

Regional Cooperation Council Task Force on Culture and Society
Ljubljana Process II: Rehabilitating our Common Heritage 2011-2014

PRIORITY INTERVENTION LIST 2012

Croatia





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Regional Cooperation Council Task Force on Culture and Society
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PRIORITY INTERVENTION LIST 2012

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- Episcopal Palace, Pakrac
- Nature Park Lonjsko Polje
- Roman city of Siscia, Sisak
- St. Nikola's Fortress, Sibenik
- Opeka Manor, Marcan
- Village Lubenice, Cres
- Fortress Brod, Slavonski Brod
- Salona archaeological zone, Solin

The Priority Intervention List (PIL) represents a selection of cultural assets identified by the national authorities as a priority for rehabilitation. The PIL manifests historical, archaeological, aesthetic, scientific, social and technical values of built heritage in South East Europe. It comprises of the monuments and sites that are endangered but have huge potential for rehabilitation and contribution to environmental, social and economic revitalization.

The PIL reflects fundamental values of European heritage, creating “unity through diversity” with the aim to maintain the richness and variety of South East Europe’s heritage and ensure its visibility and sustainability. The focus is not only on the extraordinary examples of cultural heritage but rather on those that can bring forth local assets if they have great potential. The monuments vary from archaeological and architectural single monuments, ensembles and sites, religious heritage urban and rural settlements to industrial heritage, covering various time periods and levels of significance while respecting balanced regional approach.

The PIL 2012 is a part of a continuous practice within the activities of the Ljubljana Process II – Rehabilitating our Common Heritage for further implementation of a high quality heritage rehabilitation management tool. Ljubljana Process II has an aim to utilize a massive capacity of the cultural heritage to contribute to economic development, prosperity and quality of life. It develops new perspectives and changing attitudes, creates new partnerships and strengthens regional cooperation through a common approach to rehabilitation of cultural heritage, coordination of activities, regular dialogue and information exchange.

This brochure aims at bringing closer the richness and diversity of cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia, focusing on the categories of significance and the rehabilitation potential, hoping to raise awareness and attract the interest of those who will recognize that the cultural heritage is much more an asset and a factor of development, than an obstacle to it.

Episcopal Palace Pakrac

Pakrac

Sacral residential building

1732

Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Slavonia

Serbian Orthodox Eparchy of Slavonia

In process of restoration



Ownership

Management

Current use

Summary

The Episcopal Palace in Pakrac is the historical center of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Slavonia. It is an exceptionally complex monument build in the Baroque period and with a number of developmental phases.

Description

The Episcopal complex is made up of series of gradually constructed buildings and situated on the south side of main town square in Pakrac. The Bishop's palace (1732) is a one-storey structure surrounded by geometrical garden enclosed by a high wall. Surrounding the garden within the walls are religious school (1751), church of The Holy Trinity Episcopate (1757-1768) and priest's residential building.

Categories of Significance

The church of the Holy Trinity and the Bishop's palace were renewed at the end of the 19th century in the spirit of eclectic historicism. Today it is a center of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Slavonia. According to its architectural, historical and particularly religious dimensions, the complex is exceptional and of national significance.

Rehabilitation Potential

Episcopal Palace in Pakrac combines the residential, museum and library purposes. Therefore, the completion of the renovation is of utmost importance to the Eparchy's day-to-day activities. The program's rehabilitation potential increases the owner's growing interest in active organizational and financial involvement.



Nature Park Lonjsko Polje

Villages of Lonjsko Polje

Rural settlement, vernacular wooden architecture

18th/19th century

The villages of Lonjsko Polje are traditional ensembles characterized by exceptionally well-preserved traditional residential architecture. They are made up of different types of structures characteristic of rural households. They are built of oak wood, traditional building material of the Sava river basin region.

