture.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907198>



Zelena infrastruktura u politici EU

Strategija za zaštitu biološke raznolikosti do 2020. (Cilj 2)

...očuvanjem i poboljšanjem usluga ekosustava, obnova degradiranih ekosustava za minimalno 15% (do kraja 2020.g.) traži uklapanje zelene infrastrukture u prostorno planiranje. Integriranje zelene infrastrukture u prostorno planiranje - održivom razvoju, smanjenju klimatskih promjena uz poticanje ekonomske, teritorijalne i socijalne kohezije, očuvanje kulturne baštine, bolju povezanost ekosustava unutar i izvan ekološke mreže Natura 2000.

Zelena infrastruktura u politici EU

Plan za učinkovito korištenje resursa u Europi

... osiguravanje dugoročne opskrbe esencijalnim dobrima i uslugama ekosustava kroz pravilno ulaganje u prirodni kapital uz zelenu infrastrukturu.

Europska komisija (2013), zelenu infrastrukturu definira kao mrežu zelenih područja, staništa i ekosustava unutar određenog geografskog područja, koje mjerilom može varirati od lokalnog do državnog nivoa, a obuhvaća prirodna, poluprirodna i antropogenizirana područja (od močvara do urbanih parkova). Njegove funkcije se kreću od pružanja usluga ekosustava do unaprijeđenja kvalitete ljudskog života.

Integralni pristup planiranju

Elementi: čvorišta veze

Ekološke vrijednosti
Socialne vrijednosti
Urbano morfološke vrijednosti
Ekonomске vrijednosti



Zelena infrastruktura u politici EU

Strategija zelene infrastrukture usvojena 2013.g. „Zelena infrastruktura – jačanje europskog prirodnog kapitala“

Definicija zelene infrastrukture:

„...strateški planirana mreža prirodnih i poluprirodnih područja s ostalim ekološkim značajkama koje su planirane na način da pružaju široki spektar usluga ekosustava, a uključuje zelene prostore (ili plave, ako se radi o vodenim ekosustavima) i druge fizičke značajke u kopnenim (uključujući obalne) i morskim područjima“.

Komisija ovim dokumentom potiče njen razvoj na području cijele Europske unije.

Mjerila zelene infrastrukture:

- državna razina
- regionalna razina
- lokalna razina (razina grada, razina lokacije)

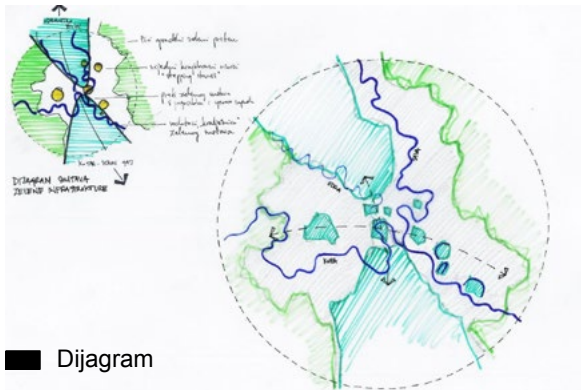


Strukturni elementi Urbane zelene infrastrukture

- Zeleni klinovi / prsti
- Zeleni pojas
- Točkasti elementi

Zelena infrastruktura u Hrvatskom zakonodavstvu

- Zelena infrastruktura je kao noviji koncept zaštite prostora trenutno prepoznat jedino kroz **Zakon o zaštiti prirode RH (NN 80/13, NN 15/18)** definirana kao: „... multifunkcionalna mreža zaštićenih i ostalih prirodnih te čovjekovim djelovanjem stvorenih područja i krajobraza visoke ekološke i okolišne vrijednosti koja unapređuju ekosustavske usluge.“



Veze/kralježnica: rijeke (Kupa, Sava, Odra)
Čvorišta: Lonjsko, Odransko i Sunjsko polje, Kotar Stari gaj i Moslavačka gora

Netipična lokalna situacija:

- veliki udio zelenih površina unutar grada;
- potreba za prilagodbom lokalnim specifičnostima;
- upitno korištenja lokalnog mjerila.

- Zelena infrastruktura je koncept zaštite krajobraza budućnosti;
- Lokalne specifičnosti stvaraju osebne zahtjeve/odstupanja od uvriježenih primjera;
- Potreba za fleksibilnom primjenom.

ZI Siska

(Studija ZI Grada Siska, izrađivači: 3E projekti, Agronomski fakultet)



Aspekti istraživanja prostora grada Siska:

- povijesni razvoja grada;
- korištenje zemljišta komunikacije;
- hidrologija;
- otvorene površine;
- vizualno strukturne karakteristike staništa;
- utvrđivanje okolišnih i prostornih problema;
- integralnog vrednovanja krajobraza.



Hvala na pažnji!

Management of the floodplain landscape of the Sava River in Brod-Posavina County

Mrs Blaženka Veselinović

Expert Advisor, Institute for Physical Planning of Brod-Posavina County, Croatia

Mrs Vesna Andrić

Expert Advisor, Public Institution Natura Slavonica, Croatia

The Sava River valley was once covered with a forest of pedunculate oak famed far beyond the Croatian borders. Due to expanding settlements and developing agriculture, some parts of the forest were cleared and turned into pastures and meadows that are used late in the season, when the water withdraws and the land dries. In the 1960s and '70s, large changes in the use of space and planned changes in floodplain landscapes occurred – dams, canals and large lakes were built.

Although there are significant differences in the landscape look and the level of human intervention, floodplains remain centres for conservation of biodiversity. Seven out of eight protected areas and 12 out of 16 areas of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in the Brod-Posavina County are linked to the Sava River and its tributaries. The observed area along the Sava River is a spectrum of technological, natural, urban-rural and cultivated landscape which should, in the planning, management and protection process, contribute to the Brod-Posavina County in terms of cultural and economic development.

