7. Anatomija otoka / 7th Anatomy of Islands

SIMPOZIJ / SYMPOSIUM
16 | 9 | 2018 – 18 | 9 |2018

OTOCI U POKRETU
ISLANDS ON THE MOVE

RADIONICA / WORKSHOP
18 | 9 | 2018 – 25| 9 |2018

TEMPORALNE MREŽE ZAJEDNIČKOG
TEMPORAL COMMUNAL NETWORKS

Otok Lastovo, Hrvatska / Island of Lastovo, Croatia

SADRŽAJ

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Anatomija otoka – centar za istraživanje i razvoj 7

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ANATOMIJA OTOKA 2018.
LASTOVO / HRVATSKA

Prvi petogodišnji ciklus simpozija i radionica Anatomije otoka odvijao se od 2012. do 2016. na otoku Visu uz potporu lokalne zajednice. Godine 2017. Anatomija se seli na Lastovo kao rezultat suradnje s lokalnom Udrugom Dobre Dobričević.

Simpozij i radionica na Visu osigurali su vanserijsko iskustvo dijeljenja znanja, osmišljavanja mogućnosti obnove prekrasnih, ali javnosti slabo dostupnih građevina i poljoprivrednih zemljišta. Uloženi trud bio je prepoznat te je Anatomija otoka 2016. godine nagrađena priznanjem ARTUR (za područje arhitekture i turizma) koju dodjeljuje Društvo arhitekata Zagreb. Gotovo 150 predavanja i okruglih stolova održanih tijekom prvog petogodišnjeg ciklusa osnažilo nas je važnim uvidima o otočnim kulturama i prošlim iskustvima, ali i mogućnostima budućega razvoja otoka.

Na radionicama koje se održavaju netom nakon simpozija, međunarodni studenti arhitekture s različitim otočnim iskustvima ili bez njih, dizajniraju projekte s ciljem poboljšanja trenutnog stanja odabranih lokaliteta te osmišljavanja novih i kreativnih sadržaja za postojeće građevine na otocima. Međunarodni radni kontekst osigurao je niz inovativnih projekata za određene lokacije na Visu, od arhitektonskih to video uradaka. Japanska kuća čaja izgrađena je 2006. na Visu te je trajno obilježila suradnju Anantomije otoka i lokalne zajednice Visa.

Prošle smo godine na otoku Lastovu nastojali dalje istražiti inter- i transdisciplinarni pristup, otvorivši radionicu studentima iz drugih struka. Radionica je rezultirala inspirativnim projektima za odabrani lokalitet – uvalu Zaklopatica, te istim pristupom nastavljamo i u 2018.

Ovogodišnji simpozij s temom "Otoci u pokretu" okuplja 24 izlaganja s 31 autorom, a na radionici s temom "Temporalne mreže zajedničkog" sudjeluje 13 domaćih i inozemnih studenata i lokalnih praktičara te 11 organizatora mentora, mentora i gostiju kritičara.

Detaljniji podaci o simpozijima i radionicama od 2012. mogu se vidjeti na internetskoj stranici www.anatomija-otoka.com.

PROGRAMSKI I ORGANIZACIJSKI ODBOR SIMPOZIJA

dr. sc. Marina Blagaić Bergman
Ivana Marčeta Frlan, mag. educ.
dr. sc. Iva Niemčić
dr. sc. Nenad Starc

PROGRAMSKI I ORGANIZACIJSKI ODBOR RADIONICE

Mariana Bucat, dipl. ing. arh.
Boško Budisavljević, dipl. ing. arh.
Ana Jeinić, dipl. ing. arh.
Diana Magdić, univ. mag. soc.

ORGANIZATORI

Udruga "Anatomija otoka – centar za istraživanje i razvoj"
www.anatomija-otoka.com
Udruga za promicanje kulture i umjetnosti Dobre Dobričević, Lastovo
www.dobredobricevic.hr

SUORGANIZATOR

Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku, Zagreb

ANATOMIJA OTOKA – CENTAR ZA ISTRAŽIVANJE I RAZVOJ

Osnivači i članovi udruge "Anatomija otoka – centar za istraživanje i razvoj" udružili su se kako bi razvijali i umrežavali znanja o životu na otocima te primjenjivali ta znanja u projektima korisnima za otočne zajednice.

Udruga je osnovana u ožujku 2014. godine sa sjedištem na otoku Visu i ispostavom u Zagrebu, a kao slijednik aktivnosti koje je provodila sekcija "Anatomija otoka" pri udruzi "Lavurat za poje" iz Podšpilja na otoku Visu.