Summary

Description

The villages of Lonjsko Polje developed as the linear longitudinal type of settlements built unilaterally along the road, which follows the line of the River Sava and its backwaters. The historic network of settlements and communications as well as the original organisation of the villages and individual house plots has been preserved. Essential determinants of the organisation of space are the narrow house facades facing the street and built in the same construction direction.

Categories of Significance

The establishment of the settlements dates back to the end of the Osman domination in the 18th and 19th century. The oak wood houses are giving very picturesque appearance to the villages because of the gables directed towards the road and repetitive sequence of the facades. There is almost no new construction in the area. Because of its unique cultural and natural value it is on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list.

Rehabilitation Potential

There is an ongoing development of specific forms of tourism-related valuation of natural and cultural heritage. The local population is being educated and informative museum activities related various types of visitors are being carried out. The possibility of job creation is expected in tourism, construction (design, construction works), a specialized agricultural production.

Ownership	Private, Nature park Lonjsko Polje
Management	Private, Municipalities
Current use	Residential, partially used



Roman city of Siscia

Sisak

Archaeological site

1st – 4th century

Republic of Croatia, Town of Sisak, church, private

The town of Sisak, The town of Sisak Museum

Archaeological park "in situ"



Ownership

Management

Current use

Summary

Siscia was the capital of Pannonia Savia and it became the strongest Roman military outpost within the province. It is an important junction of road and river transport between Pannonia, Dalmatia, Italy and the East. It had an inland waterway fleet and a harbour. In the third century, the royal mint was established and Siscia became the centre of the bishopric.

Description

Roman Siscia covered 50 hectares within the city walls. To this day, owing to archaeological excavations, representative public architecture has been found (granary/*horreum*, bath/*thermae*, harbour, the north *forum*, long stretches of city walls); representative residential architecture (*domus*); simpler residential architecture (*insulae*); town infrastructure (streets and sewerage system). Five necropolises have been discovered outside the town walls.

Categories of Significance

The material remains of building structure and urban matrix of Siscia, as well as the status and importance of the town in the Roman period, are of extreme importance for national and European experts. The archaeological importance of the site lies in its specific situation of a town beneath a town, which preserved the structure of a complete Roman town on the archaeological level, making the study and presentation of it possible.

Rehabilitation Potential

Sisak is a modern industrial town and present-day inhabitants in Sisak have recognized powerful archaeological potential of the remains of the prehistoric and Roman town. Although archaeology represents the main attraction here, the site is going to integrate another heritage value by preserving the old industrial complex, which has been turned into an archaeological facility.



St. Nicholas Fortress

Šibenik

Fortification architecture

1540 – 1547

Due to its way of building and characteristic triangular shape, the Renaissance fortress of St. Nicholas is one of the most interesting fortresses, not only on the Croatian coast of the Adriatic but also in the whole Mediterranean. Almost entirely preserved, this fortress represents an important example of Mediterranean and also maritime fortification architecture in general.

Summary

Description

St. Nicholas Fortress is a powerful naval fortress built on an islet at the entrance to the Šibenik port. Built according to the project by Venetian military engineer Gian Girolamo Sanmicheli, the fortress is triangular in shape. On the vertices of the triangle base facing the mainland there are two half-bastions, while on the vertex of facing the channel there is a strong semicircular tower (torion). The entrance to the fortress is highlighted by a representative late Renaissance portal.

Categories of Significance

Almost entirely preserved, this fortress represents an important example of Mediterranean and also maritime fortification architecture in general. Its uniqueness was recognized even by the contemporaries. Fortification concept created and utilized in Šibenik for the first time as the prototype of strengthening the defensive power, became characteristic for land fortresses later on.

Rehabilitation Potential

As one of the symbols and the basis of historical identity of the town of Šibenik, nowadays, due to possibilities of organizing large-scale events, it has a major cultural, educational as well as economic potential. In any case, the purpose of the fortress must be public and compatible with a variety of tourist and cultural facilities (Maritime Museum).

