

STEINMAN, Franci, GOSAR, Leon

OTOK PRED IZOLO

AN ISLAND IN FRONT OF IZOLA

Povzetek

Pomorska gradnja pred Izolo prinaša obogateno vrnitev prejšnjega stanja. Otok je umeščen tja, kjer ni pravnih režimov, ki jih uveljavljajo država ali lokalna skupnost. Pravni režimi, ki določajo uživanje vodnih pravic in omejitve (gospodarjenja, ravnanja, rabe), lahko omejujejo pravzaprav vse, zato mora biti njihova sinteza izhodišče za analizo skladnosti današnjih rab in za načrtovanje prihodnjih rab morja in obalnega območja. Na primer akvatoriji školjčič, umeščenih brez zadostne analize stanja v Strunjski zaliv, povzroča konflikte rab, nesprejemljivo omejevanje splošne rabe morja in nedovoljeno omejevanje sosednjih območjih. Opravljena analize pri otoku pred Izolo kaže, da tam takšnih posledic ni. Tam so predvidene le rabe v javnem interesu, saj se pri presoji sprejemljivosti najprej pretehtajo javni in nato skupinski interesi, morebitne posebne (npr. podjetniške) rabe pa dovolijo le, če ne omejujejo prej navedenih. To omogoča integralno gospodarjenje z obalnim območjem, ki upošteva funkcionalne povezave kopnega in morja.

Ključne besede: morje, pravni režim, vodno gospodarstvo, otoki, prostorsko načrtovanje

Abstract

Maritime construction in front of Izola restitutes an enriched former state. The island is positioned in a place where there are no legal regimes enforced by the state or local community. Legal regimes that determine the exploitation of water rights and limitations (management, exploitation, use) can actually limit all, therefore their synthesis has to be the starting point for analysing the harmony of present uses and for planning future uses of the sea and coastal area. For example the aquaculture of the shell fish mariculture positioned in the Strunjan Bay without adequate analysis of the prevailing conditions is causing conflicts of uses, unacceptable limiting of general use of the sea and prohibitive limitations in neighbouring areas. The analysis done for the island in front of Izola shows that there are no such consequences. Only uses in the public interest were proposed, since when assessing suitability first public and then common interests were considered, possible specific (e.g. entrepreneurial) uses were permitted only if the aforementioned weren't obstructed. Thus integral management of the coastal area was enabled, with respect to functional ties between the land and sea.

Key words: islands, legal regime, physical planning, sea, water resource management