DJELOKRUG RADA UDRUGE:

Osnovni cilj osnivanja Udruge je formiranje međunarodne platforme za istraživanje i razvoj otoka kao aktivnoga sudionika u afirmaciji života na otocima.

Potreba za osnivanjem Udruge proizašla je iz:

- uočene nedovoljne posvećenosti razvoju hrvatskih otoka na lokalnoj i državnoj razini,
- nedostatnoga stvaranja znanja o otocima u znanstvenom i obrazovnom sustavu te nepostojanje sustavne primjene novih znanja o životu na otocima,
- nedostatka međunarodne izmjene iskustava i znanja o razvoju otoka,
- nedostatka svijesti o nužnosti implementacije novih razvojnih modela/oblika koji pridonose zadržavanju stanovništva na otocima.

Svrha djelovanja je stvaranje interdisciplinarnoga znanja o otocima, otočnim zajednicama i modelima otočnih razvoja te prijenos tog znanja različitim oblicima edukacije, kao i primjena znanja u razvojnim projektima.

UDRUGA ZA PROMICANJE KULTURE I UMJETNOSTI DOBRE DOBRIČEVIĆ

Udruga Dobre Dobričević osnovana je 2013. godine te od tada aktivno sudjeluje u lokalnom životu otoka Lastova, intenzivno surađujući s Dubrovačko-neretvanskom županijom, Općinom Lastovo te lokalnim udrugama civilnog društva.

Udruga svoje aktivnosti provodi na otoku Lastovu, gotovo izoliranom otoku gdje mladi postepeno odlaze, a trećinu stanovništva čine osobe treće životne dobi. Aktivnostima u zajednici pokušavamo animirati lokalno stanovništvo u različitim područjima (kultura, umjetnost, arhitektura, obrazovanje…).

Članovi Udruge su zaposlenici različitih institucija na otoku Lastovu što nam daje izravan uvid u prednosti i nedostatke života na Lastovu.

Svrha djelovanja:

Udruga djeluje na prosvjetno – kulturnom, umjetničkom i humanitarnom području s ciljem razvoja i promicanja intelektualno-stvaralačkih i umjetničko-kreativnih osobina ličnosti kod populacije svih životnih dobi.

Djelatnost Udruge:

Rad na poticanju i unaprjeđenju kulture i umjetnosti kako bi se što učinkovitije zadovoljavale osobne, društvene i javne potrebe u općoj kulturi i umjetnosti, planiranje rada kroz održavanje tečaja, radionica i ostalih oblika predavanja, natjecanja i susreta.

7. Anatomija otoka

SIMPOZIJ

OTOCI U POKRETU

16 | 9 | 2018 – 18| 9 |2018

Otok Lastovo, Hrvatska

O SIMPOZIJU

7. Anatomija otoka održat će se na najudaljenijem nastanjenom hrvatskom otoku, **Lastovu**. Od nedjelje 16. do utorka 18. rujna bavit ćemo se otocima i raspravljati o insularnosti, marginalnosti, ambivalentnosti interpretacija otočnosti, dobrim i teškim stranama života okruženoga morem, otočnoj mobilnosti i iseljeništvu, sadašnjosti i budućnosti.

TEME 7. ANATOMIJE OTOKA

Tema koju su otočani u raspravama o budućnosti svojih zajednica na dosadašnjim Anatomijama uvijek nanovo izdvajali kao ključnu je odlazak s otoka, kako ga zaustaviti i što sve treba učiniti da otočana bude više.

Ovogodišnji simpozij posvećujemo, stoga, **otočnim migracijama**, od povijesti ka budućnosti. Razmijevajući složenost konteksta otočnih mobilnosti te nužnost interdisciplinarnog i transdisciplinarnog pristupa, raspravljat ćemo o sljedećim podtemama:

– otočani u pokretu – trajne i privremene mobilnosti otočnog stanovništva
– migracije turista – iz ljeta u zimu, pa opet u ljeto…
– migracije sezonskih radnika/ca u turizmu, poljoprivredi, građevini…
– naseljavanje mladoga urbanog stanovništva u malim otočnim zajednicama – državni i lokalni poticaji, motivi doseljavanja (povratak na djedovinu, prilika za zdravi život i sl.)
– domaći i doseljenici – kako zajedno?
– migracije znanja – potraga za znanjem, dohvatljivost znanja, znanje s kopna, primjena
– globalne migracijske promjene i uloga otoka – otočani odlaze, tko će doći?