Ownership	Town of Šibenik
Management	Town of Šibenik
Current use	Occasional cultural events



Opeka Castle

Marčan, Vinica Municipality

Castle

17th – 19th century

Republic of Croatia

Vinica Municipality

No intended use



Ownership

Management

Current use

Summary

Opeka Castle is situated within the treasured horticultural Arboretum complex and it forms its integral part. Originally it had 3 wings, but it saw many alterations later on, especially in Historicism in the second half of the 19th century.

Description

The Baroque castle had a U-shaped layout, with a small north-west wing added in Historicism. On the south-east façade facing the park, there is a central avant-corps with a triforium on the first floor and the aristocratic family's coat-of-arms, which is flanked by terraces over the arcades. Wrought iron bars, doors and wrought iron decorations completed the appearance of the castle. Most of the original stone architectural sculpture remained intact, for instance, window frames, portals, stone consoles with cornice, stairwells and family coats-of-arms.

Categories of Significance

Opeka Castle is located in the town of Marčan, in the municipality of Vinica, as an integral part of the treasured Arboretum complex. This castle is a valuable example of baroque-historicist country architecture of the north-west Croatia. Arboretum, as a masterpiece of horticultural endeavours and of man's noble relationship with the environment, adds to the castle's significance at the national level and beyond.

Rehabilitation Potential

Restoration and revitalization of the Opeka castle includes its physical protection, renovation, and popularization. The aim is to research, restore and revitalize the cultural and natural heritage of the Opeka castle and the Arboretum, whose potential and significance can contribute to the economic and cultural development of the whole municipality, as well as the region.



Lubenice

Village Lubenice / Cres

Rural Settlement

From prehistory to present

Lubenice is situated on the natural cliff, 378 m above the sea. This fortified urban settlement from prehistoric times was continuously inhabited throughout the Antiquity and the Middle Ages. The remains of the medieval fortress and the surrounding land are of special value. After the Middle Ages the settlement transformed from an urban to a rural one. This change left its trace on the architecture of the complex.

Summary

Description

The settlement is situated on a high cliff and constructed of the same material, making it an almost natural amalgamation of man-made and natural elements. Among the existing buildings, besides the medieval sacral edifices, buildings that contribute to the mise-en-scène and dominate the scenery are chiefly the Baroque ones. However, a medieval layer is visible in the substructure, size and the details of the houses.

Categories of Significance

The monumental vernacular architecture is exceptionally well preserved, with the elements such as monumental water reservoirs, chimneys of exceptional dimensions and shapes, bread stoves, horns for drying fruit, traditionally shaped eaves and wooden pergolas. The specific urban-rural character of this settlement is reflected in certain urban-style houses with urban water reservoirs and façade distinctions.

Rehabilitation Potential

Well preserved traditional architecture has the potential of restoring its residential purpose. The nearby small valley has been used for family farming for centuries, so there is a potential for revitalization of agricultural production. No pollution and the preserved traditional farming techniques enable organic agricultural production.

Ownership	Private, public (Municipality of Cres), Church
Management	Private and Municipality of Cres
Current use	Partially in use



Brod Fortress

Slavonski Brod

Fortification architecture

1715 – 1789

City of Slavonski Brod

City of Slavonski Brod

30% of the complex has been renovated



Ownership

Management

Current use

Summary

In its original form, quadrangular bastioned Brod Fortress in Slavonski Brod is a preserved representative of the 18-th century fortifications architecture. The magnitude of the Baroque fortress complex dominates the central part of the city. Part of it has been renovated and is in use, whereas a part is in a dilapidated state.

Description

It represents part of the fortification system against the Ottoman Empire, which was created by Prince Eugene of Savoy. It occupies approximately 33 hectares and was designed to accommodate 4,000 troops. The main defensive line consists of four bastions connected by earth remparts, partly walled by brick. The outer line of defence consists of ravelins, lunettes and counterguards. To the south there is hornwerk with two half bastions. The entire complex is surrounded by a moat with water.

