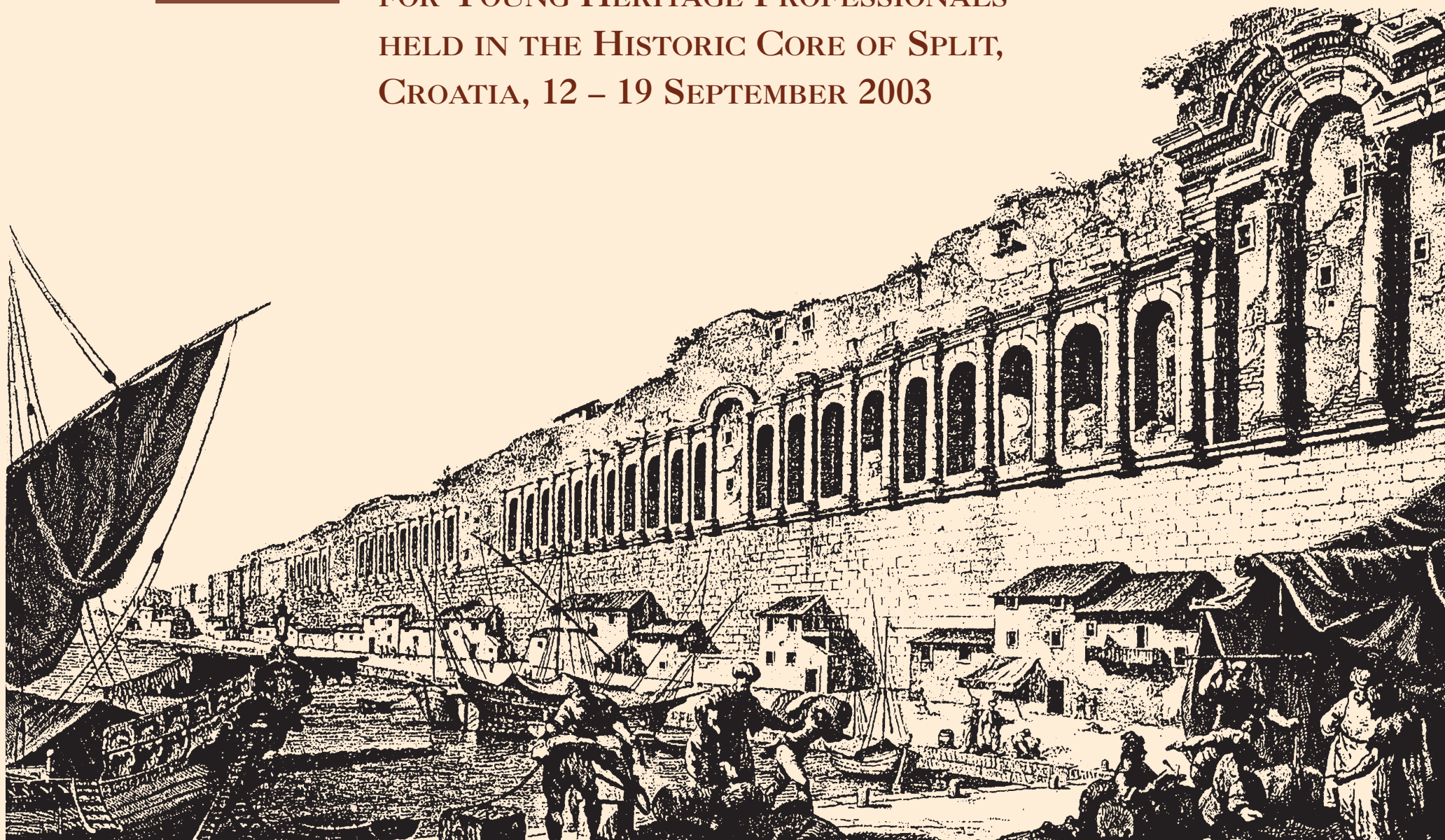
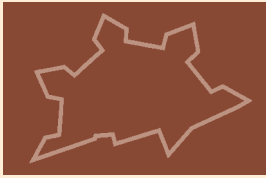




REPORT AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP
FOR YOUNG HERITAGE PROFESSIONALS
HELD IN THE HISTORIC CORE OF SPLIT,
CROATIA, 12 – 19 SEPTEMBER 2003



Diocletian's Palace at Spalato from the sea by Clerisseau, taken from Robert Adam's "Ruins of ...Spalatro" (1764)



INTRODUCTION

The Split seminar and workshop was the latest in a series of initiatives involving young people from many nations. Previous Europa Nostra events took place in Cardiff (UK) in 1993, Piran (Slovenia) in 2001 and Dubrovnik (Croatia) in 2002. The difference in approach for the seminar and workshop in Split was the invitation to young heritage professionals who were already at the postgraduate level, and in many instances already employed in the protection of historic monuments.

The choice of participants was made in conjunction with teaching staff of the Academia Istropolitana Nova (Bratislava), the International Cultural Centre (Krakow), and with colleagues in Hungary, Slovenia and US-ICOMOS.

The participants (see the list on page 19) came from sixteen countries, representing the disciplines of archaeology, architecture, historic preservation, civil engineering, cultural tourism management and landscape architecture. There were also three participants from educational institutions in Split.

These 24 young heritage professionals worked with six leaders (see the list on page 19) in a seminar and workshop programme planned and coordinated by Dr Lester Borley CBE (Edinburgh). The successful outcome of this ambitious programme reflects the wholehearted involvement of various departments within the Municipality, as well as educational institutions and museums in the city, together with the Department of Conservation of the Ministry of Culture.

Aims of the Seminar and Workshop

Achieving a sustainable balance between conservation and development in the Historic Core within the wider framework of the City of Split.

