

Possibility For Development Of Rural Locations Regarding Ecologically Sustainable Drowing And Planning In The Mointain Village Gorna Belica – Struga

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ABSTRACT:- One part of the concept of urbanisation is, of course, the development of rural settlements in the regions near the country borders and regions full of hills and mountains. Their development should be done under the influence of the nearest towns and they should be connected with roads, which will enable taking advantage of the natural appropriateness to higher extent.

The mountain tourism is a significant factor in the tourism and the mountain places are one of the most visited places by the tourists throughout the year. Typical for the mountain touristic centres is that they offer services not only in the winter time, when there is snow and all the winter sports are available, but also in the summer time when the mountains are used for sport and recreational mountaineering, mountain bicycling, paragliding and other sport and recreational activities.

Those places in the mountains, due to the positive climate features, from the health aspect of the people from different age, such as: fresh air, clean water from the natural wells, curing herbs, are used as air spas. Gorna Belica belongs to Ohrid-Prespa region in the Jablanica zone. Basic principle during drawing is to use all possibilities that that surrounding and nature are offering and at the same time to meet all natural conditions and demands by that specific place.

Keywords: - Urbanisation, development, rural features, region, drawing.

I. INTRODUCTION

Republic of Macedonia has a central position in the Balkan Semi-island, with total space of 25.713 km². It covers an area with diverse physical geographical features and natural resources. Republic of Macedonia is a south-european state, and although it does not have a direct access to the sea, its south border is only 80 km away from the Thessaloniki bay.

Through Republic of Macedonia are passing the two European transport corridors: Corridor 8 – east west and the Corridor 10 – north south. The Corridor 8 starts in Bulgaria, Macedonia, Albania and ends in Italy. The Corridor 10 starts in Austria and goes through Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia to end up in Greece. All these features enable connection and contact with the neighbouring countries and regions (pic. 1 and 2)

The Ohrid-Struga valley stretches to the furthest southwest part of Republic of Macedonia and is located among the mountains in the west: Jablanica, Belica Mountain and Mokra, in the east Stogovo, in the north Karaorman and in the south hilly region Gora. The valley covers space of 103. 407 ha.

The Ohrid-Struga valley is well connected to the neighbouring municipalities and regions with land traffic, and with air traffic – 7 km distanced from the airport in Ohrid and 200 km distanced from the Skopje airport - to the rest of Europe and the world.



Picture 1. Balkan Semi-island



picture 2 – Corridors 8 and 10

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The Struga municipality has possibilities for tourism development in the aspect of lake, mountain and sport-recreational tourism. The development possibilities are based on:

- excellent geo-strategic position and relatively good developed traffic infrastructure
- moderate-continental and mediterranean climate as well as high degree of insolation throughout the year
- exceptional diversity of flora and fauna with numerous endemic species
- preserved natural environment and healthy food
- historical past with lots of archeological sites and cultural-historic monuments
- mountains with exceptional preconditions for development of mountain tourism and winter sports
- highly expressive tradition of hospitality and rich folklore

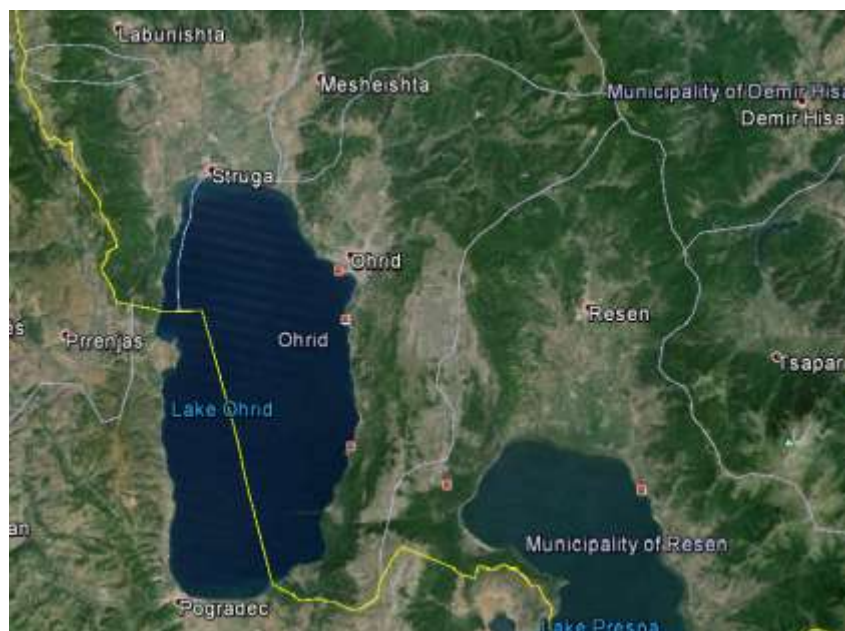
I. CLIMATE FEATURES OF OHRID-STRUGA REGION

The Ohrid Lake is positioned in the Shara-Pindian rocky system in the southwestern part of Republic of Macedonia and part of Republic of Albania. The Ohrid Lake is 693,17 m above sea level and covers space of 358,18 km², from which 238,79 km² belong to Republic of Macedonia and 119,39 km² to Republic of Albania. The maximum depth is 288,7 m. The length of the lake is 30,3 km, the width 14,8 km. The Ohrid Lake flows out in a regulated manner through the river Crn Drim near Struga.