Categories of Significance

The fortress complex, as a cultural property of national significance, represents treasured heritage in terms of the fortification's historical significance, urban planning, architecture and construction. It symbolizes the historical processes in which the whole province of Brodska Posavina weathered one crisis after another due to its position on the boundary between civilizations and cultures. Even in the state of ruin, its preserved appeal earned the fortress a sensational cultural and tourist reputation. Unburdened by modern designs, it allows comprehensive analysis, evaluation and renovation.

Rehabilitation Potential

The fortress can be renewed almost in its original form to serve new purposes and can be defined for the future as a beautiful witness of the past, and the place where the „architecture of war“ becomes the „architecture of peace“. So far, the buildings of Classical High School, the city administration, the Art Gallery, the Music School, and others have been renovated. Next in the line is renovation of the fortress facilities and presentation of the monuments in cultural events, museum exhibitions and other multifunctional spaces.



Salona Archaeological Park

Solin

Archaeological site

2nd century BC – 4th century

The Antique Salona situated in Solin is one of the most important archaeological sites in Croatia. Present-day Solin contains „clusters” of archaeological sites of prehistoric times, Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Summary

Description

The first mention of Salona dates back to 119 BC and from that time it developed into the capital of the Roman Province of Dalmatia. In late antiquity Salona became an ecclesiastical centre and already a megalopolis with large suburbs. After the mid-seventh-century Slavic-Avar onslaughts, Solin again developed as a center of the medieval Croatian state. The unearthed remains dated from antiquity to medieval time are important sites dating back to the earliest Croatian history.

Categories of Significance

Salona is one of the most important archaeological sites in Croatia and in European science it has been rated as one of the most important sites for the study of early Christian archaeology. Almost 52 of Salona's "Starine" hectares are an area comprising the remains of an amphitheatre, theatre and Episcopal centre found within gardens, olive groves and vineyards belonging to the local residents.

Rehabilitation Potential

Salona is one of the most important sites in Europe for the study of early Christian archaeology. The combination of the archaeological site and traditional agriculture is the ideal base for an archaeological park of regional significance. Salona Archaeological Park connects modern Solin with *Starine*, i.e., archaeological site properly adapted to the needs of tourists and visitors.

Ownership	Archaeological museum, private, city and State property
Management	Archaeological museum and the City of Solin
Current use	Archeological site



Monitoring List 2012

- Jusuf Maškovića Inn, Vrana
- Medieval Town, Dvigrad
- Moise Palace, Cres



Jusuf Mašković's Inn, Vrana

The caravanserai, set in beautiful landscape, is the most significant Ottoman civil monument in Croatia. Following successful application for EU-IPA funds, the han is being converted into a multi-purpose complex with a restaurant, shop for local products, the offices and info point of the Vrana Lake Nature Park and an exhibition space connected with the nearby Templar castle ruin. The project involved the exchange of regional experts specialized in Ottoman architecture. The project has much expected social and tourism impacts.



Ruins of the medieval city of Dvigrad

Dvigrad is an abandoned medieval town with the remains of about 180 houses, well-preserved city walls with three defensive towers and three gates. Its impressive ruins and unspoilt landscape dotted with numerous sacred buildings and archaeological sites have made Dvigrad an attractive tourist location. It is planned to rehabilitate Dvigrad as a multidisciplinary on-site research and educational centre envisioned for future heritage experts.