Upravljanje poplavnim krajolikom rijeke Save u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji

Blaženka Veselinović

Stručna savjetnica, Zavod za prostorno uređenje Brodsko-posavske županije, Hrvatska

Vesna Andrić


Stručna savjetnica, Javna ustanova za upravljanje zaštićenim dijelovima prirode Brodsko-posavske županije, Natura Slavonica, Hrvatska

Dolinu rijeke Save nekad je prekrivala poplavna šuma hrasta lužnjaka poznata daleko izvan hrvatskih granica. Širenjem naselja i razvojem poljoprivrede, dio je šuma iskrčen i pretvoren u pašnjake i livade koji se koriste kasno u sezoni kad se voda povuče i zemljište prosuši. Šezdesetih i sedamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća dogodile su se velike promjene u korištenju prostora i planske izmjene krajobraza poplavnih područja – gradili su se nasipi, kanali i ribnjaci velikih površina. Iako postoje znatne razlike u izgledu krajobraza i stupnju ljudske intervencije, poplavna područja ostala su središta očuvanja biološke raznolikosti.




Sedam od osam zaštićenih područja i 12 od 16 područja europske ekološke mreže Natura 2000 u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji vezana su za rijeku Savu i njezine pritoke. Promatrani prostor uz rijeku Savu spektar je tehnološkog, prirodnog, urbano-ruralnog i kultiviranog krajobraza koji u postupku planiranja, očuvanja i upravljanja treba doprinijeti Brodsko-posavskoj županiji u smislu kulturno-gospodarskog razvitka.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/1680907199>

Upravljanje krajobrazom poplavnog područja rijeke Save u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji / Management of the Floodplain Landscape of the Sava River in Brod Posavina County



INTEGRALNI PRISTUP ZAŠTITI, PLANIRANJU I UPRAVLJANJU KRAJOBRAZOM
Abitričinski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu 20. 10.2018.


BRODSKO-POSAVSKA ŽUPANIJA				RIJEKA SAVA		
površina km ²	broj stanovnika	broj općina	broj gradova	1	2	3
2.026	158.575	26	2	ukupna dužina (km)	dužina u BPZ (%)	18,50
				946	175	




TIPOLI KRAJOBRAZA U BPŽ:
1. PRIGORSKA ZONA
2. DODIRNA ZONA rub prijelaz prigorja u savsku nizinu, naselja
3. SREDIŠNJA ZONA (poplavna polja)
4. PRISAVSKA ZONA

Upravljanje krajobrazom:
Neposredno:
• Prostorni plan Brodsko-posavske županije
• Zaštićena područja i planovi upravljanja
Posredno:
• Strateški dokumenti RH, BPŽ i JLS
• Županijska razvojna strategija i drugi dokumenti

Stare karte (1780 god.-Brodsko pukovnja)



Izvod iz Prostornog plana Brodsko-posavske županije (Službeni vjesnik BPŽ 04/01, 06/05, 11/08, 14/08- pročišćeni tekst 05/10 i 09/12)

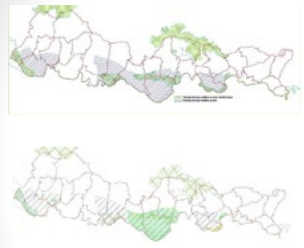


ZAŠTIĆENA POPLAVNA PODRUČJA




Zaštićeno područje	Kategorija	Koordinatne površine	Natura 2000	Površina	Godina zaštite
Pratac	Početni rezervat	Poplavna poljina brata Ludjaka	POP	58 ha	1965 (1929)
Dvorina	Početni rezervat	Poplavni travnjaci, kuce i šume	POVS1 POP	640 ha	1987.
Gajna	Zaštitni krajobraz	Poplavni travnjaci	POVS1 POP	330 ha	1990.
Palušak Iva	Zaštitni krajobraz	Poplavni travnjaci	POP	288 ha	2010.
Jelas polje	Zaštitni krajobraz	Poplavni travnjaci, šume i ribnjaci	POVS1 POP	20.800 ha i 1322 ha + 1043 ha (ribnjaci)	1995.
Jelas ribnjaci	Početni rezervat	Ribnjaci	POVS1 POP	125 ha	1995.
Lomsko polje	Park prirode	Poplavni travnjaci, šume i ribnjaci	POVS1 POP	51.170 ha	1995.

ZAŠTIĆENA PODRUČJA (EKOLOŠKA MREŽA)



IDENTIFIKACIJSKI BROJ PODRUČJA	NAZIV PODRUČJA	TIP PODRUČJA	POVRŠINA (HA)
HR2001355	Pušaj	POVS	10.054,53
HR2001389	Banićevac	POVS	6,38
HR2001289	Davac - Brvde	POVS	17,52
HR2001379	Vrhovane - Radošnje	POVS	2.922,93
HR2001385	Oranjava	POVS	123,39
HR2001388	Prilac - Lažani	POVS	196,55
HR2001226	Jelas polje s ribnjacima	POVS	4.747,43
HR2000488	Južni Drij	POVS	152,92
HR2000623	Šume na Drij gori	POVS	15.466,28
HR2000426	Dvorina	POVS	1.491,21
HR2000427	Kojna	POVS	425,69
HR2001311	Sava starištno od Bratice	POVS	13.157,31
HR2001328	Lom, Glogovica i Breznica	POVS	120,08
HR1000005	Jelas polje	POP	38.837,83
HR100004	Donja Posavina	POP	121.653,27