Ostajemo otvoreni i ostalim, ne manje važnima temama:

– takozvani pametni (SMART) otoci – što je to i kako postati SMART?
– otoci, inovacije i nova specifično otočna zanimanja – možemo li, trebamo li nadrasti tradicionalno?
– klimatske promjene, okolišne politike i otočani – prijete li nam promjene i što nam je činiti
– metodologija otočnih istraživanja i uspostava **nisologije**, znanosti o otocima – otoci su posebni, treba li im i zasebna otočna znanost?
– neriješeni imovinsko pravni odnosi – možemo li preskočiti prepreku
– otočno školovanje – može li prići otoku (brod-škola), može li na daljinu (e-škola)?
– doktor na otoku – treba li nam posebni otočni zdravstveni standard, što je s tele-medicinom?
– otočna kulturna baština – resurs novih zanimanja i zadržavanja stanovnika
– društveno poduzetništvo na otocima, civilni sektor i međunarodne inicijative – prilike za samozapošljavanje, možemo li ih povezati?

- međuotočna povezanost – loša je, znamo, o čemu ovise poboljšanja? Kakve su projekcije?
- zajednička dobra na otocima i njihovo upravljanje – nekad smo znali upravljati zajedničkim, znamo li danas
- otočna prirodna baština i turizam – režemo li granu na kojoj sjedi najprofitabilnija otočna gospodarska djelatnost?
- otočni nacionalni parkovi i parkovi prirode – znamo li gospodariti prirodnom baštinom?
- administrativna podjela otoka – može li/treba li mjesni odbor na malom otoku sam upravljati razvojem?
- otočno prostorno planiranje – planiramo li otočnu općinu/grad ili otok?
- otoci i EU fondovi – kako do novca
- novi Zakon otocima – što je nova, je li provedivo?
- rezolucija EU parlamenta o posebnoj situaciji otoka iz 2016. godine – 2018. ide kraju, jesmo li se uključili?

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PROGRAM SIMPOZIJA

Mjesto održavanja: Dom kulture Lastovo (Dolac 5)

SUBOTA, 15. RUJNA

19:00 – 20.00 Prijava sudionika

NEDJELJA, 16. RUJNA

8:30 – 9:00 Prijava sudionika

9:15 – 11:00 Uvodna riječ i pozdrav organizatora

Sesija I, moderator Nenad Starc

Sanja **Klempić Bogadi,** Sonja **Podgorelec**
"Samo da ima ljudi, …samo da ne izumre naš otok" – migracija kao svakodnevica

Stjepan **Šterc**
Velike migracije – sigurnosna prijetnja hrvatskom otočnom prostoru

11:00 – 11:30 PAUZA ZA KAVU

11:30 – 13:00 **Sesija II**, moderatorica Iva Niemčić

PANEL *Glazbeni tragovi otočkih migracija – tri studije slučaja*

Joško **Ćaleta**
Tragovi prošlih i suvremenih migracija u vokalnim tradicijama hrvatskih otoka

Klara **Zečević Bogojević**
Otočke zime prevedene u pjesme – slučaj šoltanskog Mjesnog odbora

Mojca **Piškor**
…dižem sidro i odlazim… – otok kao glazbenikov samonametnuti kreativni egzil

13:00 – 15:00 PAUZA ZA RUČAK

15:00 – 16:30 **Sesija III**, moderatorica Marina Blagaić Bergman

Sylvain **Ivan Petit**
Oznaka SMILO (SMILO label) za male održive otoke

Lidija **Runko Luttenberger**
Izvješćivanje o stanju prirodnog kapitala

Antonio **Morić-Španić**
Dalmatinski crni bor- skriveni prirodni resurs ruralnog razvoja otoka Hvara

16:30 – 17:00 PAUZA ZA KAVU

17:00 – 18:30 **Sesija IV**, moderatorica Mojca Piškor

Tomislav **Oroz,** Aleksandar **Tomaš**
Mediteranski raj domaćih furešta: imaginacije prostora i vremena otoka Hvara

Ivona **Orlić,** Katja **Sirotić**
Otok Sveti Nikola – etnografsko istraživanje impresija domicilnog stanovništva

Iva **Kosmos**
Industrijalizacija, radnice, turizam: o radu, zatvaranju i zaboravu tvornica ribljih konzervi na Cresu i Lošinju

PONEDJELJAK, 17. RUJNA

9:30 – 11:00 **Sesija V**, moderatorica Irena Đokić

Sonja **Jurković**
Ideal grada – Lastovsko selo

Nevena **Kereša**
reVillage: Revitalizacija ruralne arhitekture na otocima i obali Jadrana

Axel **Luttenberger**
Kaznena djela protiv okoliša u obalnom području

11:00 – 11:30 PAUZA ZA KAVU

11:30 – 13:00 **Sesija VI**, moderatorica Nevena Kereša

Sara **Jurinčić**
Integracija lokalnog stanovništva i turizma / sadržaji koji oblikuju nove javne prostore u turističkim središtima