To outline proposals within a broad strategy and timetable which would enhance or improve the physical condition of the Historic Core

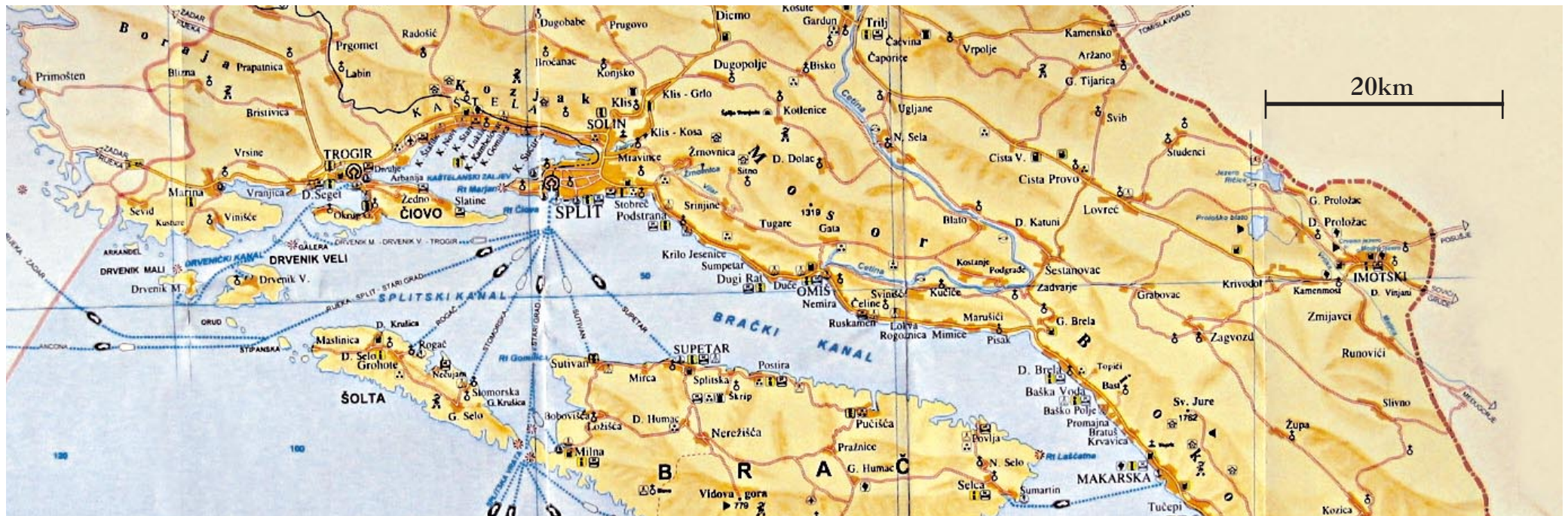
- to serve the needs of those who live there,
- to meet the demands of other citizens,
- to improve the experience and understanding of the Historic Core for visitors,

and to suggest an order of priority for action within a management plan for the World Heritage Site, which would achieve added value and be cost effective.

To base this analysis on the existing proposals already outlined by the agencies involved to regenerate the Historic Core, and also to consider appropriate uses for the Basement spaces of Diocletian's Palace.

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Map locating Split within Dalmatia County



Conjectural drawing of Diocletian's Palace by Hebrand (1912)



Diocletian's Palace and Cathedral showing historic urban development (2003)



Impression of the Peristyle in 1757, drawn by Clerisseau, who accompanied Robert Adam on his exploration of the remains of Diocletian's Palace.



The Peristyle in Spring 2003

The choice of location for the Workshop

Split, the second city of Croatia, occupies a commanding position on the coast of Dalmatia and is a transport hub between the Adriatic and the countries of the interior. Now a sprawling city of over 200,000 people, it began as the site of a Roman palace built by Emperor Diocletian for his retirement, in the southern outskirts of Salona, at that time an important Roman seaport. Split today reflects a continuous history of occupation over 1700 years, and its ensemble of many layers of social and architectural history, engulfing and surrounding Diocletian's Palace, was listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1979.

The richness of its Roman, medieval and renaissance architecture, set within the framework of later city planning by French and Austro-Hungarian administrations, offered a range of problems and opportunities for the substance of a week-long seminar and workshop. Led by seven senior professionals who were members of Europa Nostra and ICOMOS, the group of twenty four young heritage professionals from a number of countries with diverse experience were therefore able to tackle a complex subject.

The week began with a seminar in which local experts on urban planning, social research, archaeological excavation and historic building conservation provided a firm basis for a fuller exploration of the city. The proposals for the regeneration of fourteen sites within the historic core were explained and three integrated projects were chosen for more intensive study. The membership of each team was carefully balanced by nationality and professional experience. Each team had to achieve consensus and present a range of conclusions, working within the statement of aims provided (see page 2).

The workshop took place in the offices of the Agency for the Historic Core and the Urban Planning Department, which meant that the expertise of its staff was readily available to each team. Visits to other cultural institutions were arranged in order to provide a broad understanding of the evolution of the city within its region.

In the final session the conclusions of each team were presented to an audience drawn from municipal agencies, academic institutions, voluntary bodies and international organisations. The conclusions of the three teams form the substance of this report.

The report will be used by the Agency for the Historic Core and the Ministry of Culture in discussions in which they are engaged with others in the preparation of the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site.

SPLIT HISTORIC CORE: SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outstanding universal value • Identity potential • Layers: roman, medieval, Combination of patterns • Continuity of life and use, Location: central, regional European • Cultural institutions: Museums, universities • Existing income from tourism for the city and residents who rent accommodation • Municipality owns a large portion of historic core, • Even distribution of ages of the population inside the historic core • Beauty of the region • Central geographical location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfocused vision, no consensus on vision • Lack of public awareness, involvement • No management plan for WH site (gap between the state responsibility and local government responsibilities) • Lack of accountability of authorities • Unclear decision-making process • Poor access to cultural institutions • Poor possibilities for tourism accommodation, inadequate tourist information and organisation • Uncertainty of ownership situation • Poor facilities for special needs (disabled people, children etc) • Deterioration of buildings and lack of regular maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionals working for the enhancement of WH site • Diversity of habitat, activities and cultural traces • Cultural tourism • Municipal control over real estate in public ownership • Development of small-scale enterprise • To strengthen the multi-generation society • Improved traffic system (international and regional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism congestion • Misuse of the control mechanism over public ownership • Social problems as limitation to investment, • Disposal of public property in the historic core

VISION

Split Historic Core is widely recognised as cultural heritage of outstanding universal value and an asset for the local community that provides development opportunities, especially in terms of cultural tourism.



Inappropriate advertising on the Golden Gate.



Ideal location for the new 'Golden Gate'.



Archaeology needs explanation and interpretation.



One of the options for the proposed Community Centre.



Congested pedestrian approach to East Gate.



Need to clear this area of the Riva, revealing the south entrance.



A helpful TIC, but in the wrong place.