Eko mreža + zaštićena područja

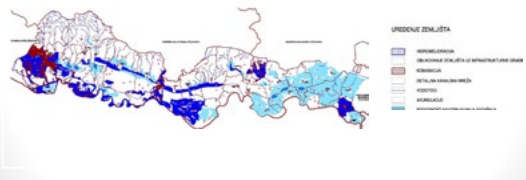
Gospodarska važnost poplavnih područja



- Obrana od poplava
- Usporavanje klimatskih promjena
- Sprječavanje erozije
- Stvaranje ugodnije mikroklimе
- Rekreacija
- Kulturne i duhovne vrijednosti za lokalno stanovništvo – staništa i vrste važne za kulturni identitet (slavonska šuma), tradicijsko gospodarenje prostorom je dio kulturne baštine

Prostorni plan Brodsko-posavske županije Izvornik 2001. god.
uređuje svrhovita organizacija, korištenje i namjena prostora te uvjeti za uređenje, unaprjeđenje i zaštitu prostora županije

↔ **KRAJOBRAZ** prirodni, kultivirani, urbani...



IZVJEŠĆE O STANJU U PROSTORU
BRODSKO-POSAVSKE ŽUPANIJE 2009-2013

PROSTORNI PLAN PODRUČJA POSEBNIH OBILJEŽJA	
Prostorni plan posebnih obilježja (PPPO) „Rijeka Sava“	Cilj: – mogućnosti cjelovitog sagledavanja područja rijeke Save i priobalja, – opredjeljenje o potrebnom prostornom obuhvatu područja za koje bi trebalo dokumentom prostornog uređenja definirati korištenje, uređenje i zaštitu, te određene mjere zaštite.

STUDIJE, STRUČNE PODLOGE POTREBNE ZA IZRADU DOKUMENTA PROSTORNOG UREĐENJA	
Krajobrazna osnova Brodsko-posavske županije	određiti način upravljanja prostornim i integrirati njegova usmjerenja u svrhu održivog prostornog i gospodarskog razvoja te poboljšanja kvalitete života.

↓

PROSTORNI PLAN BRODSKO-POSAVSKE ŽUPANIJE
(nove generacije kao integralni dokument upravljanja (krajobrazom))

ŽUPANIJSKA RAZVOJNA STRATEGIJA 2016-2020 GOD SPUO- JAČINA UTJECAJA

CILJ 1
Razvoj ljudskih potencijala i unaprijeđenje kvalitete života

CILJ 2
Jačanje i povećanje konkurentnosti gospodarstva i učinkovitosti resursa

CILJ 3
Razvoj komunalne i prometne infrastrukture, uz održivi razvoj i zaštitu bioraznolikosti

↓

MJERE

↓

STRATEŠKI PROJEKTI

- Nadogradnja infrastrukture i razvoj terminala i pratećih objekata u Luci SlavonSKI Brod
- Istočna vezna cesta + produžena Svačićeva u Sl. Brodu + Južna obilaznica – faza II
- Regionalni centar za gospodarenje otpadom (RC GO Šagulje)
- Izgradnja sustava navodnjavanja za cjelokupno područje BPŽ
- Centar kompetencija za napredno inženjersvo Nova Gradiška
- INCUBOTIC
- Sveučilište u Slavskom Brodu
- Institucionalno i infrastrukturno jačanje sustava obrazovanja u BPŽ
- Institucionalno i infrastrukturno jačanje sustava zdravstvene zaštite na području Brodsko posavske županije
- Učenički dom u Slavskom Brodu i učenički dom u Novoj Gradiški

PROJEKTI

ZAŠTIĆENA PODRUČJA:

- Monitoring bregunica i kartiranje njihovih kolonija na savskoj obali
- Projekt inventarizacije i zaštite štekavca
- Promicanje i suradnja dionika u zaštiti prašuma i drugih vrijednih šuma Brodsko-posavske županije
- Zaštita ptica močvarica i njihova staništa
- Bijela roda – provodi se godišnje
- Stan na Gajni
- Sava – kultura – Natura, Savski šišmiši
- Izgradnja čardaka u službi vlikovaca na biciklističkoj ruti Sava – financirano
- Razvoj okvira za upravljanje ekološkom mrežom Natura 2000

PROJEKTI

PODRUČJE BPŽ

- Projekti na području BPŽ kojima se utjecalo na krajobraznu arhitekturu:
- projekti navodnjavanja površine 327 ha pod nazivom „Orubica-Davor“, u provedbi, ukupne vrijednosti 45,8 mil. HRK
- poduzetnički projekti iz sektora mliječarstva, peradarstva, voćarstva, stočarstva, svinjogojstva, ruralnog turizma
- projekti jedinica lokalne samouprave KOMUNALNA INFRASTRUKTURA) ili uređene ceste, igrališta, parkovi, javna rasvjeta, biciklističke staze, pješačke staze, setnice i sl.
- projekti energetske učinkovitosti

UPRAVLJANJE KRAJOBRAZOM BPŽ integralni pristup definiran prostornim planom

dionici

JLS

PROJEKTI ZAŠTIĆENA PODRUČJA ↔ **PROJEKTI**

Recovering landscapes – Redevelopment models of mineral exploitation landscapes

Mrs Sanja Gašparović

Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Redevelopment models for areas that have been exploited for a specific use – such as mineral exploitation – are the subject of undergraduate courses (Landscape Planning), graduate courses (Landscape Architecture Workshop) and doctoral theses of the Department of Urban Planning, Spatial Planning and Landscape Architecture at the Faculty of Architecture.

