

## PRIKAZ KNJIGE

## BOOK REVIEW

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### PRIKAZ KNJIGE: ZANEMARENA BAŠTINA – PROSTORNE STRUKTURE SELA U HRVATSKOJ

Kranjčević, Jasenka (2018). *Zanemarena baština – prostorne strukture sela u Hrvatskoj*. Zagreb: Srednja Europa. ISBN: 978-953-7963-69-9

### BOOK REVIEW: NEGLECTED HERITAGE – SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF VILLAGES IN CROATIA

Kranjčević, Jasenka (2018). *Neglected heritage – spatial structure of villages in Croatia*. Zagreb: Srednja Europa. ISBN: 978-953-7963-69-9

Sredinom 2018. godine u Hrvatskom muzeju arhitekture u Zagrebu prezentirana je knjiga zanimljivog naslova i sadržaja. Iako je autorica arhitektica, knjiga nije namijenjena samo arhitektima već može poslužiti svima onima koji se bave planiranjem razvoja ruralnog turizma te osmišljavanjem ruralnog turističkog proizvoda.

Poznato je kako se planiranje razvoja ruralnog turizma treba bazirati na prepoznavanju i osvješćivanju prostornog identiteta i prostorne raznolikosti. Sela u Hrvatskoj, bilo planirana bilo ona koja su nastala spontano, doprinose ruralnoj raznolikosti. Naselja kao cjeline, ili pak sklopovi seoskih domaćinstava, čine prepoznatljive prostorne strukture, odaju prostorni identitet te doprinose raznolikosti prostora. Prostorne strukture sela su različite, a proizlaze iz mjestopisnih, klimatskih i tradicijskih obilježja krajeva u kojima su nastali. Iako su mnoga nastala spontano, mnoga su bila planirana, a zgrade projektirane.

In mid-2018 the Croatian Museum of Architecture in Zagreb presented a book with an interesting title and content. Although the author is an architect, the book is intended not only for architects but also for all those who are involved in planning the development of rural tourism and in creation of the rural tourism product.

It is a well-known fact that rural tourism development planning should be based on the recognition and awareness of spatial identity and spatial diversity. Villages in Croatia, whether planned or spontaneous, contribute to rural diversity. Settlements as units or as sets of rural households make spatial structures distinctive, convey spatial identity and contribute to spacial diversity. The spatial structures of the villages are different and derive from the geographic, climatic and traditional features of the regions in which they originated. Although many villages arose spontaneously, many were planned and their buildings were designed.

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S arhitektonskog i urbanističkog motrišta posebice je važan ustroj i smještaj naselja, odnos prema krajoliku i okruženju, graditeljski skloovi kuće i okućnice s pomoćnim zgradama; tipologija krajoličnog uzorka, koji nastaje uslijed parcelacije zemljišta i poljodjelske obrade, i drugi čimbenici identiteta koji obilježavaju seoska naselja – ona spontano nastala (tradicionalna), kao i planirana naselja, koja su tema ove knjige. Naselja i zaseoci kreiraju kulturni krajolik u kojem prepoznajemo strukturne, sadržajne i doživljajne sastavnice prirodnoga i antropogenoga krajolika. Upravo seoska naselja pokazuju skladan suživot između prirode i čovjekova življenja u prirodi, između prirode i prostornih i graditeljskih struktura koje je stvorio čovjek. Pri tom je važno da priroda nikad nije obezvrijedena, već naprotiv da čovjek intuitivno osjeća i zna kako prirodu nadograditi da bi mogao opstati i živjeti, a da bi se priroda i u čovjekovoj nazočnosti mogla samoobnavljati i postati primjer potrajanosti, odnosno održivosti.

Planirana i neplanirana sela i zaseoci koji su u Hrvatskoj zaštićeni, ali i oni nezaštićeni, zahtijevaju pristup koji će uvažavati tradicionalno spontano nastalo seosko naslijeđe kao i urbanistički planirano naslijeđe takvih naselja. U tim naseljima valja prepoznati identitetske posebnosti i vrijednosti, očuvati ih i prilagoditi ih suvremenim potrebama. Takva naselja rijetko će biti spomenici sami po sebi, ali ako i jesu ne mogu opstati, osim kao rijetki muzeološki primjeri bez života.