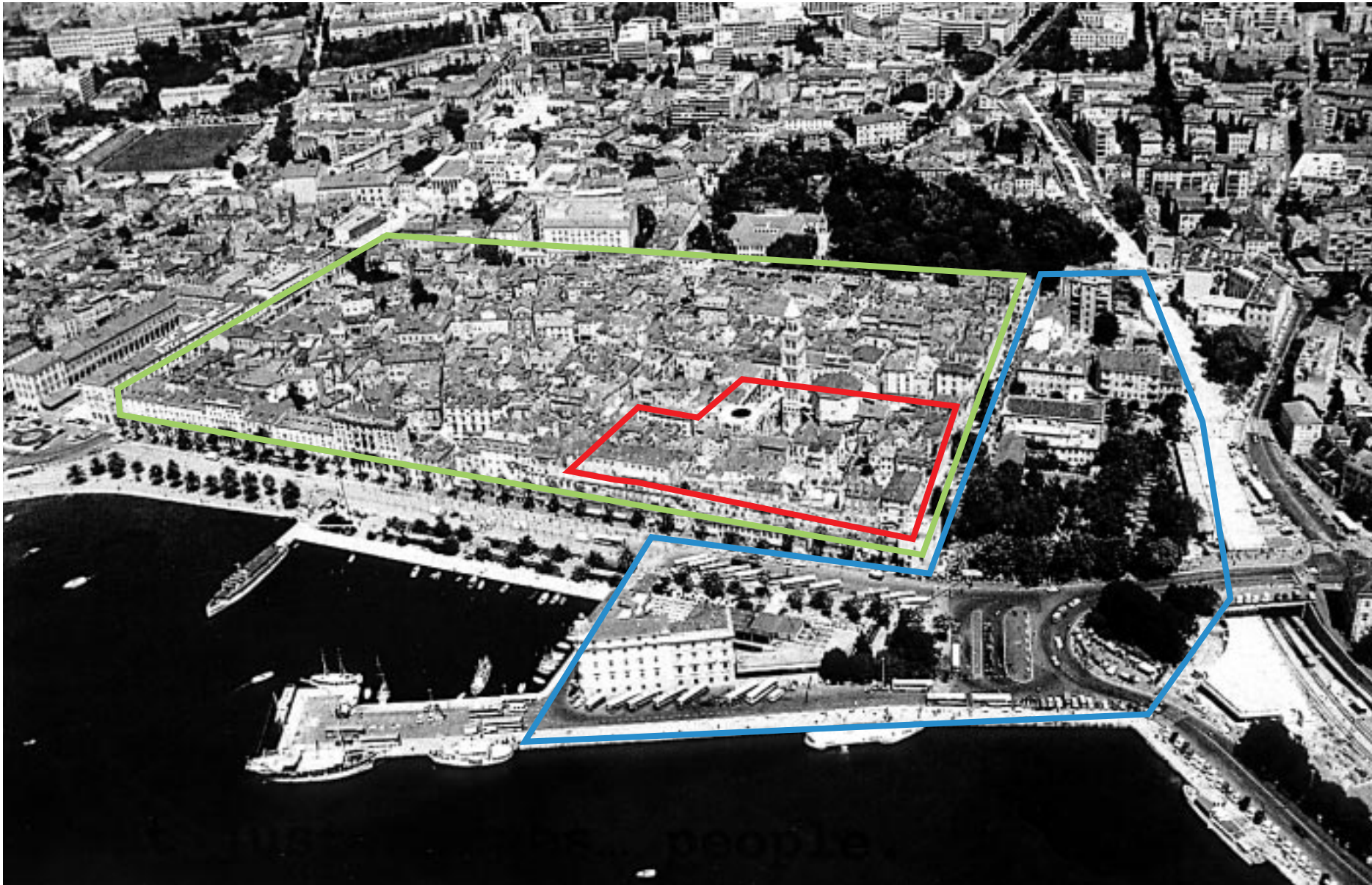


Need to develop the cultural tourism potential of the city.



Visitor access to Peristyle is unsatisfactory.

THE THREE TEAM PRESENTATIONS



Aerial photograph of Split showing the areas studied by the Green, Blue and Red teams

Analysis of the Historic Core: Problems & Opportunities

The Green group was challenged to analyse the whole of the Historic Core of Split, and considered that the following were the obvious strengths of the Historic Core:

STRENGTHS:

1. Diocletian's Palace
2. Richness of Historical Layers
3. Continuity of Life
4. Geographical Location and Beauty
5. Entrepreneur Potential
6. Youth

The following were recognised as the weaknesses or challenges facing the Historic Core:

WEAKNESSES/CHALLENGES:

1. Inadequate Visitor Services
2. Fourteen sites perceived to be problematic by the Agency for the Historic Core.
3. Maintaining the status of UNESCO World Heritage Site.
4. Missing enforceable General Management Strategy (Plan).
5. Lack of obvious communication between interested parties.

We developed a key theme: "Not only stones, people". The starting point for the management plan therefore should be based on the needs of the people who frequent the Historic Core.

STAKEHOLDERS:

1. Local Community (Citizens)
2. Local Institutions
3. Business Interests
4. Visitors

The following proposals represent starting points for addressing the weaknesses and challenges described above:

PROPOSALS:

1. *Inadequate Visitor Services*
 - a. Improve information centre location, circulation and signage
 - b. Accommodation
 - c. Interpretation
2. *Fourteen sites perceived to be problematic by the Agency for the Historic Core*

-To be prioritized as a part of the enforceable General Management Strategy.
(example) Southeast corner of the Diocletian Palace.

3. *Maintaining the status of UNESCO World Heritage Site.*

- To be prioritized as a part of the enforceable General Management Strategy. All stakeholders should be aware and obligated by this General Management Strategy and the importance of the UNESCO designation.

4. *Missing enforceable General Management Strategy (Plan)*

- Communication between stakeholders.

5. *Lack of obvious communication between interested parties*

Finally, the group proposes a new concept of a Community Centre to facilitate communication between the various stakeholders, and to begin the process of interaction. A Community Centre could be an essential first step towards a collective vision for the city.

COMMUNITY CENTRE:

1. Facilitate roundtable discussions between stakeholders (management plan discussions, etc).
2. Initiation of year-round local events (workshops, festivals, etc.)
3. Initiate and eventually house a

database of heritage information (library, archives, oral histories, photos, etc).

4. Citizen advice bureau to provide information about available grants, legal assistance, etc.

5. Provide office and meeting space for heritage NGOs.

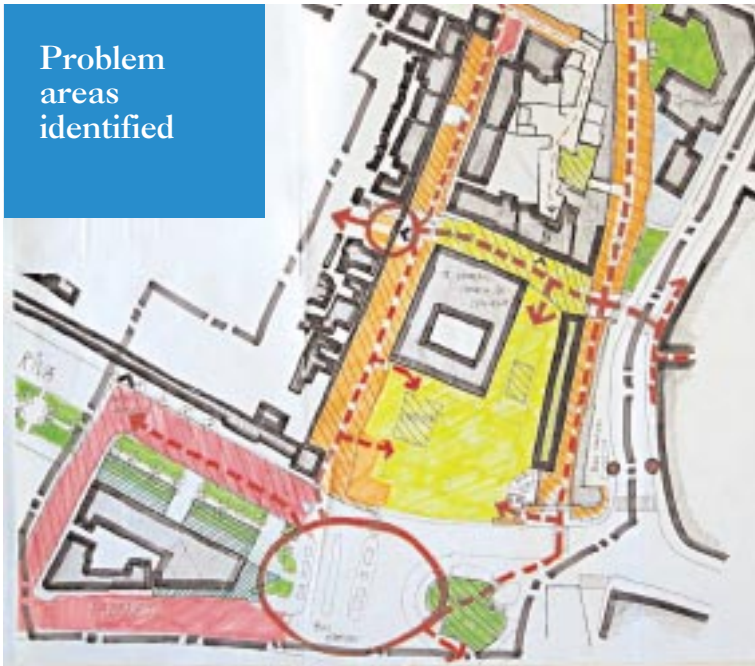
6. Provide a critical link between the tourist information office and the community.

