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COHERENCE OF RELATIONS OF PLANNED TOURIST AREAS AND CONSTRUCTION SITES OF SETTLEMENTS ON THE ISLANDS OF UGLJAN, ŠOLTA, BRAČ AND MLJET

USKLAĐENOST ODNOSA PLANIRANIH TURISTIČKIH ZONA I GRAĐEVINSKIH PODRUČJA NASELJA NA OTOCIMA UGLJAN, ŠOLTA, BRAČ I MLJET

Key words: tourist zone, tourist location, Croatian islands, spatial planning indicators, employees
Accommodation in tourist areas

Introduction

In the Republic of Croatia, the SPCs and the SDPMs/SDPTs were drafted and adopted in which the TZ and TL are planned as separate construction sites allocated as catering and tourism centres outside of settlements and the area within the settlements. Separate construction sites allocated as catering and tourism centres outside of settlements are planned on 41 000 ha of „Adriatic Croatia“, of the total area encompassing 132 000 ha of the unbuilt section of the CSS.¹ Therefore the draft of UDP and DDP of the TZ is expected, as well as an intensive construction of new tourist areas along the entire coastal area and on the islands.

Concurrently, the valorisation of the planned spatial planning indicators is yet to be executed.

On the examples of the islands of Šolta, Ugljan, Brač and Mljet, this paper seeks to show that the planned capacities of tourist zones in spatial designation plans of municipalities/towns and detailed urban designation plans of several tourist zones are not entirely coherent with their maintenance possibilities (executed by the current inhabitants), nor the housing zones for new inhabitants (who would enable the maintenance of said tourist zones) have been planned.

Method of work

The method of work is based on the research of documentation sources and on the parallel analyses of urban parameters: - spatial planning documents SPC, SDPM/SDPT and UDP/DDP, - CSS of the island and its population, - TZ on the islands and the number of employees, and – detailed allocations of areas and program abstracts of TZ and TL examples.

¹ Under the denomination „Adriatic Croatia“, the Institute for Spatial Planning of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning analyzes the area of Splitsko-dalmatinska, Primorsko-goranska, Istarska, Zadarska, Šibensko-kninska, Dubrovačko-neretvanska and Ličko-senjska County.

Analysis of spatial planning documentation

SPC: The paper analyzes the spatial plans of Zadarska², Splitsko-dalmatinska³ and Dubrovačko-neretvanska County⁴. The SPC outlines basic spatial organization for planning the agricultural, forest and water areas, settlement areas and the infrastructure corridor areas. The plans determine the criteria for planning the construction sites of the settlement and its separate sections. The SPC plan determines the location and type of TZ (T1 – hotel, T2 – settlement, T3 – camping/car camping site), as well as the encompassing area, and the maximum capacity of TZ expressed in bedding capacities for the overall area of the County.⁵

SDPM/SDPT: An analysis of all spatial plans of municipalities and towns on the territory of the four researched islands has been executed.⁶ Through spatial planning, every island is treated as a unitary whole with common criteria for spatial usage and protection regardless of the islands' division into towns and municipalities. The CSSs are precisely determined for every settlement in accordance with spatial development goals which serve to implement internal consolidation and integration of space, preservation and appreciation of spatial quality, as well as to ensure spatial preconditions for economic growth. The TZs are planned on the basis of program settings with optimal tourist facilities from the economical aspect, whereby the spatial carrying capacity is determined according to its morphological and ecological characteristics along with a rational connection to the transport network and providing the equipment for water supply and waste water drainage.⁷

UDP/DDP of TZ/TL: The research analyzes one example of UDP/DDP of TZ/TL on each of the researched islands. The DDP of the "Mačjak-Šumjak" TZ has been analyzed on the island of Ugljan, Municipality of Preko⁸; the UDP of the "Šipkova-Maslinica" TZ on the island of Šolta, Municipality of Šolta⁹; the UDP of the „Zamirje – Gustirna Rat“ TZ on the island of Brač, Municipality of Nežerišće¹⁰; and the UDP on the island of Mljet, settlement of Prožurska luka, in which the „Prožurska Luka 2“ TL is situated¹¹. In the TZ areas, the urbanistic concept of spatial-functional organization has been determined for planned facility programs, with considering the balanced formation of constructed ambients and their sustainable relation to the pre-existing context characteristics of the location and its surroundings.¹²