The aim of theoretical and applied research is to improve the methods of spatial and landscape planning and their application in the profession. The methodology focuses on determining the application of landscape redevelopment models that derive from spatial planning criteria which are based on the consideration of the development of the wider space. Starting points for recovery concepts of individual exploitation fields are considered integral to a unique landscape system.

The spatial planning model for the transformation of the exploited landscape is illustrated by comparing the case study of the Hrastovljan gravel pit project with similar landscape planning concepts of good practice around the world.

Oporavak krajolika – Modeli obnove mineralnih iskorištavanja

Izv. Prof. Dr. Sc. Sanja Gašparović

Arhitektonski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Hrvatska

Modeli preobrazbe područja specifičnih namjena poput eksploatacije mineralnih sirovina predmet su preddiplomskih (kolegij Pejzažno planiranje), diplomskih (kolegij Radionica pejzažne arhitekture) te doktorskih radova Katedre za urbanizam, prostorno planiranje i pejzažnu arhitekturu Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

Cilj je provedenih teorijskih i primijenjenih istraživanja unapređenje metoda prostornog i pejzažnog planiranja te njihova primjena u stručnim zadacima. Metodologija rada usmjerena je na utvrđivanje primjernih modela preobrazbe pejzaža koji proizlaze iz planerskih kriterija utemeljenih u scenarijima razvoja šireg prostora. Polazišta za koncepte oporavka temelje se na sagledavanju pojedinog eksploatacijskog polja kao integralnog dijela jedinstvenog pejzažnog sustava.

Planerski model preobrazbe pejzaža eksploatacije ilustrirat će se usporedbom Studije preobrazbe šljunčare Hrastovljan u blizini Varaždina sa sličnim prostorno-pejzažnim primjerima dobre prakse u svijetu.

Powerpoint presentation
<https://rm.coe.int/168090719a>

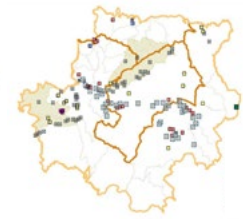


... aktualnost teme

eksploatacijska polja mineralnih sirovina u RH



eksploatacijska polja mineralnih sirovina u UAZ
128 lokacija (2611ha)



... primjeri dobre prakse



IBA Fürst-Pückler-Land 2000 – 2010

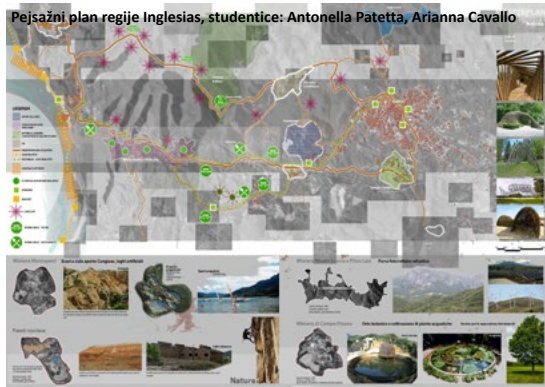
RADINICA NOVIH KRAJOLIKA

1. IBA Centar
2. Industrijska baština
3. Pejzažna umjetnost
4. Pejzaž u preobrazbi
5. Vodeni svijet Lusatije
6. Predindustrijska baština/postindustrijska priroda
7. Gradovi na jezerima
8. Fürst Pückler pejzažna baština
9. Guben otok Europe

... znanost

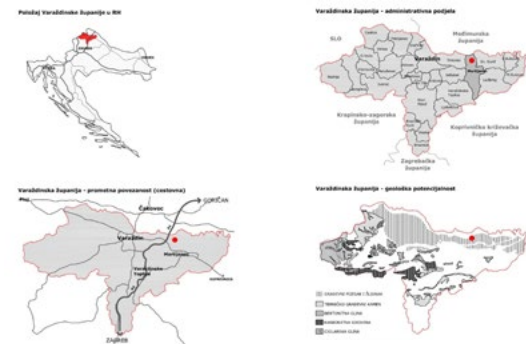


... nastava



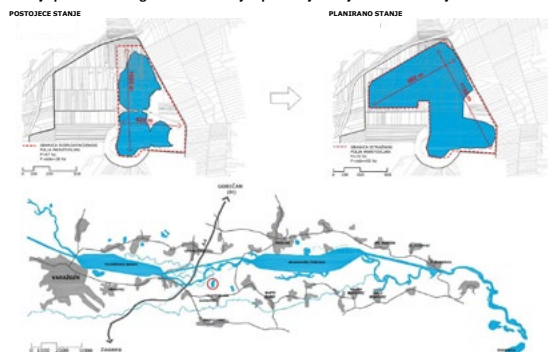
... struka

Studija prostornih mogućnosti za sanciju i prenamjenu šljunčare Hrastovljan
Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Arhitektonski fakultet, Koordinator izrade: Sanja Gašparović



... struka

Studija prostornih mogućnosti za sanciju i prenamjenu šljunčare Hrastovljan



... struka

Studija prostornih mogućnosti za sanciju i prenamjenu šljunčare Hrastovljan



... struka

Studija prostornih mogućnosti za sanciju i prenamjenu šljunčare Hrastovljan



... struka

Studija prostornih mogućnosti za sanciju i prenamjenu šljunčare Hrastovljan



... struka

Studija prostornih mogućnosti za sanciju i prenamjenu šljunčare Hrastovljan



... struka

Studija prostornih mogućnosti za sanciju i prenamjenu šljunčare Hrastovljan



IDEJNO RJEŠENJE TURISTIČKO REKREACIJSKA ZONA Hrastovljan

... znanost

Doktorski rad u izradi:

PLANERSKI MODEL PREOBRAZBE KAMENOLOMNOG KRAJOLIKA URBANIH REGIJA

Doktorandica:
Marija Premužić Ančić

Mentorica:
Izv.prof.dr.sc. Sanja Gašparović

Urban planning, architectural and landscape competition – Memorial area “Barutana 1991” in Bjelovar

Mrs Ivana Salopek

Landscape Architect, Author of the winning project, Croatia

Black Box – Kaleidoscope

Stop, listen, rethink... about eternity, about the victim...