7. Educational initiatives including involvement of young people.

Not only stones, people.



Problem
areas
identified



Spatial
solutions
proposed



PRESENTATION BY THE BLUE TEAM:
RAPPORTEURS, EVA HODY, ARPAD FURU AND MATT CRAWFORD

Area southeast of Diocletian's Palace, outside the walls of the Historic Core

Introduction

The physical scope of this study was the area to the southeast of Diocletian's Palace, including the east gate area, the market sites and the Lazaretto. It was clear that this area acted as the main point of access to the Historic Core, replacing the historic importance of the north gate. It was also an area of commercial activity as well as being the first point of contact for visitors to the city.

Following a SWOT analysis (see page 5), we propose the following vision statement:

"Split's Historic Core is a widely recognised cultural heritage of outstanding universal value, and an asset for the local community which provides development opportunities, especially in terms of cultural tourism."

We considered that the very old and continuous history of Split, which is clearly visible in the overlays of various architectural styles, has an outstanding value. To ensure this cultural continuity it is desirable to provide a high-quality environment both for citizens and visitors. We observed the life in the area, its spatial use, activities and appearance and we concluded that it had many positive features. To begin with it was a very lively area, and had many economic activities including local goods for local people in the Green Market, local goods for visitors as souvenirs, and low-priced goods on the Bazaar for locals. It also provided services for tourists at the Lazaretto, and cafes which were mainly visited by young local people.

The whole Market area (both the Green Market and the Bazaar) and the Lazaretto therefore secure income for people from selling goods, as well as providing revenue for the Municipality as the owner of the area, which in turn is leased to the Market Company.

The problematic aspects of the area concerned too many service functions within a relatively small area, with very high traffic density, given the proximity of the ferry, bus and railway terminals, with parking for cars, taxis and inadequate secure traffic crossings for pedestrians. There seemed to be a general lack of management or balance between these various economic activities and there were difficulties for orientation for visitors, as well as the creation of congestion and traffic jams.

Finally, we identified basic locations within the area for which we would wish to recommend improvements aimed at better services for residents and visitors that would help to ensure the continuing economic and social life for the Historic Core. The market area is one of the most vivid social centres of the Historic Core, pulsating with life and is a meeting point between different social groups. The market is an economic and cultural asset for Split. On the one hand it provides a workplace and income for a large group of people and furthermore sustains social traditions which are part of an intangible cultural heritage of the city.

PROPOSALS AND ACTION PLAN		SHORT TERM MEASURE	LONG TERM MEASURE	OWNER OF THE PROJECT	PARTNERS
1. Quality of the market area					
1.1	Visual access to Eastern wall of Palace by Relocation of goods market, and better management, and redesign			Municipality	Historic Core Agency Ministry of Culture, Local Community
1.2	Relieve congestion of pedestrian traffic	✓			
1.3	Connections with the historic core	✓			
1.4	Delineation of the church area	✓			
	Re-pavement		✓		
	Removal of dead trees	✓			
	Renovation of the existing fountain	Remove nearby stalls	Renovation of fountain and square		
	Introduction of new stalls that can easily be removed for the market to be used for other purposes	✓	✓		
	Improvement of permanent shops		✓		
	Accessibility for elderly and disabled persons by railings, ramps, new pavement		✓		
	Improve market facilities (water, WC, rubbish bins)	✓	✓		
2. Market as a service for the community (management issues)					
2.1	Reduction of non-green, no-product stalls, non-traditional goods	✓		Municipal Agency for Communal Service	Historic Core Agency, Ministry of Culture, Local Community
2.2	Re-location of goods market	✓	✓		
2.3	Promotion of local product for inhabitants and tourists	✓			
2.4	Organisation of the market into sectors, with signage	✓			
2.5	Security and sanitation improvement	✓			
2.6	Define boundaries of market	✓			
3. Lazaretto as a city information centre for residents and visitors					
3.1	Restore the function of the lazaretto as a civic service centre	✓			

3.2	Organisation of information centre for tourists / inhabitants in part of the tourist palace structure involves reduction of commercial interests	✓			
3.3	Explore possibility of reopening terrace roof space over tourist palace	✓			
3.4	Construction of new, possibly two storey building for the centre		✓		
4. Traffic Situation					
	Major congestion and pedestrian danger at area formed by triangle between southeast corner of palace, lazaretto, and terrace		✓	Municipal Planning Agency	Historic Core Agency, Local Community, Port Authority
4.1	Recommend removal of the car parking along the Riva	✓			
4.2	Tour buses should not be allowed to park near lazaretto due to visual impact, congestion	✓			
4.3	Create short-term free parking near Lazaretto	✓			
4.4	Distinctive signage for pedestrians and cars and buses	✓			
5. Interpretation of Heritage Site					
5.1	Reconsider placement of interpretation panels and design of the signs	✓			
5.2	Strengthen distinction between interpretative signs and advertisements	✓			
6. Public amenities and Open Spaces					
6.1	Sidewalk of the street connecting Zagrebacka with Bus stations: Once goods market is removed, trees and street furniture may improve the quality of public space				
6.2	Extend Riva to the East, clearing South entrance	✓			
6.3	Rehabilitation of Terrace, possible viewpoint and interpretation of Palace				
6.4	Revitalize Courtyard of North apartment as a semi-private space				

Conclusion

The area to the southeast of the Historic Core is a location of great importance both to citizens and visitors and the improvements proposed would be to the benefit of both. Cultural tourism is a very important source of income which should be developed with sensitive high quality facilities.

The market should not be moved, but more emphasis should be placed on the local supply of local goods and interesting material for visitors. A better management system is needed for the market area at the east gate, to provide a clearer access at this important entry point to the Historic Core.

