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SETTLEMENTS BY THE ADRIATIC COAST OF MONTENEGRO

PLANNING AND OTHER CRITERIA FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT BETWEEN 1945 AND 2006

NASELJA NA JADRANSKOJ OBALI CRNE GORE

PLANSKI I DRUGI KRITERIJI NJIHOVA RAZVOJA I UNAPREĐENJA OD 1945. DO 2006.

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Date of public defense: July 6, 2022

The dissertation has 514 pages, two groups of catalogue forms are found in Annex I and Annex II on 242 pages, 54 pictorial representations, and 101 images as a part of 67 catalogue forms in Appendix I and 72 cartograms in Appendix II, 41 tables, 21 cartograms and 10 graphs, and 229 notes, 187 literature units.



From 1945 to 2006, settlements on the Adriatic coast of Montenegro underwent major transformations, which changed their historical image as well as the image of the immediate landscape. These transformations resulted from the political, economic, and sociological changes that had occurred in the observed period. Due to the above, extensive changes in the urban structure and the appearance of individual settlements can be noticed. Comparing the researched and known criteria of settlement development (landscape, cultural-historical, legislative, spatial-urban, and economic), an attempt will be made to determine general and/or individual criteria of development and improvement of these settlements with the aim to establish clear general and individual guidelines for their future spatial and economic development. The conducted research covers the time scope of two periods: from 1945 to 1992, and from 1992 to 2006, making use of available archive material (topographic maps, plans and designs of settlements or parts of settlements in various scales), modern spatial planning documentation, statistical data, as well as the analysis of scientific research undertaken in the field so far.

During this research, a large number of spatial planning documents of various levels (from state to local) were reviewed. They were found in numerous state and private archives. Much of the used spatial planning documentation has not been published so far at all. After finding and recording the place where it is stored, a very detailed analysis of all available written and cartographic parts of a particular physical-planning documentation was conducted. The way of conducting the grouping of the found physical-planning documentation, their analysis and evaluation enabled the creation of certain conclusions necessary for the research. The results of this analysis and evaluation are presented in catalogue form in line with the needs of this research. However, this way of creating and designing a catalogue form can certainly be used in the analysis of physical-planning documentation for the purposes of other research, and with necessary minor changes.

This type of catalogue form has not been used in any previous research, so its design can be considered scientific contribution in the field of research of existing spatial planning documentation.

The analysis of the built-up area is presented in the catalogue patterns of coastal settlements. The state of the built-up area certainly represents a unique way of presenting the changes in shape and size and thus scientific contribution in the field of research into the origin and formation of settlements throughout history, regardless of the fact that this research was done only for the period from 1945 to 2006. In this way, it is unequivocally confirmed that there was a built-up area which underwent change in a certain period and that there exists the greatest indicator of change in the area of coastal settlements. It is precisely these findings that proved to be very important in the process of recognizing directions, and later monitoring, the planned development of settlements in the area.

After reviewing and classifying the physical-planning documentation in a systemic manner, a slightly different procedure for evaluating physical-planning documentation grew from the research and involved analysing the existence, recognition and evaluation of identity features within the scope of the Plan, as well as determining the planning criteria for their further preservation and protection. The conditionality of the criteria for the development of settlements through previously evaluated identity attributes is shown in the table. After checking the existence of records for each settlement, the existence of planning guidelines for further development of the settlement was looked into in each plan, regardless of its level, but through the process of preserving and protecting the existing identity features.

The analysis of the identity attributes of an individual settlement, as well as the recognized planning criteria set out in the physical-planning documentation, revealed some vagueness or even non-existence of some very important criteria, and consequently planning guidelines that may be of great importance for coastal settlement develop-

ment. The existing planning coefficients could be read mathematically as an equation with identified necessary features to establish guidelines for a planned development of coastal settlements. The newly proposed planning criterion (term) is certainly the capacity and coefficient of the beach/coast, which is directly related to the identity (natural and demographic) characteristics. Based on such newly established planning criteria, new planning guidelines for the development of coastal settlements can be determined.

At the very beginning of this research, three hypotheses related to the overall research of coastal settlements in Montenegro were set: The first one is that the development of any coastal settlement in Montenegro is a result of certain historical, natural, economic and political (even defensive) factors while the second is that the changes that occurred in the coastal settlements of Montenegro in the period 1945-2006, mostly occurred between 1992 and 2006, and that there were certain drivers for this. The third hypothesis is that the (planned) criteria for the development and improvement of coastal settlements and their possible shortcomings can be determined, suggesting the improvement of existing as well as the introduction of new criteria, on the basis of which a more appropriate development of coastal settlements would be achieved. The hypotheses (on the conditions of the development of coastal settlements of Montenegro, with the greatest changes occurring from 1992-2006 thanks to certain drivers, and the existence of planning criteria and the possibility of upgrading them and adding some new ones) have been confirmed through the research.

Increasing the spatial changes in the built-up area of the coastal settlements of Montenegro call for the preservation of their identity attributes, as well as for changes in the methodological approach in the development of spatial planning documents. Determining the criteria for the improvement of coastal settlements, which are based on the recognition of the identity attributes of the subject area, is a condition for their further planned development.