Results and discussion

Construction sites of the settlements on the islands and its population. (Table 1)

² ***, 2006.b

³ ***, 2007

⁴ ***, 2009

⁵ The TZ locations have been determined and marked on the cartographic representation denominated as „Spatial usage and allocation“ in 1:100 000 scale.

⁶ The SDPM Kali, Kukljica and Preko have been analyzed on the island of Ugljan [***, 2010.a]; the SDPM Šolta on the island of Šolta [***, 2006.a]; the SDPM/SDPT Bol, Milna, Nerežišća [***, 2011.a], Postira, Pučišća, Selca, Supetar and Sutivan on the island of Brač; the SDPM Mljet on the island of Mljet [***, 2012.a].

⁷ The areas of CSS and TZ have been indicated on the cartographic representation denominated as „Spatial usage and allocation“ in 1:25000 scale, but also on the cartographic representations denominated as „Construction sites“ in 1:5.000 scale, in which the boundaries of construction sites have been specified.

⁸ ***, 2008

⁹ ***, 2011.b

¹⁰ ***, 2010.b

¹¹ ***, 2012.b

¹² The cartographic representations in 1:1 000 and 1:2 000 scale are used in the more detailed urban plans.

The CSS population density is similar in all analyzed municipalities, that is, lower than 20 pph. One can only ask why? The reasons might be found in the definition of the CSS, according to which the areas smaller than 5000 m² are registered as built sections of the CSS. Furthermore, the reason might be the houses of non-permanent residents situated on those islands. In addition, there are houses without the corresponding number of permanent residents which serve as tourist suites (allocated as catering and tourism sites) or as secondary housings. On the contrary, the possibility of achieving higher residential density is indicated by the urbanistic characteristics of the settlements' built structure with prevalent traditional construction type featuring compact groups of houses with a significant portion of pedestrian and vehicular-pedestrian roadways on one hand, and prevailing contemporary construction forms of freestanding buildings with minimised site surfaces and maximised volume of built structures on the other hand.

The built sections of the CSS make up 80% of the overall planned area of the CSS inhabited by the island's existing population¹³. Concurrently, the unbuilt sections of the CSS make up 20% of the overall planned area of the CSS. These sections can be populated with twice as many people than the existing number of the islands' inhabitants while maintaining a low residential density of under 100 pph. The additional implementation of the existing residential density in the unbuilt sections of the CSS would thereby indicate an irrational usage of spatial resources of the islands' limited areas, or the enhancement of areas by constructing facilities functioning as catering-tourism centres for suite-leasing, i. e. for secondary housings. On the other hand, the possibility of accomodating twice as many people on the islands calls for a discussion of legitimacy and the consequences of such planning attitude.¹⁴

Tourist zones on the islands and the number of their employees (Table 2)

The planned bedding capacity is bigger than or roughly equal to the existing number of inhabitants¹⁵, and, combined with the planned TL, it doesn't surpass the CSS of the island of Mljet. If the residential density of under 100 pph is implemented in the unbuilt sections of the CSS, the planned bedding capacity would still be smaller than the potential planned number of inhabitants. However, this indicates twice the need for all the facilities concurrently used by the existing inhabitants and the tourists from the TZ.¹⁶

The number of necessary employees makes up 20-70%¹⁷ of the existing population, or 10-20%¹⁸ of the planned number of inhabitants. Moreover, the existing population is characterized by a demographic structure with economically inactive, older age groups prevailing, which indicates the possible deficiency of economically active domicile population, possibly amended by the necessary number of employees of the islands' TZ. Therefore, one can assume that some of the necessary employees can be found among the inhabitants of land areas available by means of commuting, bearing in mind the risk of successfully accomplished work activities in case of bad weather, which disables the sea traffic between the islands and the land. Another possibility is that a number of employees move to the island temporarily, i. e. during the tourist season, or permanently. This calls for another justifiable question – where would their temporary or permanent accomodation be organized?