Antonia **Dika**, Anamarija **Batista**
Kolektivne utopije poslijeratnog modernizma: Jadranska obala kao raj za odmor i obranu

Dinka **Pavelić**
Mikro-javno

13:00 – 15:00 PAUZA ZA RUČAK

15:00 IZLET

UTORAK, 18. RUJNA

9:00 – 10:30 **Sesija VII**, moderatorica Ivona Orlić

Máirtín **Ó Méalóid**
Irski Otoci – zajednice na margini

Marina **Blagaić Bergman**
Otočna utvrda Suomenlinna: gradsko naselje Helsinkija, Unescov spomenik svjetske baštine i vojna baza

Peter **Simonič**
Razlika i udaljenost u šibenskom arhipelagu

10:30 – 11:00 PAUZA ZA KAVU

11:00 – 13:00 **Sesija VIII**, moderator Tomislav Oroz

Irena **Đokić,** Ivana **Rašić Bakarić**
Scenariji razvoja obalno-otočne regije – studija slučaja Primorsko – goranske županije

Nenad **Starc,** Marijana **Sumpor**
Difuzija regionalne politike i mali otok

Ratimir **Zimmerman**
Sustav otoka hrvatskog Jadrana (prilozi za novi Zakon o otocima)

Željka **Kordej-De Villa,** Dubravka **Jurlina Alibegović**
Pametno upravljanje za pametne otoke

13:00 – 15:00 PAUZA ZA RUČAK

15:00 – 16:30 **Završna rasprava**

20:00 DOMJENAK ZA SUDIONIKE SIMPOZIJA I RADIONICE

SAŽECI SIMPOZIJA
(panel, pa individulna izlaganja abecednim redom)

PANEL: ***Glazbeni tragovi otočkih migracija – tri studije slučaja***

dr. sc. Joško Ćaleta (Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku, Zagreb)

dr. sc. Mojca Piškor (Muzička akademija Sveučilišta u Zagrebu)

Klara Zečević Bogojević (Muzička akademija / Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu)

Autori okupljeni oko predloženog panela središnjoj će temi konferencije nastojati pridonijeti trima studijama slučaja kroz koje će pokušati ocrtati "tragove" otočkih migracija u odabranim glazbenim praksama koje se odvijaju *na* i *s* (hrvatskim) otocima. Otočke su zajednice obilježene dugom poviješću i intenzivnom suvremenošću migracija, a tragove tih izmještanja u sebi nose i glazbe usidrene u iskustvima otočkog života. Ta su kretanja – *sa, prema* i *unutar* – otoka neminovno oblikovala otočke glazbene tradicije, a odrazi tih transformacija čujni su i vidljivi i u umjetničkim vokabularima glazbenika koji svoju glazbu na otocima stvaraju danas. U ovom panelu temi otoka i kretanja pristupamo kroz tri studije slučaja – o postupno nestajućim tragovima prošlih migracija u vokalnim tradicijama dalmatinskih otoka (Ćaleta); o poetiziranju iskustva otočke zime u pjesmama jednog od najmlađih predstavnika otočkog rocka (Zečević Bogojević); te o iskustvima otočkog života i stvaranja na otoku u narativima glazbenika koji su svoje (obalne ili kontinentalne) domove zamijenili otočkima, prevodeći otok u *locus* (doduše, ne uvijek i *focus*) svog kreativnog rada. Ciljano apostrofirajući dihotomije zaleđa i otoka (Ćaleta), otočkih ljeta i otočkih zima (Zečević Bogojević), zaglušujuće buke kontinentalnog metropolisa i ideal(izira)ne tišine otočkog utočišta (Piškor), autori nastoje pokazati kako je odjeke otočkih migracija, i otiske različitih iskustava (življene ili zamišljene) otočnosti moguće čuti i slijediti u prošlim i suvremenim otočkim glazbama.

dr. sc. Joško Ćaleta
Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku, Zagreb

Tragovi prošlih i suvremenih migracija u vokalnim tradicijama hrvatskih otoka

Osobitost je glazbovanja na dalmatinskim (jadranskim) otocima njihova otvorenost prema glazbenim izrazima koji ishode iz drugih zajednica, drugih regija, pa čak i drugih zemalja.
(Bezić 1999)

