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MODELS OF TOURIST FACILITIES AND IMPACT ON THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ON THE EXAMPLE OF BUDVA, BAR AND ULCINJ RIVIERA (1945-1991)

MODELI TURISTIČKE IZGRADNJE I NJIHOV UTJECAJ NA PRIRODNO I KULTURNO NASLIJEĐE NA PRIMJERU BUDVANSKE, BARSKE I ULCINJSKE RIVIJERE (1945.-1991.)

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The doctoral dissertation is concerned with tourist facilities development on the Budva, Bar, and Ulcinj Riviera, in the Montenegrin coast. This part of the Adriatic coast was selected as a particular spatial area based on geographical and spatial-physical criteria, specificities, and differences between this part of the Montenegrin coast and the Bay of Kotor. These three riveras are located on the coast of a more open type towards the Adriatic Sea, in contrast to the bay, which is characterized by closedness. Depending on the spatial-geographical and morphological factors of the Southern Coast of Montenegro, different types and architectural and urban models of tourist facilities have been developed. The research focuses on the study of the period from 1945 to 1991, as an era of dominantly socially organized tourist construction in the 20th century. Tourism development was largely conditioned by social and economic conditions in the then Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In the period after the Second World War, industry developed when social enterprises were opened, and the working class became the most dominant social class in the country at the time. In such conditions, tourism acquired a distinctly social character, and mass tourism emerged. During this period, Montenegrin coastal cities experienced a major change in physical and functional terms. Tourism development brought tourist facilities that impacted the transformation of the natural Mediterranean landscape of the Adriatic coast and the inherited urban structures.

The research in the thesis is directed towards recognition, mapping, evaluation, preservation, and valorization of tourist facilities, with the aim of defining criteria for new urban-architectural interventions and future sustainable development. This research tends to show that tourist heritage needs to be improved and adapted to the new functions of the contemporary age and provide conditions for sustainable development with active use, preserving original values and recognizable identity. Results of the research include: defining types of tourist facilities, establishing architectural and urban models

of tourist facilities, establishing the relationship models of tourist facilities to natural and cultural heritage, defining mutual influences of tourist facilities architecture with characteristic examples from the environment, recording the state of tourist facilities and improvement, establishing criteria for evaluation and new interventions, and defining models for the preservation and sustainable development of tourism facilities. The classification of tourist facilities is presented in detail, and it was made on the basis of a thorough analysis of laws and regulations on the classification and categorization of tourist facilities in Montenegro, pertaining to the second half of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century. The main original research is presented through the establishment of tourist facilities models in the Budva, Bar, and Ulcinj Riviera.

The research is the result of the processing of the collected material, application of research methods, detailed analysis, and synthesis, which result from the catalogue analysis of the processed material. The characteristic architectural and urban models of tourist facilities are established through the analysis of architectural-urban concepts, as well as models of tourist facilities in relation to the natural context and models, with regard to historical structures and settlements. The impact of architectural heritage and traditional architecture on the creation of tourist facility concepts is of great importance for the research. Special attention in the research is paid to the interrelationship between the researched examples of tourist facilities and characteristic examples and concepts in the environment, especially from Croatia and Slovenia. The research also presents the current state of tourist facilities, the preservation, and the changes over time with their impact and guidelines for sustainability. This part of the research highlights the impact that the tourist facilities in question have on natural environment and cultural heritage and presents guidelines for sustainability and improvement.

The Tourist Facilities Catalogue is of particular importance to this research. The Cata-

logue presents the basic textual and illustrative material, supported by sources from relevant literature and technical documentation of researched examples of tourist facilities from archive sources, which were used for the first time in this study. Depending on the area that is the subject of the research, the Catalogue is divided into three parts: A. Budva Riviera (A.1-22), B. Bar Riviera (B.1-10), and C. Ulcinj Riviera (C. 1-12). All catalogue units, totalling 44, contain detailed data on individual tourist facilities, complexes, and settlements, such as: general data, descriptive data (history review, location, and position, concept, functional organization, architectural composition), an overview of the situation until 2020, presentation of the impact on natural and cultural heritage and guidelines for protection and future interventions. The catalogue also presents a method of comparing the past and present state of tourist facilities, factors for defining tourist facilities types and models, factors influencing tourist facilities on natural and cultural heritage, and factors for defining evaluation and improvement criteria.

As a result of this research, the criteria for evaluating the heritage of tourist facilities and the criteria for new interventions in the research area are established. Models for the preservation and sustainable development of the heritage of tourist facilities are presented. The conclusion presents the results of the research with the possibility of valorisation and sustainable future development of tourist facilities. The findings open new dilemmas and fields of future research on this or similar topics related to the activation and preservation of the heritage of tourist facilities. The contribution of the research includes the theoretical and practical contribution in the field of architecture and urbanism of tourist facilities. The results of the research contribute to the theoretical expansion of knowledge in the scientific and methodological field, and the applicability of established models and criteria in architectural and urban practice.

[Translated by Mia Lausevic]