¹³ Ug. 6252; Šo. 650; Br. 13987; Mlj. 1114

¹⁴ For instance: the sociological issues of assimilation and the relationship between the domicile and the subsequently inhabited population, or meeting the need for ancillary facilities which are currently not adapted to the potential number of new inhabitants (day-care centers, elementary schools etc.).

¹⁵ Ug. 6252/7900; Šo. 650/3400; Br. 13987/13630; Mlj. 1114/700

¹⁶ Such as: water supply, waste water drainage, electricity supply, parking areas, beach areas etc.

¹⁷ Ug. 37%, Šo. 69%, Br. 29%, Mlj. 19%

¹⁸ Ug. 22%, Šo. 16%, Br. 21%, Mlj. 13%

Temporary accommodation can be organized within the TZ, provided that separate spatial-functional wholes are planned in the zones, adapted to accommodate the employees without obstructing the basic catering and tourism allocation of the zone.¹⁹

The area necessary to accommodate the TZ employees is smaller than the area of the unbuilt sections of the CSS on the islands²⁰. Consequently, this area could be situated in the island's unbuilt section of the CSS, but it encompasses up to 40% of the area of the unbuilt sections. Moreover, it was not planned for that purpose, but rather as an area for the expansion and the development of the settlement. It is also notable that, due to the miscellaneous allocation, it can be used to accommodate the TZ employees.²¹

Detailed allocation of areas and program facilities of tourist zones and locations (Table 3)

In the researched examples of detailed urban plans (UDP/DDP) which serve as designations of TZ areas with the basic tourist allocation T1 and T2, the allocations T, R, Z and I are also planned as ancillary facilities. The roughly equal share²² of areas with basic tourist allocation and all ancillary facility allocations is notable. During the analysis of spatial-planning documentation, it was determined that specific facilities and areas allocated as TZ employees' accommodation had not been planned in any of the analyzed plans. This leads to a conclusion that the need for organizing the areas for employees' accommodation as an inseparable part of the TZ spatial-functional whole is not recognized in the urbanistic programs of TZ facilities.

Conclusions

1. The CSS residential density on the islands is lower than 20 pph.
2. The unbuilt sections of the CSS with low residential density (lower than 100 pph) can accommodate twice as many residents than the existing number of the islands' inhabitants.
3. The number of TZ bedding capacity is bigger than the existing number of the islands' inhabitants.
4. The number of necessary employees for the planned TZ makes up at least 20% (Mljet), and up to 70% (Ugljan) of the existing number of the islands' inhabitants.
5. The necessary area of the CSS allocated as the TZ employees' accommodation can be located on the unbuilt sections of the islands' CSS, but they weren't allocated as such although they encompass the area of up to 40% (Brač) of the unbuilt section of the islands' CSS.
6. The facilities and areas for the employees' accommodation weren't specifically planned in the UDPs and DDPs of TZ/TL.
7. Obviously, there is enough additional *space* for the accommodation of a larger number of the necessary employees in the built sections of the settlements.
8. While planning the separated areas outside of settlements and the area within the settlement allocated as catering and tourism centers, it is necessary to take into account all other elements and spatial possibilities for the implementation of such areas, also bearing in mind the communal equipment, tourist occupancy of the TZ, which is related to temporary or permanent employees.
9. It is important to regulate the planning of a section within the TZ as an accommodation area for the temporary (seasonal) employees.

¹⁹ Furthermore, there is the question of the location at which the employees' families would be accommodated, as well as the possible increase of the necessary employee-allocated bedding capacities. In addition, if residential settlements for permanent accommodation of the inhabited TZ employees and their families are organized, which is another possible scenario resolving the perceived problem, the question remains – are they planned within the TZ or beyond its scope? In that case, where should they be accommodated, and how should they be planned and determined in the spatial-planning documentation?