Tijekom duge i turbulentne povijesti hrvatski su otoci bili konačnim destinacijama mnogih izbjeglica, prije svega onih koji su na otoke dolazili iz dinarske regije. Povijest te migracije započela je u 16. stoljeću, kad stanovnici zaleđa, bježeći pred turskim osvajačima, svoje utočište narijetko pronalaze upravo na dalmatinskim otocima. Izoliranost otočkog života u velikoj je mjeri pridonijela očuvanju otočkih običaja, dijalekata, rituala, vještina, usmenih tradicija, mitova i legendi, kao i specifičnih obilježja "otočkog mentaliteta". S druge strane, otoci su istodobno bili otvoreni prema kulturnim utjecajima civilizacija s kojima dijele višestoljetnu komunikaciju morem. Ne iznenađuje stoga što je danas najpopularniji oblik urbane tradicijske vokalne glazbe – klapsko pjevanje – svoje izvore pronašlo upravo u vokalnim tradicijama očuvanima na dalmatinskim otocima.

Slušajući snimke i čitajući rukopise ranijih istraživača otočkih vokalnih tradicija, lako bismo mogli steći krivi dojam o suvremenoj tradicijskoj glazbenoj praksi dalmatinskih otoka. Najveći dio tog starijeg repertoara, sačuvanog u zapisima i na snimkama, naime, sastoji od pripovjednih pjesama, pjesama uz gusle, ojkanja u tijesnim intervalima i pirnih pjesama. Gotovo čitav je taj repertoar primjer starijih slojeva tradicijske glazbe gotovo potpuno nepoznat na otocima danas. Nekih od tih pjesama danas se sjećaju možda još samo najstariji stanovnici seoskih otočkih zajednica, no oni jedva da postoje u suvremenoj glazbenoj praksi otoka. Čak i kad jesu njezinim dijelom, sami ih otočani doživljavaju (u najboljem slučaju) tek rubnim dijelom svojih glazbenih identiteta. Ti su glazbeni stilovi – i u njima sačuvani tragovi migracija zaleđa na otok – danas nekom vrstom "stranog tkiva" suvremenog zvukolika hrvatskih otoka, u kojem postupno nepovratno gube bitku s "modernijim" i "uhu ugodnijim" klapskim repertoarom.

Joško Ćaleta (Trogir, 1964), etnomuzikolog, glazbeni pedagog, producent i dirigent, znanstveni je suradnik Instituta za etnologiju i folkloristiku u Zagrebu. Član je i umjetnički voditelj više klapa, suradnik dirigent Ansambla narodnih pjesama i plesova Hrvatske Lado, član prosudbenih komisija i stručni suradnik brojnih hrvatskih glazbenih festivala i smotri folklora. Osnivač je ansambla Kantaduri (2008) koji s pariškim ansamblom za ranu glazbu Dialogos (voditeljica Katarina Livljanić) niz godina uspješno surađuje na višestruko nagrađivanim projektima Dalmatica i Heretical Angels. U fokusu su njegovih trenutnih istraživanja suvremene prakse klapskog pjevanja, hrvatsko pučko crkveno pjevanje (glagoljaško pjevanje), ojkanje, pjevanje uz gusle i druge glazbene tradicije dinarske regije.

Klara Zečević Bogojević
Muzička akademija i Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

Otočke zime prevedene u pjesme – slučaj šoltanskog *Mjesnog odbora*
Ovaj prilog bavi se konstrukcijom neksusa otoka/otočnosti i fenomena otočkog rocka kroz studiju slučaja šoltanskog sastava *Mjesni odbor.* Elementi stereotipiziranja, koji su stalnim mjestom javnog promidžbenog (neotočkog?) diskursa o otocima – a uobičajeno se odnose na idealiziranje otoka kao "sunčanog", "bajkovitog" mjesta na kojem putnici namjernici mogu odmoriti ne razmišljajući o "stvarnom vremenu" i "stvarnom svijetu" – ovdje su stavljeni u opoziciju spram onih narativa koji, progovarajući o životu na otoku zimi, konstruiraju drugu stranu "priče o otoku". Analizirajući pjesme sastava *Mjesni odbor*, kroz koje šoltanski glazbenici pažljivo konstruiraju vlastiti narativ o "drugoj strani" otočkog života, autorica nastoji ukazati na ambivalentnost imaginacija otoka, višestrukost percepcija otoka i otočnosti, kao i na različitosti poetskog uokviravanja otoka u pjesmama glazbenika koji *o* otoku razmišljaju, ali istodobno *s njime* i žive.