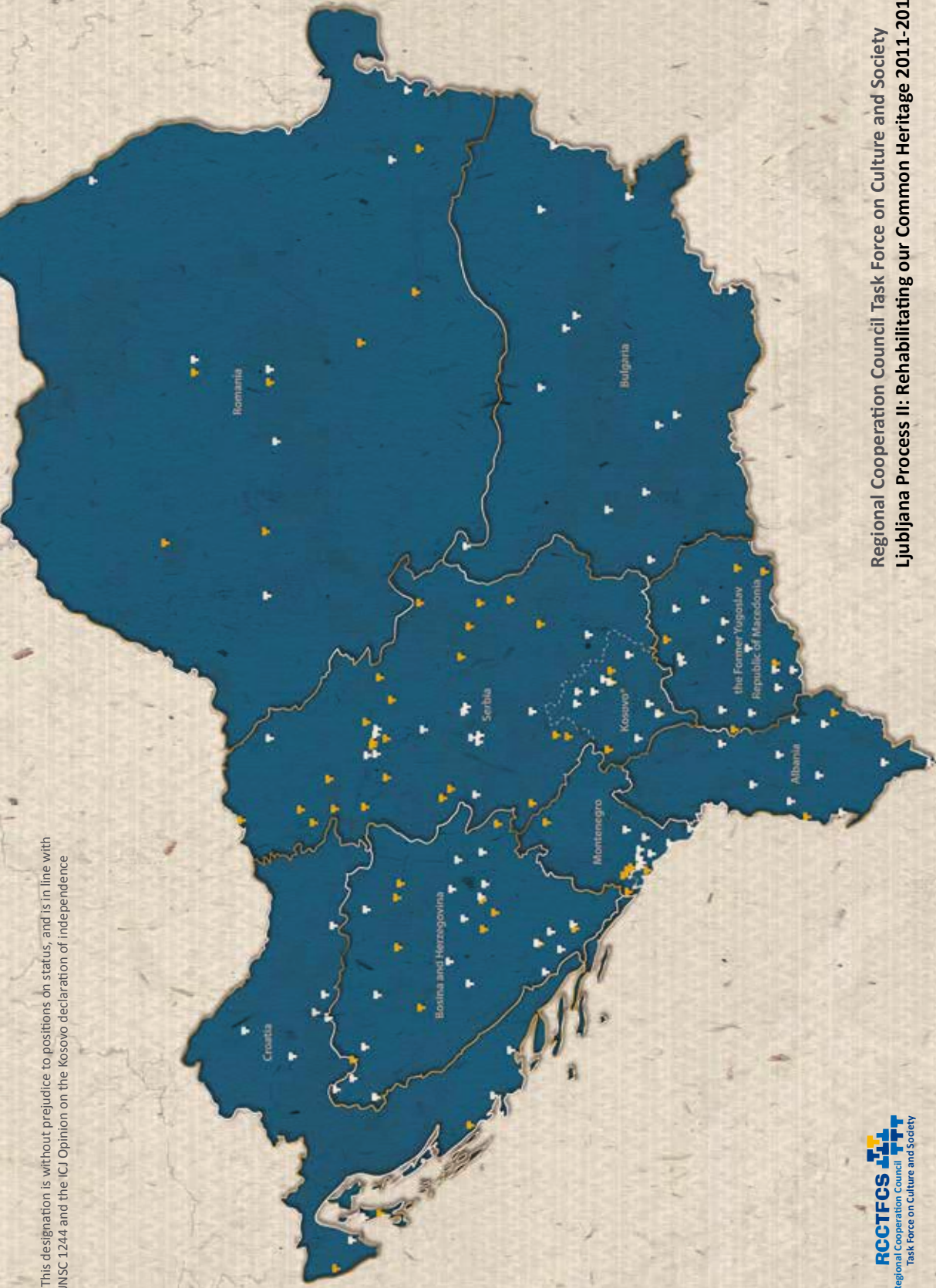
Moise Palace, Cres, Island of Cres

The Moise Palace in the Town of Cres (Island of Cres) is one of the most monumental buildings from the early 16th century in the historical city center. The building is of great architectural importance, reflecting the renaissance culture of a luxurious life in an island's town. According to the restoration project, the Moise Palace will become home to the University center for lifelong learning, a conference hall, visitor center for experts-visitors, thus facilitating students', scientists' and various experts' stay on the island.

Front cover page: Nature Park Lonjsko Polje / Back cover page: Salona Archaeological Park, Solin

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*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence





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