On 29 September 1991, due to an explosion during the Yugoslav siege, Bjelovar lost 11 of its fellow citizens, eleven brave defenders.

The memorial area “Barutana 1991” is an authentic monument in itself: in the sense of the genius loci: the fatal moment has been realised, symbolically, as a permanent record of the “black box”.

The act of explosion is shown through the prism of a kaleidoscope, a simple optical illusion fragmenting the picture of the landscape where the explosion occurred into countless pieces.

Through this symbolism, metaphor and illusion, the intention is to create an interactive and educative representation of a fatal event to the visitors, especially younger generations, and encourage them to think.

Urbanističko planiranje, arhitektonsko i krajobrazno natjecanje – Spomen područje Barutana 1991. u Bjelovaru

Ivana Salopek

Ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica, autorica prvonagrađenog rada Hrvatska

Crna Kutija – Kaleidoskop

Zastani, osluhni, promisli... o vječnosti, o žrtvi...

Dana 29. rujna 1991. godine zbog eksplozije tijekom opsade jugovojske Bjelovar je ostao bez svojih sugrađana, jedanaestero hrabrih branitelja.

Spomen-područje „Barutana 1991.“ sam je po sebi autentični spomenik, a kao genius loci taj je kobni trenutak materijaliziran simbolički kao trajan zapis „crne kutije“.

Čin eksplozije prikazan je kroz prizmu kaleidoskopa, jednostavne optičke iluzije koja sliku krajobraza u kojem se dogodila eksplozija fragmentira na bezbroj komadića.

Spomenutom simbolikom, metaforom i iluzijom pokušao se ostvariti interaktivni i edukativni karakter koji će posjetiteljima, posebice mlađim generacijama, pokušati predočiti taj kobni događaj i potaknuti ih na razmišljanje.

Powerpoint presentation

<https://rm.coe.int/168090719b>



autor: Ivana Šalopek, mag.ing.prosp.arch., ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica **greenart**o.com

29.9. 1991. nedaleko od Bjelovara eksplodiralo je izdvojeno skladište oružja JNA tzv. Barutana”
površina čitavog spomen područja- širi obuhvat 93 200m2
Eksploziju je prouzročio indoktrinirani major JNA

Poginulo je jedanaestorica hrvatskih branitelja

Vladimir Makar	Nikola Petrić
Siniša Paunović	Mario Šimić
Dražen Pervan	Ivan Trogrlić
Ivan Cvrtila	Marko Tukezić
Eduard Kukul	Milan Vuković
Števo Legčević	

SPOMEN PODRUČJE
„BARUTANA 1991“ BJELOVAR **greenart**o.com prvonagrađeni rad
urbanističko-arhitektonsko-krajobrazni natječaj

SPOMEN PODRUČJE „BARUTANA 1991“ BJELOVAR **greenart**o.com prvonagrađeni rad
urbanističko-arhitektonsko-krajobrazni natječaj

autor: Ivana Šalopek, mag.ing.prosp.arch., ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica

- UREĐENJE POSTOJEĆEG SPOMEN PODRUČJA „BARUTANA 1991“ PORED BJELOVARA
- površina čitavog spomen područja- širi obuhvat: 93 200m2 (investicija 1.2 ml kn+PDV)
- predmet natječaja: jugoistočna zona spomen područja: 4100m2 (560 000 kn+PDV)

CILJ PROJEKTA:
uređenje spomen područja
odavanje počasti 11 poginulih hrvatskih branitelja
obilježavanje državnih praznika
edukativni karakter na temu Domovinskog rata

spomen područje
širi obuhvat
predmet natječaja

autor: Ivana Šalopek, mag.ing.prosp.arch., ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica **greenart**o.com

OSNOVNA ZAMISAO/ FILOZOFIJA RJEŠENJA

predmetni prostor sam je po sebi autentični spomenik

zapis 'crne kutije'
materijalizirati iz prošlosti u vječnost, trenutak u trajni zapis i uspomenu

eksplozija prikazana kroz prizmu kaleidoskopa

KALEIDOSKOP- optička iluzija koja svaku sliku fragmentira na bezbroj komadića, upravo kao razorna sila, ovaj kaleidoskop fragmentira sliku krajobraza, mjesta gdje se svimari događaj dogodio.

Interaktivnost, edukativni karakter, simbolika, metafora, kontekst, smislenost

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3D model crne kutije/ kaleidoskopa

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autor: Ivana Šalopek, mag.ing.prosp.arch., ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica **greenart**o.com

prototip crne kutije/ kaleidoskopa

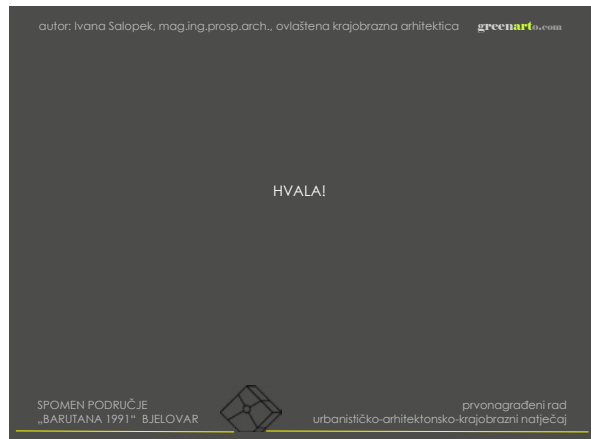
SPOMEN PODRUČJE „BARUTANA 1991“ BJELOVAR **greenart**o.com prvonagrađeni rad
urbanističko-arhitektonsko-krajobrazni natječaj