²⁰ Ug. 23%, Šo. 21%, Br. 41%, Mlj. 12%

²¹ Further research could be conducted so as to assess the possibility of increasing the residential density in sections allocated and specifically arranged for employees' accommodation, or by committing to solve the issue of the employees' accommodation within the TZ.

²² Basic tourist allocation – facilities: 50-50%

SOURCES

Archival sources:

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- *** Urban designation plan of Nerežišća Municipality (2011.a), Jurcon projekt d.o.o., Zagreb
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- *** Spatial designation plan of Mljet Municipality (2012.a), University of Zagreb – Faculty of Architecture, Zagreb
- *** Urban designation plan of „Prožurska luka“ settlement (2012.b), University of Zagreb – Faculty of Architecture, Zagreb

Illustration sources:

Tables 1 – 3 Authors

Abbreviations:

- CSS – construction site of the settlement (GPN – građevinsko područje naselja)
- TZ – tourist zone (turistička zona)
- TL – tourist location (turistička lokacija)
- SPC – spatial plan of the county (PPŽ – prostorni plan županije)
- SDPM / T – spatial designation plan of the municipality/town (PPUO/G - Prostorni plan uređenja općine / grada)
- DDP – detailed designation plan (DPU – detaljni plan uređenja)
- UDP – urban designation plan (UPU – urbanistički plan uređenja)
- Ug. - Ugljan
- Šo. – Šolta
- Br. – Brač
- Mlj. - Mljet

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On the examples of the islands of Šolta, Ugljan, Brač and Mljet, this paper seeks to show that the planned capacities of tourist zones in spatial designation plans of municipalities/towns and detailed urban designation plans of several tourist zones are not entirely coherent with their maintenance possibilities (executed by the current inhabitants), nor the housing zones for new inhabitants (who would enable the maintenance of said tourist zones) have been planned.

The method of work is based on the research of documentation sources and on the parallel analyses of urban parameters: - spatial planning documents, - construction sites of the settlements of the island and its population, - tourist zones on the islands and the number of employees, and detailed allocations of areas and program abstracts of the examples of tourist zones.

Conclusions:

The CSS residential density on the islands is lower than 20 pph. The unbuilt sections of the CSS with low residential density (lower than 100 pph) can accommodate twice as many residents than the existing number of the islands' inhabitants. The number of TZ bedding capacity is bigger than the existing number of the islands' inhabitants. The number of necessary employees for the planned TZ makes up at least 20% (Mljet), and up to 70% (Ugljan) of the existing number of the islands' inhabitants. The necessary area of the CSS allocated as the TZ employees' accommodation can be located on the unbuilt sections of the islands' CSS, but they weren't allocated as such although they encompass the area of up to 40% (Brač) of the unbuilt section of the islands' CSS. The facilities and areas for the employees' accommodation weren't specifically planned in the UDPs and DDPs of TZ/TL. There is enough additional *space* for the accommodation of a larger number of the necessary employees in the built sections of the settlements. It is important to regulate the planning of a section within the TZ as an accommodation area for the temporary (seasonal) employees.

USKLAĐENOST ODNOSA PLANIRANIH TURISTIČKIH ZONA I GRAĐEVINSKIH PODRUČJA NASELJA NA OTOCIMA UGLJAN, ŠOLTA, BRAČ I MLJET

Cilj rada je pokazati na primjerima otoka Šolte, Ugljana, Brača i Mljeta, da u prostornim planovima uređenja općina / gradova i detaljnijim urbanističkim planovima uređenja za pojedine turističke zone, nisu u potpunosti usklađeni planirani kapaciteti turističkih zona sa mogućnostima njihovog servisiranja od strane postojećih stanovnika, te da također, nisu planirane niti stambene zone za nove stanovnike koji omogućuju servisiranje tih turističkih zona.