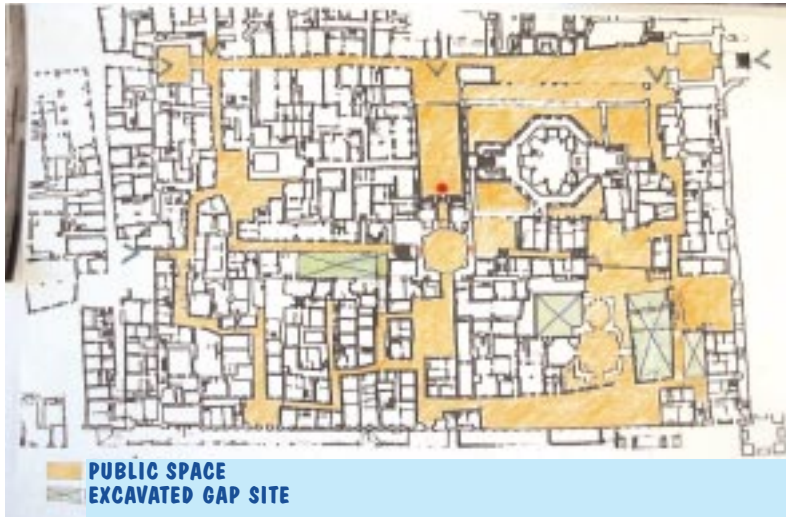
Location of ferry, bus and railway traffic in the southeast is very convenient for visitors and should be sustained, but private car traffic should

be reorganised with a “park and ride” system in tandem with an improved bus system for local citizens.

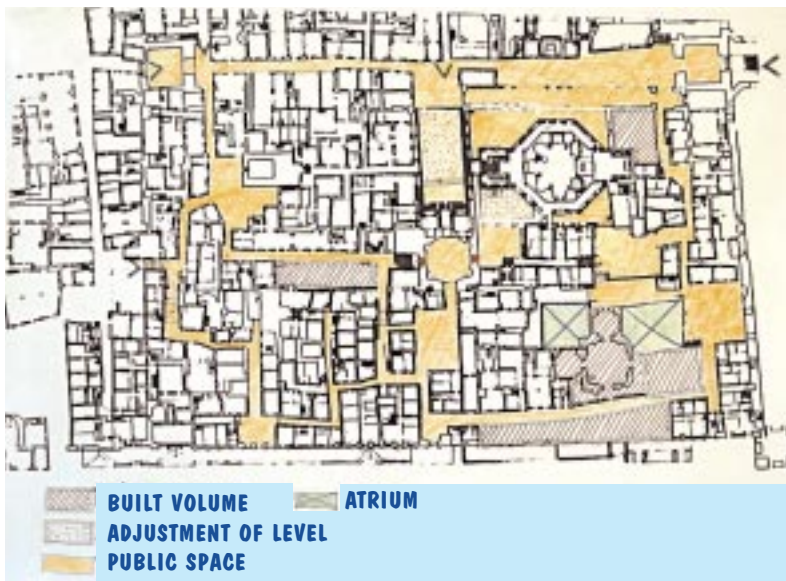
The Lazaretto continues to be a place where people should meet and communicate, but it is essential to improve its functions of orientation, both for residents and visitors.

The liveliness of the area is a key attraction for the city and it has the potential to become the New Gateway of the Historic Core where citizens and visitors would share in a clear first impression of a vital modern city developed within the historic ensemble of the World Heritage Site.

Resuscitating the heart of Split



*Present uses
of upper storey
spaces*



*Proposed uses
of upper storey
spaces*

Definition of area and motivation

The southern section of Diocletian's Palace is a clearly defined part of the wider living organism of the World Heritage Site, which encompasses both the medieval town and the ancient remains of the Roman palace. Importantly, we believe that this southern section has several specific, fundamental and interconnected problems that subsequently offer up a number of common solutions.

Concept

The broad thrust of our approach is that certain enabling interventions can be combined to facilitate a gradual approach to the rehabilitation of the existing buildings and spaces in this southern section. These should be achieved within an agreed technical and legal framework and an elaborated management plan as required by UNESCO.

Put simply, we wish to see the resuscitation of this part of the historic heart of Split based firmly on the principle that 'people' are the life blood of a city.