Klara Zečević Bogojević studentica je dvopredmetnog integriranog studija muzikologije (Muzička akademija) i etnologije i kulturne antropologije (Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu). Sudjelovala je u više studentskih terenskih istraživanja/istraživačkih projekata: "Nesu znali ljudi to cijeniti" – O nezavisnim etnografskim zbirkama u Međimurju (2015.), Odnos mladih spram vlastite glazbene tradicije na području središnje Istre (2016.), Aspekti suvremenog glazbenog života Hrvata u Srijemu (2017.), istraživanje tradicijske prehrane na području središnje Istre, za potrebe pulske manifestacije Pazi što jedeš (2017.), terensko istraživanje na otoku Šolti o fenomenu otočkog rocka na primjeru sastava Mjesni odbor (2018.), te arhivsko i terensko istraživanje o povijesti i suvremenom kontekstu sevdalinke (2018.). Njezin članak "Aspekti suvremenog glazbenog života Hrvata u Srijemu" bit će objavljen u sljedećem broju znanstvenog časopisa Instituta za kulturu Hrvata u Vojvodini.

dr. sc. Mojca Piškor
Muzička akademija Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

***… dižem sidro i odlazim…* – otok kao glazbenikov samonametnuti kreativni egzil**
Ovim izlaganjem autorica nastoji interpretirati kompleksni odnos otoka i glazbe izdvajajući i apostrofirajući osobna iskustva glazbenika koji su u određenom trenutku svojih profesionalnih karijera odlučili otok učiniti *lokusom* svojeg "kreativnog egzila". Odluka glazbenika da svoj neotočki dom i kreativni prostor zamijene otočkim, otvara važna pitanja u kojima je moguće detektirati različite sedimente procijepa između otoka kao geografske činjenice, otoka kao življenog iskustva, otoka kao kulturnog konstrukta i/ili otoka kao produkta mašte. Iščitavajući glazbeničke narative o iskustvu svakodnevnog života i kreativnog procesa koji se odvija *na* otoku (a tek ponekad i *s* otokom), autorica će pokušati ponuditi pogled na otok kao kreativni prostor na kojem pojedini aspekti real-

nosti otočkog života, nerijetko percipirani kao mogući ili stvarni izvori frustracije (poput primjerice nametnute i neizbježne izoliranosti), postaju izvorima umjetničke inspiracije. Apostrofiranjem ovog (u okvirima domaće etnomuzikologije slabo istraženog) aspekta suvremenog glazbovanja na otoku, autorica nastoji istodobno pridonijeti i tematskom grananju rastućeg interdisciplinarnog područja studija otočkih glazbi, ali i širem korpusu studija posvećenih migracijama, kretanjima i otocima.

Mojca Piškor doktorirala je etnologiju i kulturnu antropologiju na Filozofskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu disertacijom Politike i poetike prostora glazbe: etnomuzikološki i kulturnoantropološki pogledi (2010). Od 2001. do 2013. djelovala je na Institutu za etnologiju i folkloristiku u Zagrebu. Od 2013. godine docentica za etnomuzikološke predmete na Odsjeku za muzikologiju Muzičke akademije Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Područje njezina znanstvenog interesa obuhvaća tradicijske i popularne glazbe zapadnog i nezapadnog svijeta; teme vezane uz neksus glazbe i politike (rasne imaginacije, roda, cenzure) te presijecanja glazbi i diskursa o njima. Posljednjih se godina bavila istraživanjem uporabe glazbe kao sredstva torture u kažnjeničkim logorima na otocima Sv. Grgur i Goli, dok su njezina trenutna istraživanja fokusirana na radnu svakodnevicu i radnička prava profesionalnih glazbenica u Hrvatskoj.

dr. sc. Marina Blagaić Bergman
Institut za etnologiju i folkloristiku, Zagreb

Otočna utvrda Suomenlinna: gradsko naselje Helsinkija, Unescov spomenik svjetske baštine i vojna baza

Suomenlinna je pomorska utvrda koja se proteže na sedam otočića ispred grada Helsinkija. Izgrađena je u fazama počevši od druge polovice 18. stoljeća kako bi branila Kraljevinu Švedsku (čiji je dio Finska bila) od ruskih nasrtaja. Nakon finskog osamostaljenja 1917. lokalitet dobiva nove funkcije, i dalje u vojnom sektoru. Prostor utvrde se 1973. otvara civilnom korištenju, a zaštita u statusu Unescove svjetske baštine važeća je od 1991. godine.

Danas na području Suomenlinne živi oko 800 stanovnika, a 400 aktivnih radnih mjesta ne čudi s obzirom da prime do milijun gostiju godišnje. Upravno Suomenlinna funkcionira kao naselje Helsinkija, ali s obzirom na vojnu ulogu, državno vlasništvo većine nekretnina na otocima te Unescovu zaštitu, upravljanje razvojem na ovom se otočju odvija usklađujući različite pravne nadležnosti.