Metoda rada se zasniva na istraživanju dokumentacijskih izvora i usporednim analizama urbanističkih parametara: prostorno planskih dokumenata, -građevinskog područja naselja otoka i broja njihovih stanovnika, turističkih zona na otocima i broja njihovih djelatnika, i detaljne namjene površina i programa sadržaja primjera turističkih zona.

Zaključci: Gustoća stanovanja u GPN na otocima je niža od 20 st/ha. U neizgrađenim dijelovima GPN sa niskom gustoćom stanovanja (do 100 st/ha) može se smjestiti dvostruko veći broj stanovnika od postojećeg broja stanovnika na otocima. Broj planiranih ležaja u TZ veći je od postojećeg broja stanovnika otoka. Broj potrebnih djelatnika za planirane TZ čini najmanje 20% (Mljet), a najviše 70% (Ugljan) postojećeg broja stanovnika otoka. Potrebnu površinu GPN namijenjenu smještaju djelatnika TZ moguće je smjestiti u neizgrađenim dijelovima GPN otoka, ali ona nisu planirana za tu namjenu iako zauzimaju površinu do 40% (Brač) neizgrađenog dijela GPN otoka. U Upu-ovima i Dpu-ovima TZ/TL nisu posebno planirani sadržaji i površine za smještaj djelatnika. U izgrađenim građevinskim područjima naselja ima rezerve za smještaj većeg broja potrebnih djelatnika. Unutar obuhvata TZ potrebno je omogućiti regulativom da se dio iste planira za smještaj privremenih (sezonskih) zaposlenika.

TABLE 1: Construction sites of the settlements on the islands and its population

COUNTY	ISLAND	MUNICIPALITY / TOWN	AREA ha	CSS AREA ha	BUILT SECTION OF THE CSS ¹ ha	UNBUILT SECTION OF THE CSS ² ha	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN 2001 ³ ppl	RESIDENTIAL DENSITY IN THE BUILT SECTION S OF THE CSS pph	PLANNED NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE UNBUILT SECTION OF THE CSS ⁴	TOTAL PLANNED NUMBER OF INHABITANTS ppl
ZC	UGLIJAN	KUKLIJICA ⁵	678	117,91	80,95	37,26	650	8,02	1118	1768
		KALI ⁶	940	132,76	95,06	37,70	1731	18,21	1131	2862
		PREKO ⁷	5500	537,50	263,80	273,70	3871	14,67	8211	12082
TOTAL			7118	788,17	439,81	348,36	6252	14,21	10460	16712
SDC	ŠOLTA	ŠOLTA ⁸	5907	373,85	210,60	163,25	1479	7,02	4898	6377
TOTAL			5907	373,85	210,60	163,25	1479	7,02	4898	6377
SDC	BRAČ	BOL ⁹	2485	104,55	58,54	46,01	1661	28,37	1380	3041
		MILNA ¹⁰	3643	127,61	74,83	52,78	1110	14,83	1583	2693
		NEREŽIŠĆA ¹¹	7479	73,67	51,27	22,40	868	16,92	672	1540
		POSTIRA ¹²	5081	72,88	54,28	18,15	1553	28,61	545	2098
		PUČIŠĆA ¹³	10327	110,75	68,09	42,37	2224	32,66	1271	3495
		SELCA ¹⁴	5403	155,36	89,72	95,64	1977	22,03	2869	4846
		SUPETAR ¹⁵	2964	287,45	207,68	79,78	3889	18,76	2393	6282
		SUTIVAN ¹⁶	2303	33,70	28,08	5,62	759	27,03	169	928
TOTAL			39685	965,97	632,49	333,48	14031	22,18	7397	21428
DNC	MLJET	MLJET ¹⁷	10040	79,85	60,22	60,22	1114	18,45	1807	2921
TOTAL			10040	79,85	60,22	60,22	1114	18,45	1807	2921

¹ 80% max

² 20 % max

³ in the built section of the CSS

⁴ residential density 30 pph

⁵ SDPM, 2008.