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urbanističko-arhitektonsko-krajobrazni natječaj

autor: Ivana Šalopek, mag.ing.prosp.arch., ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica **greenart**o.com

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urbanističko-arhitektonsko-krajobrazni natječaj



Park project of Amarin Hotel in Rovinj

Mrs Ksenija Jurčić Diminić

Landscape Architect, Author of the winning project, Croatia

The green space is complexly shaped, consisting of a number of thematic zones, taking into account geomorphological and typological characteristics of the surrounding and urban fabric. The landscape concept features an exceptional micro-location, a combination of karst relief and the Mediterranean vegetation of the coast, as well as the preservation of traditional and ambient values.

An organic network of park paths connects the green space and divides it into a multitude of ambient niches. In this structure of communication, the blue pathway stands out, a sign in space that dynamically, boldly and in a large arch, connects the outer space with the hotel. Numerous managed sights and aestheticised views are provided. Of note are the entrance parterre, a deconstructed Istrian meadow, the restrained tonality of colours, and a vibrant parterre of aromatic plants.

The atmosphere in the park alternates from representative and strange in the north; relaxing, playful, and vibrant in the south; authentic and domestic in the west; meditative to the far south. The park offers a complete synaesthetic experience for users of all ages.

Park Project of Amarin Hotel in Rovinj (completed in 2016) has been nominated for several awards, including the Landezine International Landscape Award (LILA) and the Rosa Barba International Landscape Prize.

Park Projekt hotela Amarin u Rovinju

Ksenija Jurčić Diminić

Ovlaštena krajobrazna arhitektica, autorica projekta, Hrvatska

Zeleni prostor složen je oblikovan u niz tematskih zona poštujući geomorfološka i tipološka obilježja podneblja i urbanog tkiva. U krajobraznom konceptu istaknute su značajke iznimne mikrolokacije, spoj krškog reljefa i mediteranske vegetacije s morem te očuvanje tradicijskih i ambijentalnih vrijednosti.

Organička mreža parkovnih staza povezala je zeleni prostor te ga ujedno podijelila na mnoštvo ambijentalnih niša. U tome komunikacijskom tkivu ističe se modra staza, svojevrsni znak u prostoru, koja dinamično, smjelo, u velikom luku, povezuje vanjski prostor s hotelom. U prostoru je oblikovano mnoštvo kontroliranih kadrova, estetiziranih vizura.

Na sjeveru se ističe ulazni parter, dekonstruirana istarska livada suzdržana tonaliteta boja, a na jugu vibrantni parter od aromatskog bilja. Atmosfere u parku izmjenjuju se od reprezentativne i začudne na sjeveru, relaksirajuće, zaigrane, vibrantne na jugu, autentične, domaće na zapadu, meditativne na krajnjem jugu. Park nudi cjelovito sinestezijsko iskustvo korisnicima svih uzrasta.

Projekt parka obiteljskog hotela Amarin u Rovinju (izveden 2016.) nominiran je za nagrade: Landezine International Landscape Award – LILA i Rosa Barba International Landscape Prize.

Powerpoint presentation

<https://rm.coe.int/168090719c>

Film: <https://vimeo.com/310070135>

južni parter
vibrantni koncept



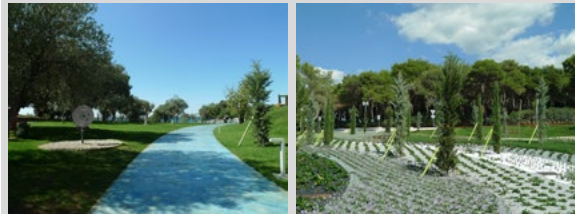
južni
parter
pogled



zona
igrališta



kontrolirani
kadrovi



kontrolirani
kadrovi



izvedena
situacija



Family Hotel Amarin

autori
arhitektura: STUDIO UP d.o.o.

ostali suradnici na projektu
signalizacija: Damir Gamulin
promet: IPB CAR d.o.o. / RADIUS PROJEKT d.o.o.; Hrvnoje Kostelac
tekstovi: Nenad Vukušić Sebo
infrastruktura: GPZ d.o.o.; Duško Mičetić
instalacije: Termotehnika Paun d.o.o.; Vladimir Paun
geodetski projekt: GEOISTRA d.o.o.; Sebina Stepančić Salić

lokacija: Rovinj, Istra, Hrvatska
površina: 10 ha
razdoblje projektiranja: 2015. – 2016.
godina izgradnje: 2016.

naručitelj: Malistra d.d., Rovinj
izvođač: Kamgrad d.d., Zagreb

video i fotografije:
NOVENA d.o.o.
Ksenija Jurčić Diminić

Final remarks and closing of the Conference

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Dr. Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons

Izvršna tajnica, Europske konvencije za krajobraz, Vijeće Europe

At the close of this National Conference on the “Integrated approach to landscape protection, management and planning”, I would like to express my warmest thanks for this Celebration of the International Landscape Day in Zagreb, under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, to the Representatives of:

- ▶ the Croatian Government: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of the Environment and Energy;
- ▶ the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development;
- ▶ the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund;
- ▶ the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb.

On behalf of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe, I would like to address, in particular, my warm appreciation to Mr Predrag Štromar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning, and Mrs Dunja Magaš, State Secretary of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, for their much appreciated support.

