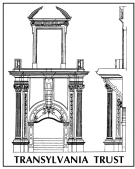


ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING HERITAGE TRAINING INITIATIVES, EDUCATION, AWARENESS RAISING, AND FORMAL PROGRAMMES IN MONTENEGRO





Introduction

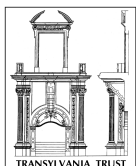
An “Assessment of Existing Heritage Training Initiatives, Education, Awareness Raising, and Formal Programmes in Montenegro” was implemented within the project “Civil Society Engagement in community building through the understanding, development, management and preservation of the built cultural heritage of the Western Balkans - CSEinHeritage”.

The project “**Civil Society Engagement in community building through the understanding, development, management and preservation of the built cultural heritage of the Western Balkans - CSEinHeritage**” is implemented within the IPA 2009 - Civil Society Facility - Multi-beneficiary Programmes “Support to partnership Actions between Cultural Organisations launched by the European Commission - the Directorate General for Enlargement. The project’s lead partner is the organization Transilvania Trust from Romania. The partners are: Europa Nostra, the Netherlands; EXPEDITIO, Montenegro; Cultural Heritage without Borders (CHwB), Sweden; Europa Nostra Serbia, Serbia and Emancipimi Civil Ma Ndryshe, Kosovo. The project will last from January 2011 until November 2012.

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen to the role of Civil Society/Cultural operators in raising awareness of the value (social, economic, educational, cultural) of the built cultural heritage in society building and community development.

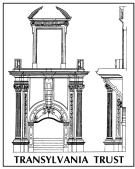
One of the project’s activities was the **Assessment of existing heritage training initiatives, education, awareness raising, and formal programmes in the Region**. The “Assessment of Existing Heritage Training Initiatives, Education, Awareness Raising, and Formal Programmes in Montenegro” was implemented by the non-governmental organization EXPEDITIO, a project partner from Montenegro.





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1. Definition of “Cultural Heritage”

In Montenegro, cultural heritage is treated in the “Protection of Cultural Property Act” adopted on July 27, 2010.

This Act defines “**cultural property**” as “**valorized part of cultural heritage of general interest**” that “*shall be protected in accordance with this Act and international regulations, regardless of the time, place, creation method, origin, who owns them and whether they are secular or religious*”.¹

“**Cultural property**” means any **immovable, movable and non-material property** determined, in accordance with this Act, to be of permanent historical, artistic, scientific, archaeological, architectural, anthropological, technical or other social significance.

A cultural property may be a state or private property.²

Immovable Cultural Property is therefore considered as one of three **types** of cultural property.

An immovable cultural property is a profane, sacral, memorial, fortification or infrastructural object, a cluster of buildings or a space with characteristic interactions of man and nature. An immovable cultural property can be a **cultural and historical structure, cultural and historical whole, locality or area**.³

- **A cultural and historical structure** is a single immovable structure, which is of architectural, archaeological, artistic, technical, paleontological or other social significance. A cultural and historical structure can be:
 - 1) an architectural work, its remnants or recognizable parts;
 - 2) archaeological elements or structures of an archaeological character;
 - 3) a piece of work of applied arts, visual arts or sculpture, an inscription, a cave dwelling, a piece of work or a remnant of technical culture, old industry or infrastructure and other property permanently related to certain architectural structure or place;
 - 4) a memorial or other commemorative structure.⁴
- **A cultural and historical whole** is an urban or rural settlement or a part thereof, including accompanying infrastructure and isolated or connected clusters of buildings, which are with their specific features exceptional enough to represent a topographic whole. A cultural and historical whole can be:
 - 1) an old town;
 - 2) an urban or rural settlement;
 - 3) a homogenous cluster of buildings⁵
- **A locality or area** is a common work of man and nature, which is partly built, specific and homogenous enough to be topographically defined. A locality and area can be:
 - 1) an archaeological find;

¹ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 3

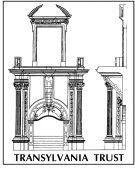
² Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 2

³ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 12

⁴ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 13

⁵ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 14





- 2) *a cultural and historical area;*
- 3) *a cultural landscape.*⁶

By category cultural property can be classified as:

- **A cultural property of international significance** is a property inscribed on the World Heritage List or the one of special significance for the history or culture of more states.⁷
- **Cultural property of national significance**, A cultural property is a property of national significance, if:
 - 1) *it has special importance for social, historical, or cultural development of Montenegro and the people or minority communities living there;*
 - 2) *it bears witness to a crucial historical event or significant person;*
 - 3) *it represents a unique example of creativity of its time or a unique example from the history of nature;*
 - 4) *it has extraordinary artistic or aesthetic value;*
 - 5) *it has a great influence on the development of culture, science or technique;*
 - 6) *it bears witness to social or natural phenomena, that is on conditions of economic or cultural and historical development in a certain period.*⁸
- **Cultural property of local significance** - Cultural property which are not covered by Articles 33 and 34 of Protection of Cultural Property Act are the cultural property of local significance.⁹

As for a cultural property, protection shall also be provided for **protected surroundings** of an immovable cultural property, an object which, together with the immovable cultural property, makes historical, artistic, visual or functional whole, a building in which movable cultural property are permanently kept or displayed, the documentation of a cultural object, a property with previous protection, the obligatory publication copy and public archival materials.¹⁰

⁶ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 15

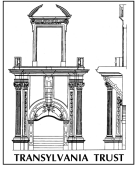
⁷ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 33

⁸ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 34

⁹ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 35

¹⁰ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 3





2. Overview of primary Legislation related to Built Heritage

2.1. Main Laws related to Cultural Heritage

Built (immovable) cultural heritage in Montenegro is primarily treated in the **“Protection of Cultural Property Act”** adopted on July 27, 2010.

This law *“regulates **types and categories of cultural property, methods of establishing protection, the system and measures of protection, rights and liabilities of owners and holders of cultural property and other matters important for protection and preservation of cultural property.**”*¹¹

The laws treating other fields of cultural heritage include: the Law on Museum Activity, the Law on Law on Archive Activity, the Law on Library Activity.

2.2. Controlling Bodies - the main groups/organisations who are responsible for implementation of the legislation

Currently, in Montenegro, there is a **reform of the institutional system of cultural heritage protection** going on. The reforms in the field of cultural heritage protection are provided for by a set of new laws (Law on Museum Activity, Law on Archive Activity, Law on Library Activity and Protection of Cultural Property Act) which entered into force on August 21, 2010.

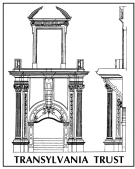
The new **“Protection of Cultural Property Act”**, adopted in 2010, lays down the need for a constant performing of institutional administrative and professional tasks on the protection of cultural property. In that sense, the Act makes a clear identification and **distinction between the administrative and professional** protection tasks which are to be performed by the Administration, i.e. an Administrative body for the protection of cultural property and conservation tasks to be performed by the public institutions.

*Administrative and related professional tasks on the protection of cultural property shall be carried out by the Administration - administrative body competent for protection of cultural property. Professional tasks on the protection of cultural property, which do not fall within the competence of the Administration, may be performed by legal and natural persons fulfilling conditions to provide conservation, museum, library, archival and film library service, in accordance with this and separate Acts.*¹²

¹¹ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 1

¹² Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 8





2.2.1. Public institutions

The key stakeholders within this **new institutional protection framework** are the following **public institutions**: Administration for the Protection of Cultural Property and Conservation and Archaeology Centre of Montenegro.

Administration for the Protection of Cultural Property shall perform administrative and related professional tasks, including:

- *research, study, documenting and identification of cultural properties;*
- *collection, professional analysis and storing of documentation on cultural properties;*
- *establishing previous protection of buildings, sites and areas;*
- *establishing cultural values of cultural properties;*
- *etc.*

The seat of the Administration shall be in Cetinje, and it shall have three regional units based in:

- *Kotor, for the Municipalities of Herceg Novi, Tivat, Kotor and Budva;*
- *Bijelo Polje, for the Municipalities of Andrijevica, Plav, Rožaje, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Mojkovac, Kolašin and Pljevlja;*
- *Podgorica, for the Municipalities of Podgorica, Bar, Ulcinj, Danilovgrad, Nikšić, Plužine, Šavnik and Žabljak.*

The Conservation and Archaeology Centre of Montenegro shall perform conservation activities, including:

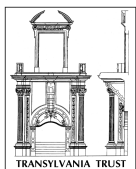
- *creating short- and long-term programmes for conservation researches of cultural properties;*
- *organizing and conducting conservation researches in order to establish authenticity of cultural properties;*
- *creating short- and long-term programmes for archaeological researches;*
- *etc.*

The seat of the Conservation and Archaeology Centre of Montenegro shall be in Cetinje. In addition, because of the diversity, concentration and importance of cultural heritage of the area of Boka Kotorska, as well as the long-standing experience that the Regional Institute for Heritage Protection has had in applying conservation measures, and, finally, because of the importance of the Kotor area as part of the UNESCO World Heritage, the Centre shall have a regional unit in Kotor.