⁶ SDPM, 2010.

⁷ SDPM, 2005.

⁸ SDPM, 2007.

⁹ SDPM, 2007.

¹⁰ SDPM, 2007.

¹¹ SDPM, 2007.

¹² SDPM, 2008.

¹³ SDPM, 2009.

¹⁴ SDPM, 2007.

¹⁵ SDPT, 2009.

¹⁶ SDPM, 2006. – ASSESSMENT (residential density – the average of 7 out of 8 municipalities on the island, maximum ratio of the built section to the unbuilt section of the CSS)

¹⁷ SDPM, 2011.

TABLE 2: Tourist zones on the islands and the number of their employees

COUNTY	ISLAND	MUNICIPALITY / TOWN	LOCATION	TYPE OF THE TZ ¹	AREA ha	BEDDING CAPACITY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ² ppl	NECESSARY PART OF THE UNBUILT SECTION OF THE CSS FOR THE EMPLOYEES ³ ha
ZC ⁴	UGLJAN	KUKLIJA	RASOVICA - POD FORCA	T2	5,00	500	150	5,00
			VELIKI KARANTUN	T2	10,00	600	180	6,00
		KALI	OTRIC REEF	T1	1,00	100	30	1,00
			POD FORCA	T2	8,00	550	165	5,50
			MALA LAMJANA COVE	T2	4,00	350	105	3,50
		PREKO	LUKORAN TRPINJE	T2	5,00	500	150	5,00
			ANDRIJALOVA GORA	T2	6,00	500	150	5,00
			PRTLJUG MACJAK-ŠUMLJAK	T2	40,00	2200	660	22,00
			PRTLJUG COVE	T2	15,00	800	240	8,00
			BATALAŽA - EAST	T3	2,50	250	75	2,50
			BATALAŽA - NORTH	T3	5,00	450	135	4,50
			MULINE - SUPETAR	T2	6,00	300	90	3,00
			JANKO'S COVE	T3	1,00	100	30	1,00
			KOBILJAK	T3	2,00	200	60	2,00
			LJOKA	T2	4,00	200	60	2,00
			GARMA COVE	T2	5,00	300	90	3,00
TOTAL					119,50	7900	2370	79,00
SDC ⁵	ŠOLTA	ŠOLTA	GORNJE SELO-LIVKA COVE	T1,T2	38,30	1850	555	18,50
			MASLINICA - ŠEŠULA	T2	7,70	400	120	4,00
			MASLINICA - ŠIPKOVA	T1	4,90	350	105	3,50
			NECUJAM -NECUJAM	T2	9,00	450	135	4,50
			ROGAC(SREDNJE SELO - GROHOTE) - KAŠIJUN	T1	6,50	350	105	3,50
TOTAL					66,40	3400	1020	34,00
SDC	BRAČ	BOL	BOL -DRASIN	T1	10,00	800	240	8,00
			MURVICA -MURVICA (ZOMIRJE -GUSTIRNI RAT)	T2	7,70	500	150	5,00
		MILNA	MILNA - LUCICE, OSIBOVA-JUG,OSIBOVA,SMRCEVO	T2	44,00	2350	705	23,50
			MILNA- BIJAKA 1	T2	15,00	800	240	8,00
			MILNA- BIJAKA 2	T2	15,00	800	240	8,00
			MILNA BRDO-	T2	13,00	750	225	7,50
			MILNA, BOBOVIŠĆE -MIHOLJ DOLAC	T2	4,10	200	60	2,00
		NEREŽIŠĆA	NEREŽIŠĆA -KNEŽEV RAVAN – POD MALI PLIŠ	T2	15,00	900	270	9,00
		POSTIRA	POSTIRA -BOK	T1	5,40	400	120	4,00
			POSTIRA -LOVRECINA	T4	1,10	80	24	0,80
		PUČIŠĆA	PUČIŠĆA -ČESMINOVA	T2	9,00	800	240	8,00
		SELCA	SELCA, SUMARTIN -JEZERO	T2	12,10	750	225	7,50
			POVLJA -TICJA LUKA	T2	9,40	700	210	7,00
			SELCA TANKI RATAČ	T2	4,90	400	120	4,00

¹ T1/T2/T3² 0,3 employees / bedding³ residential density 30 pph⁴ SPC, 2009.⁵ SPC, 2007.