Izlaganje će predstaviti etnografsko istraživanje provedeno među stalnim stanovnicima Suomenlinne, propitujući na koji način grade otočnost u kontekstu odnosa prema gradu kojem otočje pripada, te vojnim i turističkim korištenjima prostora. Na otočju je samo trinaest nekretnina u privatnom vlasništvu, sve su ostale u vlasništvu države (330 stanova). Stanovi se izdaju zainteresiranim stanovnicima na javnim natječajima, a interes je izrazito velik. Otočje ima vrtić, školu, knjižnicu te brojne objekte turističke

infrastrukture poput šest muzeja, nekolicine umjetničkih galerija i ugostiteljskih objekata. Povezano je učestalom javnom trajektnom linijom s Helsinkijem tijekom dana. Istraživanje je pokazalo na koje je načine svakodnevnica lokalnog stanovništva obilježena insularnošću prostora, iako je otočje podmorskim tunelom povezano s kopnom (koristi se za iznimno hitne slučajeve).

Dr. sc. Marina Blagaić Bergman viša je asistentica na Institutu za etnologiju i folkloristiku u Zagrebu, Hrvatska. Doktorski rad obranila je 2014. iz interdisciplinarnoga područja otočnih studija s temom utjecaja ekonomije na život stanovništva otoka Šolte tijekom 20. i 21. stoljeća. Osim etnografskih istraživanja otoka te doprinosa istih otočnim studijima, sudjeluje u projektima koji se bave baštinskim studijima, antropologijom migracija i antropologijom prehrane. Trenutno je u studijskom posjetu Sveučilištu u Helsinkiju na kojem sudjeluje na projektu o profesionalnim mogućnostima za visokoškolovane migrante u Finskoj u okviru kojega istražuje iskustva mobilnosti visokokvalificiranih žena s područja jugoistočne Europe. Ne propušta, naravno, priliku za nisološka istraživanja finskog arhipelaga.

Antonia Dika, mag. arh.

Anamarija Batista, mag. arh.
Sveučilište za umjetnost i dizajn, Linz

Kolektivne utopije poslijeratnog modernizma: Jadranska obala kao raj za odmor i obranu

U vremenskom razdoblju definiranom kao "modernizam" Jadranska obala bivše Jugoslavije prolazi kroz velike transformacije. Uspon (masovnog) turizma ostavio je snažan trag koji karakterizira područje do danas. No gotovo nepoznato je da je u isto vrijeme i na istom području instalirana i važna vojna obrambena linija. U strogoj tajnosti duž kopnene i otočne obale izgrađen je velik broj vojnih objekata namijenjenih zaštiti nesvrstane države od potencijalnog NATO-ovog napada.

Projekt istražuje ove fenomene – vojsku i turizam – kao i njihov utjecaj na Jadransku obalu i život lokalnog stanovništva. Cilj je sakupljanje, povezivanje i vizualizacija kolektivnog znanja kroz okupljanje različitih protagonista kao što su lokalni stanovnici, bivši vojni dužnosnici ili turisti. Pomoću posebno razvijenih i tijekom istraživanja nekoliko puta nanovo iscrtanih karti projekt nastoji povezati prošlost i sadašnjost, službene informacije i priče pojedinaca. Temeljem primjernih studija slučaja provodi se metodološki slijed, koji istražuje različite sfere interakcije između turizma i vojske i otvara mogućnost stavljanja istih u odnos. Ti se odnosi u detalju razmatraju u pogledu pojmova funkcije i fikcije. Privremeni rezultati istraživanja biti će s jedne strane vraćeni "na teren" u obliku site-specific intervencija i izložba, a s druge strane biti će dostupni širokoj stručnoj javnosti putem konferencija, blogova i društvenih medija, premošćujući jaz između intuitivno-emocionalnog i akademsko-znanstvenog pristupa. Rad polifonijskim pristupom

ističe odsutnost "službenih istina" kako bi u sljedećem koraku služio kolektivnom procesuiranju ovog posebnog graditeljskog naslijeđa.

Antonia Dika je arhitektica, urbanistica i istraživačica sa sjedištem u Beču. Rođena je u Rijeci, studirala je arhitekturu u Beču i Berlinu, a trenutno radi na Sveučilištu za umjetnost i dizajn u Linzu. Od 2009. do 2018. godine bila je članica bečkog Ureda za urbanu obnovu, gdje je suinicirala velik broj interdisciplinarnih istraživačkih projekata i uredila knjigu "Balkanmeile. 24 Stunden Ottakringer Straße. Lokale Identitäten und globale Transformationsprozesse" (s Barbarom Jeitler, Elke Krasny i Amilom Širbegović). Od 2007. godine Dika istražuje vojne prostore na jadranskim otocima iz doba Hladnog rata, a trenutno zajedno s Anamarijom Batista radi na projektu "Kolektivne utopije poslijeratnog modernizma: Jadranska obala kao raj za odmor i obranu".