Seoska naselja moraju živjeti. Za održivost seoskih naselja nije dovoljno imati prepoznatljiv urbanistički koncept ili arhitektonsku i ambijentalnu slikovitost. Potreban je život u tim naseljima. Potrebno je osvijestiti stanovnike glede vrijednosti takvih naselja. Potrebno je osvijestiti društvo da baština nije zaštićeni objekt, već aktivni subjekt, da naslijeđe – bilo materijalno ili nematerijalno – ne može opstati bez ljudi i svakodnevnoga života u tom naslijeđu. Tako i zanemarena sela u Hrvatskoj ne možemo očuvati knjiga-

From the architectural and urban point of view, the organization and location of settlements, the relation with the landscape and the environment, the construction of the house and the croft with the auxiliary buildings are particularly important, as well as the typology of the landscape pattern resulting from parcellation and agricultural processing and other factors of identity that characterise rural settlements, both spontaneous (traditional) and planned. All this is dealt with in the book. Settlements and hamlets create a cultural landscape which mirror the structural, content and experience of the natural and anthropogenic landscape. It is precisely the rural settlements that show harmonious co-existence between the nature and the man's living in the nature, between the nature and the spatial and architectural structures created by man. It is important that nature is never devalued, but rather that man intuitively feels and knows how to upgrade the nature so that he/she can survive and live, and thus the nature, in man's presence as well, can self-perpetuate, renew itself, and become an example of duration or sustainability.

Planned and unplanned villages and occupiers (hamlets) that are protected in Croatia (but the unprotected too) require an approach that will respect the traditional spontaneously generated rural heritage as well as the planned urban heritage of such settlements. It is important to recognize the identity particularities and values of these settlements preserve them and adapt them to contemporary needs. Such settlements will rarely be monuments in themselves, but even if they are, they cannot survive except as rare lifeless museological specimens.

Rural settlements should have a pronounced vitality. For the sustainable rural settlements, it is not enough to have a recognizable urbanistic concept or architectural and environmental imagery – they require life. It is necessary to raise the inhabitants' awareness of the value of such settlements. The society should understand that heritage is not a protected object, but an active sub-

ma - premda su one dragocjene i važne jer pomažu osvještavanju društva i različitih struka koje imaju upliv na seoska naselja i seosku kulturu – već životom u naseljima, osvremenjujući ta naselja i prilagođavajući ih potrebama 21. stoljeća, uvažavajući identitetska obilježja kao posebnu vrijednost koju novim urbanističkim i arhitektonskim zahvatima visoke vrsnoće valja nadograditi. Ostavlja se tako trag suvremenog doba, a taj suvremeni trag postaje novo nasljeđe u budućnosti. Osim očuvanja i unaprijeđenja naslijedenih naselja važno je planirati nova i proširenja postojećih naselja na prepoznatljiv način. Prepoznatljiv kao što su i naselja objavljena u knjizi urbanistički i arhitektonski prepoznatljiva. Ne možemo se danas zadovoljiti samo planovima građevnih područja. Prijeko su potrebna promišljena urbanističko-arhitektonska rješenja.

Knjiga *Zanemarena baština* dr. sc. Jasenke Kranjčević poticaj je za osvještavanje svega navedenog. Ona otkriva zaboravljenu, bezrazložno zanemarenu vrijednu baštinu. Ne smijemo dopustiti da ta baština nestane u bezobzirnim modernizacijskim procesima 21. stoljeća koji uzimaju maha širom Hrvatske. Ova knjiga je svojevrsni SOS za to zanemareno seosko nasljeđe koje je identitet Hrvatske kao i brojni gradovi, bilo pod UNESCO-ovom ili nacionalnom zaštitom. Najveća zaštita ipak se postiže životom stanovanika tih naselja koji su svjesni vrijednosti i posebnosti svojih naselja. Oni mogu naselja održati, očuvati i unaprijediti uz pomoć stručnjaka.

U uvodu knjige autorica je napisala: „*Prilikom analize kulturne baštine sela uglavnom se ostaje na davno utvrđenim i prepoznatljivim vrijednostima etnološke ili umjetničke baštine (nošnje, običaji, pjesme i plesovi), a potpuno se zanemaruje prostorna struktura sela, iako ona, između ostalog, pridonosi prostornoj raznolikosti, prepoznatljivosti i identitetu*“.