		SUPETAR	MIRCA- MUTNIK	T1	17,30	750	225	7,50
			MIRCA, MIRCA - V.NJIVE	T2	15,30	800	240	8,00
			SUPETAR -MALACNICA	T1	12,00	600	180	6,00
			SUPETAR -BABIN LAZ	T3	4,60	400	120	4,00
		SUTIVAN	SUTIVAN -BORAK	T2	12,10	750	225	7,50
			SUTIVAN -MALA TIHA	T2	2,40	100	30	1,00
TOTAL					229,4	13630	4089	136,30
DNC ⁶	MLJET	MLJET	Saplunara -Gornja Pinjevica 1	T2	9,20	400	120	4,00
			Saplunara -Gornja Pinjevica 2	T1	4,50	300	90	3,00
TOTAL					13,70	700	210	7,00

Possible remarks:

A) An average family has three members. The areas for the employees' accomodation have to be multiplied 3 times.

B) The residential density of 150 pph can be raised.

⁶ PPŽ, 2010.

TABLE 3: Detailed allocation of areas and program facilities of tourist zones and locations

COUNTY	ISLAND	MUNICIPALITY / TOWN	LOCATION	ENCOMPASSED ha	ALLOCATION	AREA ha	PERCENTAGE %	Bedding CAPACITY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ¹	NECESSARY FOR THE EMPLOYEES ² ha
ZC	UGLIJAN	PREKO	C-TZ MAČJAK-ŠUMLJAK	40,0	T1	4,0	10	500	150	5
					T2	14,3	35	1700	510	17
					T	1,4	4	0	0	0
					Z	8,1	21	0	0	0
					R2	3,0	7,5	0	0	0
					IS	9,2	22,5	0	0	0
TOTAL	T ALLOCATION - PLANNED BEDDING CAPACITY					18,3	45,75	2200	660	22
	OTHER ALLOCATIONS - NO BEDDING CAPACITY					21,7	54,25	0	0	0
SDC	ŠOLTA	ŠOLTA	C-TZ ŠIPKOVA - MASLINICA	4,9	T1	2,4	49,05	350	105	3,5
					Z	9,584	19,56	0	0	0
					R1	1,15	23,36	0	0	0
					IS	0,39	8,03	0	0	0
TOTAL	T ALLOCATION - PLANNED BEDDING CAPACITY					2,40	49,05	350	105	3,5
	OTHER ALLOCATIONS - NO BEDDING CAPACITY					2,5	50,95	0	0	0
SDC	BRAČ	NEREŽIŠĆA	C-TZ ZAMIRJE - GUSTIRNA RAT	7,98	T1	0,76	7,78	150	45	1,5
					T2	3,70	37,87	350	105	3,5
					T	2,58	26,41	0	0	0
					Z	0,21	2,15	0	0	0
					R3	0,54	5,53	0	0	0
					IS	0,19	1,94	0	0	0
TOTAL	T ALLOCATION - PLANNED BEDDING CAPACITY					4,46	55,8	500	150	5
	OTHER ALLOCATIONS - NO BEDDING CAPACITY					3,52	44,2	0	0	0
DNC	MLJET	MLJET	TL PROŽURSKA LUKA	1,51	T2	1,51	100	178	53,4	1,78
TOTAL	T ALLOCATION - PLANNED BEDDING CAPACITY					1,51	100	178	53,4	1,78
	OTHER ALLOCATIONS - NO BEDDING CAPACITY					0	0	0	0	0

¹ 0,3 employees / bedding² residential density 30 pph