The micro climate is mediterrenian, moderately continental and mountain climate. Distance from the Adriatic Sea is 110 km, average temperature of the air throughout the year is 11° C, specifically in winter it is 2,7° C and in the summer it is 19,6° C, and the insolation is 2257 hours per year (pic.3)

II. URBANISTIC – ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT

Gorna Belica - Beala di Supra is a vlach village, founded at the end of 18th century with a huge tradition and folklore of the Vlach people. In the past there were up to 300 houses made from trimmed stone, consisting of ground floor and first floor. The population was dealing with trade and cattle farming. There were lots of sheepfolds in the mountain. In the 70s, due to industrialisation and other society circumstances, the residents of the village started to immigrate. Today from the old buildings are remained only the church St. Paraskeva, which was built in the 19th century, the school and the blockhouse.



Picture 3 – Ohrid – Struga region

Today from the old buildings are remained only the church St. Paraskeva, which was built in the 19th century, the school and the blockhouse. Over the old buildings are built lots of cottages, over 250. Close to the village Gorna Belica is located the monastery St. Kliment, east of the village. According to the telling of the Teogfilakt Ohridski, this monastery was built by St. Kliment as his summer residence. Significant is also the church St. Trinity in the region Parumba, which is situated above Gorna Belica. Close to Gorna Belica passes one of the most significant roads from the old century, Via Egnatia.

2.1. Gorna Belica's development zones based on functional and organizational structure

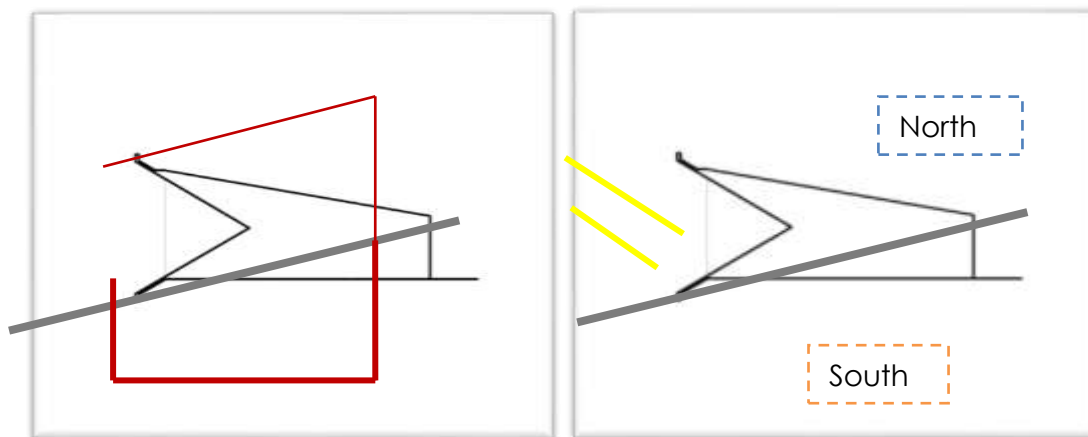
In the village Gorna Belica are anticipated the following development zones:

- Zone for micro community
 - Existing and building of new cottages
- Zone for services
 - Administrative, trade, handicraft and hospitality objects/buildings
- Zone for work functions
 - Sheepfolds
 - Nurturing and processing of ecological food
- Zone for temporary and touristic accommodation
 - Mountain hotel
 - Apartments – duplex apartments
 - Restaurant
 - Summer scene
- Zone for sport and recreation
 - Multi-purpose sport hall
 - Closed swimming pool
 - Sport ambulance
 - Open sports playgrounds
 - Terrain for skiing and sledging

III. ECOLOGY SUSTAINABLE DRAWING (PROJECTING)

Positioning of all objects in a clean mountain surrounding requires respect of the nature. All objects in the mountain-rural environment should meet ecological standards and the principles of green architecture. Basic principle during drawing is to use all possibilities of the environment and the nature as well as to meet the natural conditions and requirements set by the environment. The slanted terrain as a basis for organizing structures with different purposes enables good view over the landscape, i.e. in this project towards the Ohrid Lake. A good view is going to be enabled in opposite direction (from the landscape towards the objects).

The roofs are drawn to be slanted and according to the analyses it was ascertained that if this type of roofs is in the parallel with the slanted terrain, then there will be big hollow out, which together with the tall supporting walls make all objects to be more expensive, but that means even bigger interventions into the terrain – machine hollow out. The slanted roofs of the objects are anticipated to be drawn to be opposite of the fall of the slanted terrain. In that way will be achieved smaller hollow out and interventions into the terrain, better catching of the waters from the rain and the waters on the terrain that flow into a system of funnel which visually gives significance to the front facade, and the roof is concealed into the terrain (pic. 4 and 5)



Picture 4.

Picture 5.

Using this type of drawing will be achieved accumulation of the warmth and protection from noise. In this way is also achieved connection among the nature, objects and the men.

The sun and insolation is one of the most important factors during drawing of the objects. Urbanistic – architectural drawing of the touristic-sport recreational centre satisfies to the maximum all standards that are set in the part of insolation and usage of light and warmth of the sun. The objects are drawn for maximum acceptance of the sunrays in the winter period and to enable protection from direct warmth of the sun.

IV. CONCLUSION

According all analysis and the natural conditions, Gorna Belica and its environment possesses potential for development of touristic and sport-recreational as well as mountain activities. The drawing is directed towards meeting all the conditions and requirements set by the nature and the place, in order to be drawn objects which are mutually connected to the nature and the men. The urbanistic and architectural solution creates a possibility for better dedication to the tourists, who come to visit Republic of Macedonia, Ohrid, Struga and the Ohrid Lake.

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