In addition to national institutions, an important role in heritage protection should be played by other stakeholders at the local and national level, such as the local self-governments – municipalities, as well as non-governmental organizations.

2.2.2. Local self-governments – municipalities

Within territorial and administrative organization, the Republic of Montenegro is divided into 21 **municipalities** as basic units of local government, which have political and economic independence. The local self-governments should play an important role in the conservation of cultural monuments since these are located on the territory under their competence. The previous practice shows that when conservation problems are concerned the local governments mainly rely on the Governmental conservation



institutions, which means that their role is not correspondent with the real needs. This is especially important for the municipalities that have protected urban areas and historical nuclei within the territory under their competence.

The Law on Local Self-Government from 2003 states that a municipality *“regulates and provides conditions for protecting monuments of local importance”*.

In the new “Protection of Cultural Property Act” *the role of the Municipalities in the process of heritage protection is recognised in the section Managing Cultural Property, under the heading Managing a state-owned cultural property. “The Government of Montenegro and the competent body of a municipality are obligated to determine for every cultural property that the state, that is a municipality disposes of, a subject that will operate with it.”¹³ Municipal budget, from general income, shall be provided for **guarding and regular maintenance of state-owned cultural property that the Municipality disposes of.**¹⁴*

The Municipalities take care for the cultural and natural heritage through the Departments for urban planning and construction, cultural affairs and activities related to environmental protection. The Department for the protection of natural and cultural heritage exists only in the Municipality of Kotor.

Planning documents, that are developed by municipalities or government, shall provide protection of cultural property and their surroundings, as an integral part of contemporary social, economic and urban development. Planning documents must be harmonized with a study on the protection of cultural property and the management plan.¹⁵

2.2.3. Non-governmental organizations

An important element in the process of heritage conservation, beside an institutional conservation system, is the **participation of the civic society**. Citizens’ involvement in conservation of cultural and environmental heritage is mostly realised through the non-governmental, non-profit or volunteer organizations or associations. Those organizations are not Government founded and through different activities without any profit, they contribute to the overall welfare. Nongovernmental sector in Montenegro, as it exists today, was initiated in 1999 when the Law about Nongovernmental Organizations in Montenegro was proclaimed. Yet, existence of nongovernmental organizations, active in the process of conservation of cultural and environmental heritage, has its background way before this law was adopted, and is related to the different societies and associations of citizens.¹⁶

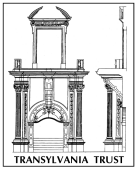
According to the new “Protection of Cultural Property Act” *The Ministry, administrative bodies and public institutions for protection of cultural property are obligated to **cooperate with non-governmental***

¹³ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 39

¹⁴ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 129

¹⁵ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 89

¹⁶ Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage in Montenegro, scoping study, British Council – Serbia and Montenegro, 2004.



organizations dealing with cultural heritage and in that sense, encourage and support their work and participation in creation of laws and by-laws, widening of knowledge on domestic and international regulations and projects, organization of seminars, public debates, and other kinds of professional training, identification of cultural property and determining of their cultural values, submission of initiatives for establishment of protection and presentation of the condition of cultural property, their being endangered and necessary protective measures.¹⁷

2.2.4. Other stakeholders - owners and holders of cultural property

Administrative bodies and public institutions for protection of cultural property are obligated to **cooperate with owners and holders of cultural property** in all phases of their protection, to open possibilities for them to give their proposals, opinions and initiatives related to protection, preservation and usage of cultural property and to inform them about their activities related to their cultural property.¹⁸

2.2.5. Education

According to the new “Protection of Cultural Property Act” **Educational institutions** are **obligated to raise awareness of the value of cultural property through educational and extracurricular programs**, as a fruitful source of knowledge, creativity and inspiration for the current and future generations, dangers and risks they are exposed to, the necessity for their preservation, respect and understanding for them and benefits resulting from them.¹⁹

The Ministry, administrative bodies and public institutions for protection of cultural property are obligated to:

- support the awareness of domestic and international regulations on protection of cultural property, professional training and advanced training of the personnel dealing with their protection;
- inform the public on their programs and activities and international projects and assistance in protection of cultural property and possibilities of inclusion into their implementation, as well as about illegal acts against cultural property;
- encourage all to participate in the process of protection through identification, studying, interpreting, preserving and presenting cultural property, as well as public thinking and debates on cultural property-related possibilities and challenges;
- attach importance to such values of cultural property which every community related to them attach to them or with which it identifies itself.