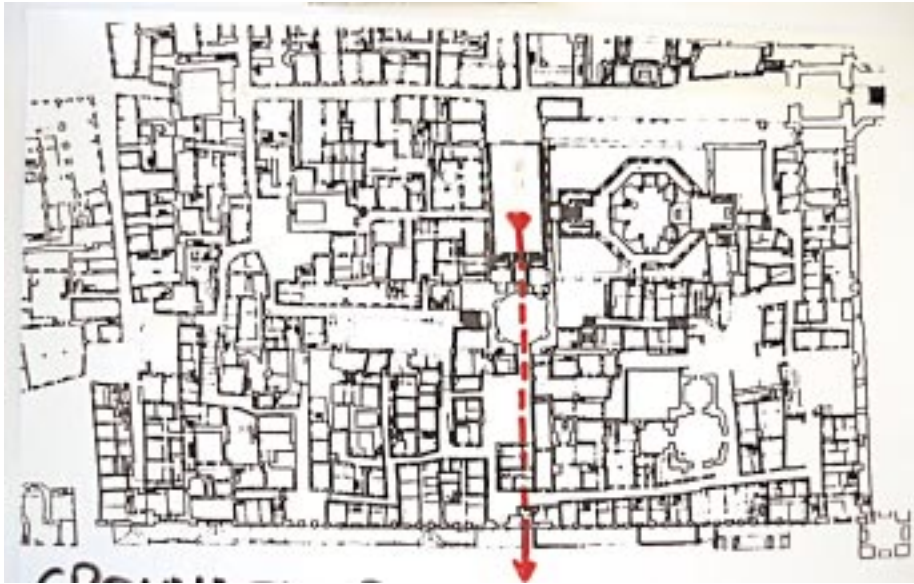
Problem definition

Ongoing conservation approaches

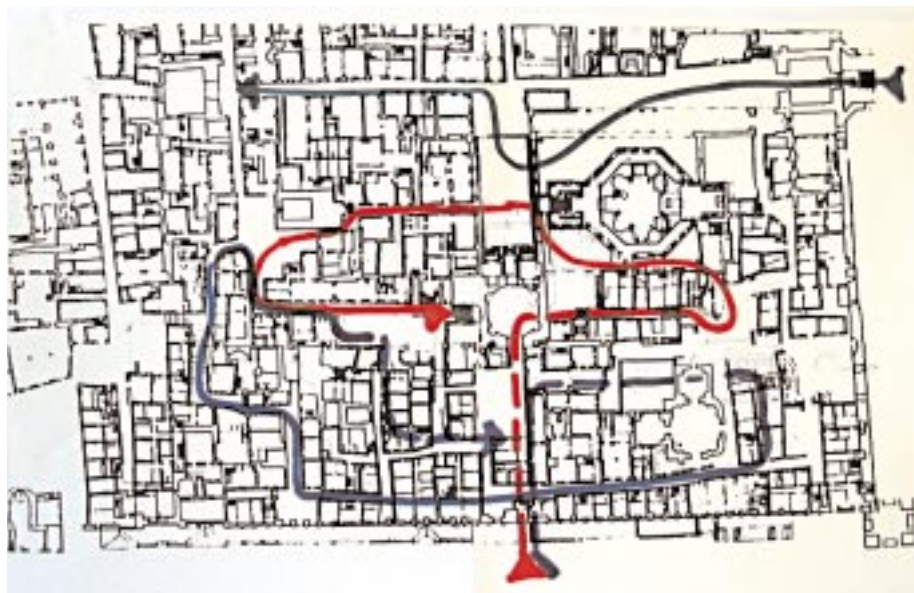
It was strongly felt that there is a need to recognise the historic heart of Split as an inseparable multi-layered living organism where to take away the later historical layers would be to degrade the value of the whole. The opening up of the sub-structure/basement levels of Diocletian's Palace to facilitate extensive archaeological digging has we believe led to problems of vandalism, weathering of the historical fabric of the palace as well as structural problems for the buildings above. There has also been a resultant problem with circulation of people at basement level and connected difficulties for the clear interpretation of the historical development of Diocletian's Palace and the reinvigoration of the existing dead spaces.

Dereliction and abandonment

Eyesore gap sites, vacant and dilapidated buildings and the continuing abandonment of the archaeological site present the greatest challenges for those wishing to see the resuscitation of this area.



Present pedestrian flow from upper storey to basement level



Proposed pedestrian flow from basement to upper storey level

Public safety

The long lasting interventions on the urban fabric transformed the fragile historic urban space into a construction site. Discrepancies between the daily needs of residents and visitors are in obvious conflict with the prevailing research and reconstruction concept. Present site conditions and difficult access pose a critical threat to public safety. Stability of building structures is in many cases endangered due to the movement of their insubstantial foundations.

Flow and dispersal of pedestrian traffic

Several difficulties were identified with the flow and dispersal of pedestrian traffic into, around and away from the basement levels of the Diocletian's Palace. These included the poor visibility of the entrance to the basement level from the Riva; the channelling of pedestrian traffic towards the existing exit to the Peristyle, causing a bottleneck situation at the foot of the steeply graded steps, with inevitable Health and Safety concerns; and the resulting bypassing by pedestrians of the southern section of the Palace at both basement and ground level.

This combination of problems has resulted in the creation of a dead-zone, an open wound in the historic heart of Split, with the subsequent loss of urban form/ function and vitality.

Property management

Because the substructure overlays antique remains, existing property rights could compromise any overall scheme of repair and restitution. Ownership issues may obstruct actions in favour of preservation and development.

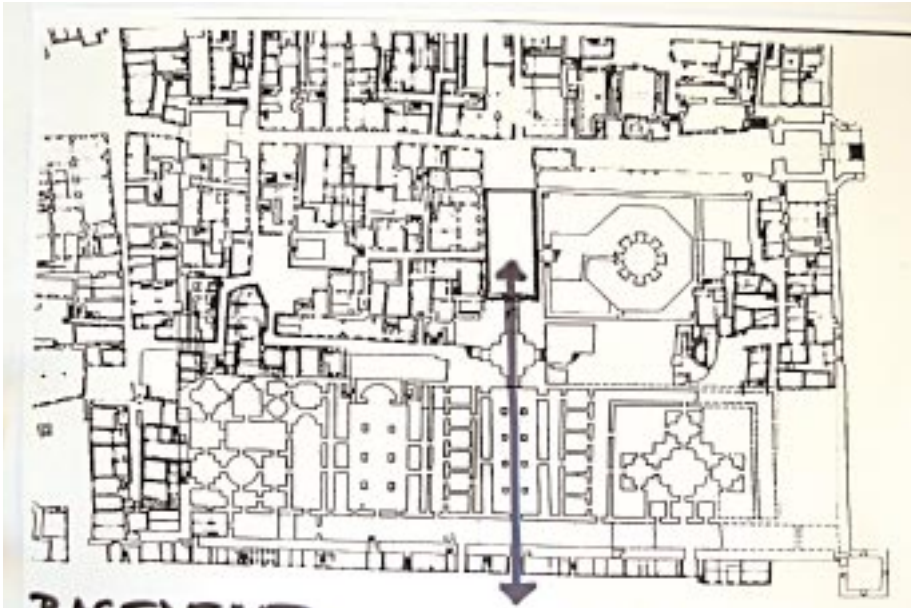
Action plans

Ongoing conservation approaches

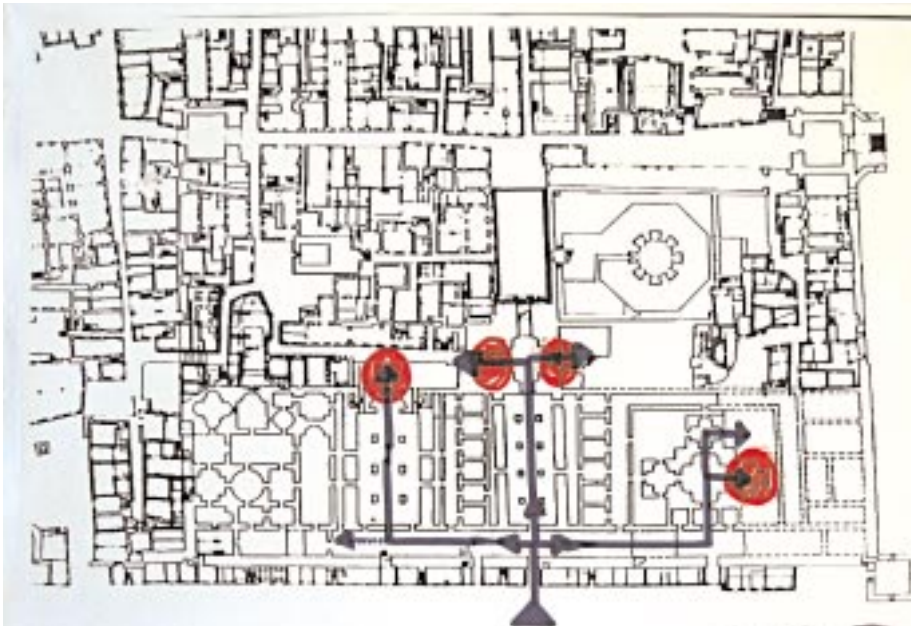
We suggest that the approach expressed in recent international conservation charters and conventions be adopted with the aim of shifting the emphasis of the ongoing conservation work away from archaeological excavations towards in situ conservation, preservation and revitalisation of public and private spaces. This would also allow for the better interpretation of existing underutilised spaces, perhaps making better use of the high levels of known archaeological knowledge.