Međutim, selima u Hrvatskoj se ne pridaže veliki značaj. Ona desetljećima propadaju,

ject, and that heritage, both tangible and intangible, cannot survive without people and everyday life within that heritage. Thus, the neglected villages of Croatia cannot be preserved by books, although they too are valuable and important in raising awareness of the society and the various trades that impact the rural settlements and rural culture. They can be preserved in living in settlements by modernizing and adapting them to the needs of the 21st century while respecting the identity features as a special value that should be upgraded by new urban and architectural high-quality interventions. Thus, a trace of contemporary times is left, and this contemporary trace becomes a new heritage for the future. In addition to preserving and improving heritage settlements, it is important to plan new and expand the existing settlements in a recognizable way. They should be as recognizable as the settlements published in the book are urbanistically and architecturally recognizable. Today, plans for building areas are not sufficient. What is indispensable is rethinking urban-architectural solutions.

The book *Neglected heritage – spatial structure of villages in Croatia* by Jasenka Kranjčević, Ph.D. is an incentive to realize all the mentioned above. The author reveals the forgotten, unreasonably neglected valuable heritage. We must not allow this heritage to disappear in the irresistible modernization processes of the 21st century that have taken hold throughout Croatia. This book is a kind of SOS for the neglected rural heritage that represents the identity of Croatia as well as numerous cities and is under UNESCO's or national protection. Nevertheless, the greatest protection is achieved by the lives of the residents in these settlements who are aware of the values and particularities of their settlements. With the experts' assistance, only they can maintain, preserve and improve their settlements.

The introduction reads: „*The analysis of the cultural heritage of the village is large-*

mnoga su napuštena i/ili zapuštena, mnoga i zaboravljena. Malobrojna su doživjela svremenu revitalizaciju. Mnoga su zaštićena, ali zaštita nije jamstvo njihova oporavka, unaprjeđenja i opstanka. Jamstvo opstanka jedino je život u njima. Napuštena sela nalazimo posvuda u Hrvatskoj – u Baranji, Srijemu, Slavoniji, Hrvatskom zagorju, Banovini, Lici, na Velebitu, u Dalmaciji (u zaleđu kao i na otocima). Napuštanje i zapuštanje sela osobito je intenzivno u zadnja tri desetljeća, poglavito u Slavoniji. Autorica se na kraju pregleda, koji završava sa 1960-im godinama, pita: „Što i kako dalje“?

Knjiga je nastala u sklopu znanstvenog projekta *Urbanizam nasljeđa: urbanistički i prostorni modeli za oživljavanje i unaprjeđenje kulturnog nasljeđa / Heritage Urbanism* (HERU). Financiranje: Hrvatska zaklada za znanost; provodi se na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu (2014.-2018.). Zapažene rezultate u HERU projektu dr.sc. Jasenka Kranjčević je postigla s knjigom i izložbama Češki arhitekti i početci turizma na hrvatskom Jadranu (nekoliko izložbi u Češkoj i Hrvatskoj; slijedeća će se održati u Pragu u siječnju 2019).

Zaključno ova knjiga naglašava kako se seosko nasljeđe treba povezati s turizmom. Sve činjenice ukazuju na potrebu za novim znanstvenim projektom koji bi mogao iznjedriti mogućnosti za uspješno generiranje novoga života u seoskom nasljeđu potaknutoga turističkim korištenjem.

*ly left to the long established and recognizable values of ethnological or artistic heritage (costumes, customs, songs and dances) while the spatial structure of the village is completely neglected, although it largely contributes to spatial diversity, distinctiveness and identity”.*

Still, Croatia's villages are not given massive importance. They have been decaying for decades – many of them have been abandoned and/or neglected and many forgotten. Some of them have been revamped. Many have been protected, although protection does not guarantee of their recovery, upbringing, and survival. The only guarantee of survival is the life in them. Abandoned villages can be found everywhere in Croatia: in Baranja, Srijem, Slavonia, Croatian Zagorje, Banovina, Lika, Velebit, and Dalmatia (in the hinterland as well as on the islands). This trend of abandoning and neglecting villages has been particularly intense in the last three decades, especially in Slavonia. In the last chapter that ends in the 1960s the author asks herself – “What is to be done next and how?”

The book is the outcome of the scientific project *Heritage Urbanism: Urban and Spatial Models for Resurrection and Enhance Cultural Heritage / Heritage Urbanism* (HERU) that was funded by the Croatian Foundation for Science and coordinated at the Faculty of Architecture on University of Zagreb (2014-2018). Jasenka Kranjčević, PhD obtained prominent results in the HERU project by this book and the exhibition *Czech architects and the beginnings of tourism in the Croatian Adriatic* (that has been shown in several venues in the Czech Republic and Croatia already, and is to be held in Prague in January 2019).

This book concludes that rural heritage should be linked with tourism. All evidence points to the need for a new scientific project that could discover the opportunities for effective ways in which rural heritage can generate new life boosted by tourist use.