2.3. Laws/Controls related to performing activities on the protection of cultural heritage buildings

The “Protection of Cultural Property Act”, adopted in 2010, defines all the segments related to performing activities on the protection of cultural heritage buildings.

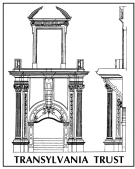
According to the “Protection of Cultural Property Act” **conservation service** includes expert tasks referring to research, study, documenting, marking, presentation, valorization and revalorization of cultural property and implementation of conservation measures. **Conservation activities**, within its competences, shall be

¹⁷ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 79

¹⁸ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 78

¹⁹ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 76





carried out by the Administration, administrative body competent for archival service and public institution for conservation service. Certain tasks from conservation service may be performed by expert and scientific institutions and other legal and natural persons which fulfill prescribed spatial, staffing, technical, technological and material conditions.²⁰

A **conservation project**, depending on the type of cultural property, may be developed by public institutions for the protection of cultural property and other legal and natural persons in possession of a conservation license.²¹

Conservation measures for immovable and movable cultural property may be performed by public institutions for protection of cultural property and other legal and natural persons in possession of an adequate conservation license.²²

Expert surveillance and managing of the works on a cultural property may be performed by person with an adequate conservation license.²³

A conservation license is evidence of professional references of a legal or natural person to develop a study of protection and conservation projects and to implement conservation measures on cultural property. The license is issued by the Ministry of Culture.

The conservation license may be issued to a:

- **legal person** which is registered for conducting works on cultural property and which has at least persons employed or members with adequate University-level qualifications, out of which at least one person has a conservation license.
- **natural person** which has adequate University-level of qualifications, three years of experience and passed a licensing exam to perform conservation service.²⁴

Detailed conditions and a method of issuing and revoking a conservation license are prescribed by the newly adopted Conservation License Regulations.

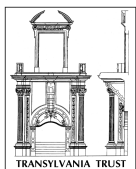
²⁰ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 121

²¹ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 103

²² Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 104

²³ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 105

²⁴ Protection of Cultural Property Act, Article 106



3. Formal Courses available in Conservation/Historic Building Restoration/Related Courses

The national Curriculum for Primary and High Schools does not include any formal reference to cultural heritage and it is not taught as a separate subject.

In Cetinje, from 1981 to 1988, there existed the **Faculty of Culturology** providing education to conservation experts in different fields of conservation, including wood, metal, stone, ceramics, paper and textile conservation. In 1988, the Faculty was transformed into the Academy of Fine Arts of general specialization, without any subject related to heritage or conservation techniques.

Faculty of Architecture Podgorica

The Faculty of Architecture in Podgorica was established as a separate unit of the University of Montenegro in 2006.

At the **undergraduate studies** at the Faculty of Architecture there is a subject entitled the **History of Architecture**, which is taught for three years and includes the history of Montenegrin architecture in the third year.

At the **postgraduate studies** at the Faculty of Architecture there is a study programme in **Protection and Revitalization of the Built Heritage**. This programme has been initiated in 2011, so this is the first year it has been taught at the Faculty.

The study programme in **Protection and Revitalization of the Built Heritage** includes the following major subjects:

- Methodology of scientific research
- Protection and revitalization of the built heritage
- History and theory of protection and revitalization

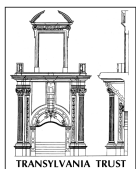
and elective subjects:

- Cultural and aesthetic aspects of protection and conservation
- Research and documentation
- Technique of the built heritage protection
- Built heritage created by modern architecture (19th and 20th century)

The study programme in Protection and Revitalization of the Built Heritage has been accredited under the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS)

The Faculty of Fine Arts in Cetinje

Within the Department for Painting at the postgraduate studies there is a subject called Conservation, which is taught in the second term. The study programmes of the Faculty of Fine Arts in Cetinje have been accredited by the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS)



4. Informal Courses in Conservation/Historic Building Restoration/Related Courses delivered through NGO's or Institutions

Currently, in Montenegro, there have not been any **permanent informal courses** in conservation/ historic building restoration.

