

KSENIJA PETRIĆ

PEJSAŽNA I PROSTORNO-ORGANIZACIJSKA OBILJEŽJA TRADICIJSKIH NASELJA
NA PODRUČJU NACIONALNOG PARKA PLITVIČKA JEZERA

MAGISTARSKI RAD [SAŽETAK]

LANDSCAPE AND SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENTS
OF THE PLITVICE LAKES NATIONAL PARK

PRE-BOLOGNA MASTER'S THESIS [SUMMARY]

This thesis explores the landscape and spatial characteristics of the traditional settlements pertaining to the Plitvice Lakes National Park, determining their types and evaluating their present state, with respect to the special status of the area. The research is based on the fact that the rural area, constituting an integral part of the spatial identity and overall values of the Park, has been exposed to major changes representing one of the most significant problems concerning their protection and spatial planning.

As a basic means of systematisation, identification, documentation, and evaluation of the factors relevant to the observed characteristics of the settlements, a methodological pattern based upon the conservation approach has been devised. It was by the model of inventory recording, analysis, and evaluation that twenty traditional settlements have been catalogued and studied within a wide spatial zone where natural and cultural-anthropogenic landscape have been utilised. By subdividing the characteristics into three major groups: natural, cultural-historical-anthropogenic, as well as visual-aesthetic, the model has been employed to thoroughly analyse the relevant factors obtained by field research, continuous year-long observation of the changes in space, studying the available literature, archive sources, technical documentation, as well as chronological comparison of the selected cartographic sources. Spatial, historical, landscape and urban planning analyses have been graphically interpreted on three schematised layouts. A complex system of evaluating the observed characteristics has been established and adapted to the area of natural values.

The results of the research are both theoretical and pragmatic in nature. By comparing the landscape, spatial, and organisational characteristics of the settlements divided into six groups: natural features of landscape and location, historical and developmental characteristics, land cultivation and space utilisation, typological features of the settlements, architectural and aesthetic-visual properties, areas of typical landscape patterns of traditional settlements have been identified

and determined. The settlements pertain to three major types: those located in Karst fields typical of the Lika region, those located in the clearings, to be found in the central area of the National Park, as well as the ones lying along the watercourses, distinguished by their specific settings. The research results have also shown a specific combination of values, influences upon the landscape and the problem chart of each settlement which should be individually viewed and studied in the process of further reconstruction and planning. Conservation approach to the evaluation, protection, and presentation of the Park as a traditional and historical territory, featuring a specific relationship between man and nature, has been utilised. By observing the spatial organisation, analysing the impact of new development, and the trends resulting from the status of the protected area, a process of extremely pronounced contrasts has been noticed: depopulation, neglect of the rural area and all its historical and traditional identity elements, confronted with a pressure exerted by new construction in tourist areas located along the major thoroughfares.

The proposed methodological pattern may be considered as a contribution towards the analytical method of processing of traditional settlements. The results obtained by determining the settlement types in the area of the Plitvice Lakes National Park may be regarded as a contribution towards the study of the landscape pattern and the types of Croatian mountainous settlements and could be applied in elaborating a landscape basis of Croatia.

The conclusion of this master thesis seems to emphasise a continuous crisis of maintenance and reconstruction of traditional settlements and cultural landscape. Nevertheless, it could be deduced that within the area numerous components of the material cultural heritage have been preserved, which is why a conservation approach to the traditional settlements in their historical, landscape, spatial, and organisational reconstruction would appear to be indispensable.

[Translated by ŽELJKA ZANČIĆ]

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Rad analizira i vrjednuje pejzažna i prostorno organizacijska obilježja tradicijskih naselja na području Nacionalnog parka Plitvička jezera pomoću postavljenog metodskog obrasca. Usporedbom cimenika obilježja, podijeljenih u tri skupine: prirodna, kulturno-povijesna te vizualno-estetska, utvrđena su tri tipa naselja: u krskim poljima, na krčevinama i uz vodotoke. Rezultati vrjednovanja obilježja pokazali su kompleksnu kombinaciju vrijednosti svakog naselja, utjecaj na krajolik i problemsku kartu.