I also extend my congratulations to: Mrs Irena Matković, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development; Mrs Ingrid Gojević, Head of the Service for International Co-operation and Legal and Technical Affairs; and Mrs Jadranka Vranek, Head of the Department for International Co-operation, for the success of this event.

I warmly thank: Mr Damir Župan, Representative of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs; Mr Igor Cizmec, Assistant Minister of the Environment and Energy; Mrs Biserka Dumbović-Bilušić, National Contact Point for the implementation of the Convention and Mrs Mirna Bojić, Representatives of the Ministry of Culture; Mrs Marijana Balić, Member of the Croatian Parliament, Member of the Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe; and the representative of the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund.

Many thanks to Mr Krusnoslav Šmit, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb, for his greatly appreciated hospitality in the Faculty, and the excellent presentations of the work developed by the Professors of the Faculty.

The diversity and beauty of the Croatian landscape, recognised at global level, perfectly symbolised this particular “International Landscape Day”. Considering that the landscape “has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation” and that “the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere” (Preamble of the European Landscape Convention), we appreciate the vision of an integrated approach to landscape protection, management and planning, promoted by Croatia for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention. The commitment of the main institutional, academic and professional actors, with public participation, is in this regard of fundamental importance.

I wish to reiterate my thanks to the speakers and participants, from Croatia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Andalusia in Spain, Germany and other States, for their very interesting and useful presentations and interventions.

To make the European Landscape Convention more effective, its Parties undertake to co-operate by promoting technical and scientific assistance through exchanges of experience and results of mutual research projects in landscape matters. This Conference has shown how the political, professional and academic interest in the subject of landscapes has increased.

The Parties to the Convention can draw on the development of this growing body of experience and expertise in order to implement it, at national, regional and local level.

Mrs Irena Matković

Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Mr. Sc. Irena Matković

Ravnateljica Hrvatskog zavoda za prostorni razvoj, Hrvatska

Mrs Irena Matković, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, thanked all the participants for the highly appreciated contributions and the success of the Conference organised to mark this special International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe. She expressed the wish to continue the work in favour of the development and implementation of the Landscape policies according to the provision of the European Landscape Convention.

Programme

The National Conference on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Croatia was held in Zagreb, Croatia (Address: Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Fra Andrije Kačića Miošića 26, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia) on 20 October 2018. The Conference was organised, under the auspices of the Chairmanship of Croatia of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for the Celebration of the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, by the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning and the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development and the Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention, Directorate of Democratic Participation –, with the support of the Ministry of Culture of Croatia and the Ministry of the Environment and Energy and the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Croatia, within the context of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe.

Introduction

As an international intergovernmental organisation created in 1949, and whose headquarters are located in Strasbourg (France), the Council of Europe has 47 member States: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Its main objectives are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to seek common solutions to the main problems facing European society today.

The European Landscape Convention was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States of the Organisation in Florence (Italy) on 20 October 2000, with the aim of promoting European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise international co-operation. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all dimensions of the landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding, as well as everyday or degraded landscapes. As of 20 October 2018, 39 Council of Europe member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Two states have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta.

Acknowledgments

The Secretariat of the Council of Europe would like to thank the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning and the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, for their co-operation; the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy and the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Croatia, for their support.

Objectives

The Conference aimed to present the European Landscape Convention and to discuss its implementation at national level.

For the purposes of the Convention:

'Landscape policy' means "an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes".

'Landscape' means "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors"; 'Landscape protection' means "actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity"; 'Landscape management' means "action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, in order to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes"; and 'Landscape planning' means "strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes".

The Meeting aimed to promote the implementation of the Convention in Croatia.

The Convention states notably in its Chapter II:

Article 5 – General measures

Each Party undertakes:

- a. to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;
- b. to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6;
- c. to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above;
- d. to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other

policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

Article 6 – Specific measures

A. Awareness-raising

Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.

B. Training and education

Each Party undertakes to promote:

- a. training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations;
- b. multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned;
- c. school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

C. Identification and assessment

1. With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:

- a. i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
iii) to take note of changes;
- b. to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned.

2. These identification and assessment procedures shall be guided by the exchanges of experience and methodology, organised between the Parties at European level pursuant to Article 8.

D. Landscape quality objectives

Each Party undertakes to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation in accordance with Article 5.c.

E. Implementation

To put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

Moreover, the Convention states:

Article 8 – Mutual assistance and exchange of information

The Parties undertake to co-operate in order to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken under other articles of this Convention, and in particular:

- a. to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;
- b. to promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes;
- c. to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

Websites

- ▶ European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe
 - www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention
 - www.coe.int/Conventioneuropeennedupaysage
- ▶ Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning of Croatia
 - www.mgipu.hr

- ▶ Croatian Institute for Spatial Development
 - www.hzpr.hr
- ▶ Ministry of Culture of Croatia
 - www.min-kulture.hr
- ▶ Ministry of Environment and Energy of Croatia
 - www.mzoip.hr/en
- ▶ Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund of Croatia
 - www.fzoeu.hr/en/home

Venue

The National Conference was held at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb (Address: Fra Andrije Kačića Miošića 26, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia).

Participants

The National Conference was aimed at national government officials, representatives of local and regional authorities, universities, professionals, public and private governmental and non-governmental organisations, working in the fields of landscape and sustainable management, with its environmental, cultural, social and economic dimensions.