However, over the last 10 years various informal courses have been organized by certain non-governmental organizations.

Since its foundation in 1997 the non-governmental organization **EXPEDITIO** Center for Sustainable Spatial Development from Kotor [www.expeditio.org] has realized several activities related to education in the field of conservation/ historic building restoration, the most important of which are:

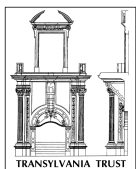
- architectural workshops
- volunteer restoration camps

EXPEDITIO organized several **architectural workshops** in various urban and rural areas of Montenegro. Based on the concrete field activities (researches, surveys, a database formation, analyses, concrete solutions proposals, etc.), these workshops had the aim to contribute to the processes important for the revitalization of historic areas, and also to acquaint the workshops participants – students of architecture with the process and methodology of performing research, protection, valorization and planning of important historical urban and rural areas. EXPEDITIO organized these architectural workshops, lasting between 7 and 10 days on average, in cooperation with the local NGOs and with the support from the state institutions – Institute for Heritage Protection. The following architectural workshops were organized:

- Summer schools of architecture, PERAST 1997
- Research of the Village of Sutvara, 1998
- Summer schools of architecture, PERAST1998 – Revitalization of Perast
- Summer schools of architecture, ZAGORA 2000
- Architectural workshop in the Village of Godinje 2004 - Research and valorisation of the rural heritage of Skadar Lake, May 2004

Volunteer restoration camps are one of the possible and very positive aspects of activity of non-governmental organizations that are concerned with heritage protection. These volunteer camps contribute considerably to the conservation of cultural heritage and through these positive actions it is possible to prevent degradation of cultural properties and train volunteers to carry out restoration work, using traditional materials and techniques. At the same time, by promoting the use of traditional techniques and materials, awareness is raised about how important this type of work is. The non-governmental organization EXPEDITIO has become acquainted with this type of work through the experience of a partner organization Svenska föreningen för byggnadsvård – the Swedish Association for Building Preservation (SBF). In cooperation with the Svenska föreningen för byggnadsvård EXPEDITIO organized three volunteer restoration camps in Perast, a small town in Boka Kotorska:

- First restoration camp - clearing of the St. Cross Fortress in Perast, 4-14 November 2002
- Preparatory works on the restoration of the St. Cross Fortress in Perast, October 2003
- Restoration of traditional doors, Viskovic palace, Perast, September-October 2004

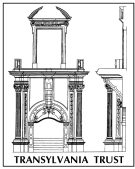


The non-governmental organization **Cultural Heritage Association “Napredak” Gornja Lastva** [www.gornjalastva.org] the part of whose work is aimed at preservation and improvement of the architectural heritage of the village of Gornja has realized, among others, the following activities:

- architectural students’ workshops
- stone masonry school

The Cultural Heritage Association “Napredak” Gornja Lastva organized, in cooperation with the Ecole d’Architecture Paris Val de Seine and the Cetinje Biennale, **architectural students’ workshops in the village of Gornja Lastva** for the five consecutive years (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007). The workshops focused on researching vernacular architecture of Gornja Lastva, as well as the area of Vrmac Mount, which, besides Gornja Lastva, include several similar villages that in the past used to have strong economic and cultural connections. Students (**totally 55**) from France, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Canary Islands and Morocco attended these summer schools of architecture in Gornja Lastva. The results of the students’ workshops were presented at annual exhibitions organized by the Ecole Paris Val de Seine and Ecole Nationale Supérieure d’Architecture de Lyon. Each exhibition was accompanied by public lectures about the revitalization of vernacular architecture and its use for the purpose of development which were presented by eminent speakers including scholars, professors, diplomats, etc. The exhibitions were held in Paris in 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, in Lyon in 2008, Sarajevo in 2007 and in Budva.

Stone Masonry School – “The Beauty of Stone” was organized by the Association “Napredak” in 2004. It was a 15-day stonework and stone masonry school. Eight village inhabitants, members of the Association, with the help of two professional stonemasons, learnt about stonework and stonemasonry through practical work. The workshop was led by an architect from the Association. They worked in Gornja Lastva on restoration of stone boundaries and village streets. At the same time, a number of lectures were held on the theory of stonework, tools and stone masonry used in the past of Boka Kotorska. Through participating in this workshop the Association members acquired basic knowledge of traditional stone masonry techniques, while the results of the workshop remained in the village – several repaired stone boundaries and one partly paved village street.



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