Dereliction and abandonment

We recommend that there be a build up of urban structure/form in several key locations with a strong emphasis being placed on residential and commercial functions. There should also be a greater utilisation of basement space with short term opportunities existing for commercial/artistic/cultural usage. Elements of



Present pedestrian flow at basement level



Proposed pedestrian flow at basement level

interpretation of historical development of the complex should also be interwoven into this space.

Public safety

Immediate action should be undertaken to stabilise undermined residential buildings in the southeast area of the palace wall showing serious structural damage. Access to all areas must be urgently provided for fire protection and general security, and the needs of the resident population in any emergency situation given priority.

Flow and dispersal of pedestrian traffic

To ease the problems caused by congestion and create dispersal of pedestrian traffic we suggest firstly improving the visibility of the existing access to the basement from the Riva, perhaps taking advantage of the intention to fully pedestrianise that space.

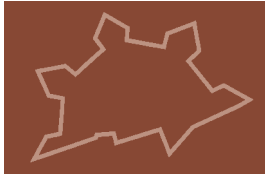
Secondly, we recommend easing congestion by closing the existing entrance/exit to the Peristyle from the central basement hall level, opening up the existing lateral entrances either side of this entrance and augmenting these by introducing two further means of vertical transportation from basement to ground level. These could be provided by taking advantage of the opportunities available as a result of the existing gap sites.

Furthermore, through-flows of pedestrians at ground level should be eased by raising pavement levels on the southern side of the Cathedral and on the Peristyle to their pre 1960 levels, and then by realigning the steps either side of the existing entrance to the basement to facilitate greater pedestrian access to the southern section of the Palace from the Peristyle.

Finally, the small street west of the main axis of the palace which is currently closed, should be reopened.

Property management

In order to keep future development under control, with the aim of preserving the cultural values of the site, public property should not be disposed of. Rather, an acquisition plan of the degraded fabric should be undertaken by the city with the prospect of future development based on a public/private partnership principle. Small-scale development projects should get priority in such a process, in order to benefit from compatibility with the existing urban fabric and heritage subjects. Sound management planning is vital for a sustainable future for this extremely important but also very vulnerable site.



Probably the most problematic area has been created by the partially implemented project to excavate the southeast corner of Diocletian's Palace. The organic development of the medieval and renaissance periods of settlement has been swept away, leaving partial and conjectural spaces from the Roman period.

The obvious question is what can be done to redeem this key location in the Historic Core?



Split, 16/9.2013

The excavated site of the Imperial Dining Rooms, sketch by Professor Miroslav Base (2003)

Summary and Evaluation

Split was chosen as the location for this successful seminar and workshop for young heritage professionals because it offered many challenges for reconciling its historic past with the needs of its progressive future. As the second city of Croatia, having a very important strategic location, between the Adriatic and the countries of the interior, it was desirable that the group should consider the social and economic potential of cultural tourism as an important option for economic expansion.

The workshop was led by seven seasoned professionals in the fields of urban planning, architectural history and cultural heritage management and presentation. The twentyfour young heritage professionals from sixteen nations were invited on the basis of their postgraduate level, their range of professional disciplines and their experience of the cultural heritage of many other countries. It was also good to have been able to involve senior students from academic institutions in Split, who made a very full contribution to the work of each team.

The existing studies on the architectural and social history of the community were of course readily available through the Ministry of Culture and the Agency for the Historic Core, working in collaboration with other departments of the Municipality and other academic institutions. Therefore our seminar and workshop which lasted for seven days had the benefit of a good foundation of knowledge.

The conclusions of the teamwork have already been clearly expressed in this report. The Green Team emphasised the need for the Municipality to involve citizens in the discussion and formulation of policy options for the future. The nature of cultural tourism of course also makes it important for residents to be aware of the needs and opportunities of involving visitors in festivals and activities which express the distinctive and rich cultural heritage of the city within its region. Simple mechanisms could easily be introduced to facilitate this interchange of ideas and aspirations, and the concept of a Community Centre, which was a conclusion of the Green Team, could be acted on without delay.

The Blue Team's evaluation of the infrastructure of the markets, the Lazaretto and the integrated transportation system threw up a number of issues which have to do with public ownership and management control. These need to be dealt with if the city is to present an attractive appearance to visitors, who of course can make easy comparisons with well-managed cities elsewhere. Above all, the areas of the market and the Lazaretto were seen as fulfilling the social needs for a community, and in many ways form part of its "intangible" culture. However, there were problems of conflict between various uses,



Robert Adam's plan of the Historic Core published in 1764

particularly in the market area which is encroaching on the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site, and between the Lazaretto and the city walls, where a good impression for visitors arriving from the transportation hub is critically important. Again, it would be possible to find partial solutions for the present confused management of the area without much cost.

The Red Team's report on the condition of the area of Diocletian's Palace which had been subject to archaeological investigation was perhaps the most critical. They saw the historic heart of Split as an inseparable multi-layered living organism, and the archaeology of the past half-century had opened up unattractive spaces which were subject to vandalism and inadequate management. Apart from offering the visitor no explanation for the present condition of the archaeological

site, the adjacent buildings were subject to structural problems which caused some concern about safety and access. It is important that this area should be dealt with urgently within the Management Plan required by UNESCO. The Red Team also felt that there could be a more useful re-direction of visitor routes within the Basement and upper storeys of the Palace in order to recover "dead" areas which had formerly been lively parts of the community.

Clearly, whilst it is difficult to envisage reconstituting the social spaces of the upper storey without considerable expenditure, it is possible to take immediate action on improving the visibility of the south entrance to Diocletian's Palace, experimenting with varying routes for pedestrians through the Basement and upper storey of the Palace, coupled with a far better introduction and interpretation of the historic ensemble in this key location.

In the longer term, if a better solution were to be found for the goods market location and the opening up of the "Golden Gate" approach at the Lazaretto then the visitor would have the options of using the understated south entrance or the enhanced eastern gate entrance which provides a different perspective of the historic ensemble.

In one week, the young heritage professionals achieved a great deal through their hard work and good humour, and amply rewarded the time and effort spent on the organisation which was required. However, their work would not have been possible without the commitment of so many people from within the community, representing the Municipality, agencies, educational and cultural institutions and voluntary bodies. Therefore we must conclude with an expression of our genuine thanks for the welcome we received and the help we were given.