Programme

The programme is available on the Council of Europe and Croatian websites of the European Landscape Convention at the following addresses: www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention; www.mgipu.hr; www.hzpr.hr

The proceedings of the National Conference are published in the Council of Europe's "European Spatial Planning and Landscape" series: www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/Conference; www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications

Organisers

Council of Europe – Secretariat of the European Landscape Convention

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Welcome and introduction

Saturday 20 October 2018

Mrs Irena Matković, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Mr Krunoslav Šmit, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Biserka Dumbović-Bilušić, National Contact Point for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Mr Damir Župan, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Croatia

Mrs Marijana Balić, Member of Croatian Parliament, Member of the Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Croatia

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, on behalf of the Director General of Democracy of the Council of Europe, France

Mrs Sanja Lješević Mitrović, Chair of the Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention; National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Mr Predrag Štromar, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Session I

Democracy and education

The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe

Issue of cultural landscape normativity and inclusiveness

Mrs Laura Šakaja, Full Professor, Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Landscape Laboratory of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage – Actions and achievements for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

Mrs Silvia Fernández Cacho, Landscape Laboratory, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (IAPH), Spain

Mr Héctor Sáenz de Lacuesta, Landscape Laboratory, Andalusian Historical Heritage Institute (IAPH), Spain

Presentation of the study of landscape architecture of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Zagreb

Mrs Iva Rechner Dika, Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Monika Kamenečki, Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Democratic use of terms – Education from undergraduate to doctoral studies

Mrs Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci, Full Professor, Head of the Department of Urban Planning, Spatial Planning and Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

The “Most beautiful school gardens in the Republic of Croatia” – Taking care of space and the environment from an early age

Mrs Đurđica Čočić, Project Editor, Croatian Radio Television, Croatia

Session II

Landscape in spatial planning

Landscape in the Croatian Spatial Planning System

Mrs Dunja Magaš, State Secretary, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Montenegro

Mrs Sanja Lješковиć Mitrović, National Representative of the European Landscape Convention, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, Montenegro

Landscape policy in Portugal – What has been achieved over the last 15 years?

Mrs Maria do Rosario Oliveira, Integrate Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Implementing the European Landscape Convention in Slovenia – Opportunity, responsibility, experiences

Mrs Jelena Hladnik, Senior Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

Landscape Planning – Good practice, a tool for sustainable spatial development

Mr Gunther Wetzel, Project Leader at Planung + Umwelt Planungsbüro of Prof. Dr. Michael Koch, Chairman of the Federal section of Baden-Württemberg of the German EIA Association, Germany

Landscape foundation for the Spatial Plan of Dubrovnik-Neretva County

Mrs Marina Oreb, Director of the Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia

Mrs Barbara Savin, Head of Department, Institute for Physical Planning of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia

Session III

Landscape integration in sectoral policies

Heritage urbanism – Urban and spatial models for revival and enhancement of cultural heritage

Mr Mladen OBAD Šćitaroci, Academician, Full Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Landscape policy for the Three Countries Park – A place-based approach linking landscape protection, management and planning with the European Union Cohesion Policy

Mrs Anja Brüll, Project Leader Three Countries Park (3LP), Belgium

Landscape and cultural heritage

Mrs Mirna Bojić, Senior Advisor-Conservator, Ministry of Culture, Croatia

Landscape policy in environmental and nature protection, and its implementation in the case study of the Mura-Drava-Danube Biosphere Cross-Border Reserve

Mrs Martina Vidaković, Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Energy, Croatia

Mrs Sanja Kopjar, Senior Advisor, Public Institution for Protection of Nature, Varaždin County, Croatia

Preservation of folk architecture and landscapes through sustainable tourism

Mrs Vesna Rajković, Head of Sector, Ministry of Tourism, Croatia

Planned rural settlements in the Croatian landscape – Unused potential for development of tourism

Mrs Jasenka Kranjčević, Scientific Advisor, Institute for Tourism, Zagreb, Croatia

Landscape basis as a multisectoral tool for landscape protection, management and planning

Mr Goran Andlar, Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Mrs Vesna Koščak Miočić Stošić, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Studies and projects

Integrated urban landscape planning through green infrastructure

Mrs Ines Hrdalo, Assistant Professor, Study of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Management of the floodplain landscape of the Sava River in Brod-Posavina County

Mrs Blaženka Veselinović, Expert Advisor, Institute for Physical Planning of Brod-Posavina County, Croatia

Mrs Vesna Andrić, Expert Advisor, Public Institution Natura Slavonica, Croatia

Recovering landscapes – Redevelopment models of mineral exploitation landscapes

Mrs Sanja Gašparović, Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Urban planning, architectural and landscape competition – Memorial Area “Barutana 1991” in Bjelovar

Mrs Ivana Salopek, Landscape Architect, Author of the winning project, Croatia

Park project of Amarin Hotel in Rovinj

Mrs Ksenija Jurčić Diminić, Landscape Architect, Author of the winning project, Croatia

Final remarks and closing of the Conference

Mrs Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, Executive Secretary of the European Landscape Convention,
Council of Europe

Mrs Dunja Magaš, State Secretary, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, Croatia

Mrs Irena Matković, Director of the Croatian Institute for Spatial Development, Croatia

Exhibition

Student Work Exhibition

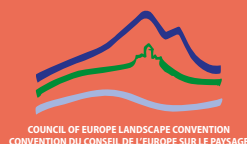
Landscape in University Education, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Faculty of Agriculture, Study of Landscape Architecture and

Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urban Planning, Spatial Planning and Landscape Architecture

Adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000 in Strasbourg and opened for signature by the member States in Florence on 20 October of the same year, the European Landscape Convention aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise international co-operation on these issues. Its signatory States declare their concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. Landscape is recognised as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity. The Convention concerns outstanding landscapes as well as everyday or degraded territories.

www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention



www.coe.int

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.