Dr Lester Borley CBE

Outline Programme for Split Seminar and Workshop

FRIDAY 12 SEPTEMBER

(Most participants will have arrived by early afternoon)

- 1800 Gather on the Terrace at the Bellevue Hotel, Bana Josipa, Jelacica 2, tel: (0)385 21 585 701, fax: 0385 21 362 383.
- 1900-2100 Civic Reception at the City Museum ('D' on the map). Please wear something smarter than casual dress, and also wear your name badge, which will be provided

SATURDAY 13 SEPTEMBER

- 0830 Depart on foot from Bellevue Hotel to a Gothic palace, OPUS, Dioklecijanova 7, Split, tel: 00385 21 361 524 ('E' on map) for the Seminar in which four local experts will participate
- 1300 Informal lunch in Historic Core
- 1430 Guided walk led by Goran Niksic of the Department of Conservation of the Ministry of Culture, visiting the 14 locations which form part of the outline development plan for the Historic Core
- Evening Free

SUNDAY 14 SEPTEMBER

- 0900-1300 Exploration on foot of the Historic Core
- 1300-1500 Lunch/rest
- 1500 Resume exploration
- Evening Free

MONDAY 15 SEPTEMBER

- 0900-1300 Agency for the Historic Core ('F' on map) for introductory presentation by Dusko Marasovic, Director of the Agency, followed by illustrated presentations by course leaders on key aspects of the study for discussion
- 1300-1430 Lunch in the Historic Core
- 1430-1900 Departure by private bus to Museum of Archaeology, to be met by Dr Emilio Marin, its Director, and to continue for a visit to the remains of the Roman city of Salona, and possibly a medieval castle in the hills above Split
- Evening Free

TUESDAY 16 SEPTEMBER

- 0900-1300 Agency for the Historic Core
- Working in three teams on selected urban projects
- 1300-1430 Lunch
- 1430 Depart on foot for the Marjan (about 30 minutes walk), passing the old fishing settlement and yacht harbour, in order to visit the Mestrovic Museum and Chapel
- 1600-1800 Visit to Croatian National Museum of Archaeology for a talk on historic settlement in Croatia, and to learn something of its work with young children on a project based on medieval houses in the Historic Core. This will be followed by a wine reception in the Museum

Evening Free

WEDNESDAY 17 SEPTEMBER

- 0900-1300 Continue with the selected projects
- 1300-1500 Lunch/rest
- 1500-1730 Continue with projects
- Evening Free

THURSDAY 18 SEPTEMBER

- 0900-1300 Continue work on the selected projects
- 1300-1430 Lunch
- 1430 onwards General discussion to reach consensus

FRIDAY 19 SEPTEMBER

- 0900-1200 Presentation of detailed proposals for the three selected projects, before an audience of Agency staff, City representatives and academic institutions
- 1200-1300 Course summary and conclusion by Dr Lester Borley, Project Coordinator
- 1300 Final lunch with guests
- End of course



Friday 19 September: Presentation of results by three teams

O900	Representatives from agencies and the community of Split form the audience.
O915	Introduction: Dr Lester Borley, project coordinator (UK)
O930-1100	Team presentations with Question Time 1. Green Team: Analysis of the Historic Core Problems and Opportunities 2. Blue Team: The South East Sector outside the Historic Core Market Place and Arrival Point 3. Red Team: The South East Sector of Diocletian's Palace inside the Historic Core
1100-1130	Refreshment break
1130-1200	Discussion of Team Proposals
1200 Summary:	Dr Jaroslav Kilian (Slovakia)

Green Team

Base – urbanist
 Wade – designer
 Breznik – archaeologist
 Gojdicova – architect/ngo
 David Jozsa – architect
 Kapetanovic – preservationist
 Nenova – cultural tourism
 Olah – urbanist
 Sanders – architect
 Barisic – civil engineer
 Sunara – conservator

Blue Team

Winkler – architect
 Pirkovic – urbanist
 Crawford - conservationist
 Furu – architect/ngo
 Hody – architect
 Hornakova – landscape arch
 Agota Jozsa – architect
 Kazalarska – cultural tourism
 Mihajlovic – architect
 Gluhan – conservator
 Kukoc – architect

Red Team

Kilian - architect
 Laconte - urbanist
 Hadzic - architect
 Kusikova – economist/ct
 Mackovic - urbanist
 Spanzel - conservator
 McClelland–civil eng/ngo
 Stoica - urbanist
 Szpanowski-archaeologist
 Bubic - architect
 Perkovic –civil engineer

SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP LEADERS

Professor Miroslav Base, urbanist
(Prague)

Dr Jaroslav Kilian, architect (Bratislava)

Dr Pierre Laconte, urbanist (Brussels)

Dr Jelka Pirkovic, urban historian
(Ljubljana)

Mr Robin Wade, museum designer
(London)

Professor Gabor Winkler, architect
(Gyor)

Dr Lester Borley CBE, cultural tourism
consultant (Edinburgh)

SPLIT WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

1. Andreja Breznik	Slovenia	archaeologist
2. Matthew Crawford	USA	historic preservation
3. Arpad Furu	Roumania	architect
4. Petra Gojdicova	Slovakia	architect
5. Lejla Hadzic	BiH	architect/cultural tourism
6. Eva Hody	Austria	architect
7. Magdalena Hornakova	Czech Rep.	landscape architect
8. Agota Jozsa	Hungary	architect
9. David Jozsa	Hungary	architect
10. Alesandra Kapetanovic	Montenegro	architect
11. Svetla Kazalarska	Bulgaria	tourism
12. Jana Kusikova	Slovakia	economist
13. Andrew McClelland	UK	civil engineer
14. Branislava Mackovic	Serbia	urbanist
15. Jelisaveta Mihajlovic	Serbia	architect
16. Violetta Nenova	Bulgaria	cultural tourism
17. Xenia Olah	Roumania	architect
18. Christopher Sanders	USA	architect
19. Spela Spanzel	Slovenia	art historian
20. Ruxandra-Iulia Stoica	Roumania	urbanist
21. Piotr Szpanowski	Poland	archaeologist
22. Vladimir Barisic	BiH (University of Applied Sciences, Split)	
23. Antonia Gluhan	Croatia (Fine Arts Academy, University of Split)	
24. Sagita Mirjam Sunara	Croatia (Fine Arts Academy, University of Split)	

CONTRIBUTORS

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The week's work began with a seminar held in the OPUS auditorium with the following speakers: Mr Robert Plejic, Head of the Urbanistic Department, Professor Emeritus Dr Tomislav Marasovic, archaeologist, Miss Maja Marojevic, urban sociologist, and Mr Goran Niksic of the Department of Conservation.

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