Anamarija Batista, kulturalna znanstvenica i ekonomistica, studirala je ekonomiju na Bečkom ekonomskom i poslovnom sveučilištu te povijest umjetnosti na Sveučilištu u Beču i Akademiji likovnih umjetnosti u Beču. Od 2012. do 2016. bila je stipendistica na Austrijskoj akademiji znanosti s projektom "Künstler/in als Raumplaner/in" (Umjetnik/ca kao prostorni/a planer/ica). Batista radi kao istraživačica, kustosica i nastavnica. Njezin najnoviji rad "Rethinking Density: Art, Culture and Urban Practices" (Promišljanje o gustoći: umjetnost, kultura i urbanističke prakse), koji je uredila u suradnji s Carinom Lesky i Szilviom Kovacs, objavila je izdavačka kuća Sternberg Press u sklopu serije izdanja Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Beču. Od 2018. surađuje s Antoniom Dikom na projektu "Kolektivne utopije poslijeratnog modernizma: jadranska obala kao raj za odmor i obranu".

dr. sc. Irena Đokić

dr. sc. Ivana Rašić Bakarić
Odjel za regionalni razvoj, Ekonomski institut, Zagreb

Scenariji razvoja obalno-otočne regije – studija slučaja Primorsko-goranske županije

Primorsko-goranska županija (PGŽ) je obalna regija koja uključuje i otoke. U PGŽ-u je uspješno uspostavljen sustav prostornog planiranja. Prostorni planovi na lokalnoj i županijskoj razini su izrađeni I usvojeni. Županijski prostorni plan usvojen 2013. godine određuje ciljeve prostornog razvoja i racionalnog korištenja prostora. Strateški razvojni okvir županije određen je Županijskom razvojnom strategijom za razdoblje do 2020. godine. U pripremi je i novi županijski plan koji se, uz ostalo, treba osloniti na dosadašnje prostorno-ekonomske trendove, postojeće stanje i dugoročne prognoze. Sve te informacije naći će se u Izvještaju o stanju u prostoru za razdoblje 2013-2016 čija izrada je pred završetkom. Izvještaj će sadržavati i jasnu podjelu na mikroregije: Priobalje, Gorski-kotar i Otoke, koja je potrebna kako bi se što preciznije utvrdila razina gospodarskog razvoja i sektorske specijalizacije.

Za izgradnju prognostičkog modela gospodarskog razvoja PGŽ do 2030, treba prikupiti podatke o gospodarskim i demografskim kretanjima i (ne)zaposlenosti. Temeljem analiziranih podataka sadržanih u Izvještaju i projekcijama trendova ključnih ekonomskih pokazatelja, u ovom istraživanju bit će izrađena tri razvojna scenarija: jedan temeljen na pretpostavci da će se postojeći trendovi nastaviti bez provedbe specifičnih mjera razvojne politike, drugi oslonjen na restrukturiranje kao razvojnu priliku i treći temeljen na održivom razvoju županije. Otoci zauzimaju izdvojeno mjesto u sva tri scenarija.

Irena Đokić, doktorica je ekonomskih znanosti zaposlena na Ekonomskom institutu, Zagreb. Glavna područja interesa su joj regionalni i lokalni razvoj u Hrvatskoj, s fokusom se na urbanu ekonomiku, brownfield-e i urbanu regeneraciju. Uključena je u brojne projekte u području regionalnog i lokalnog razvoja, evaluaciju razvojnih politika, programa i projekata, strateškog planiranja i upravljanja, te prenamjene i ponovnog korištenja neiskorištenih nekretnine. Djeluje kao trenerica/gostujući predavač na različitim visokoškolskim ustanovama i tijelima javne uprave. Predsjednica je Hrvatske sekcije Europskog udruženja regionalnih istraživanja i ko-autorica hrvatske knjige Strateški programi lokalnog razvoja – hrvatska iskustva.

Dr. sc. Ivana Rašić Bakarić, viša je znanstvena suradnica na Odjelu za regionalni razvoj, Ekonomskog instituta, Zagreb. Od 2001. godine uključena je u istraživačke aktivnosti koje obuhvaćaju objavu znanstvenih radova i suradnju s javnim i privatnim sektorom od 2001. godine. Glavna područja interesa su joj regionalna i urbana ekonomika. Od 2014. godine, sudjeluje u istraživanju "City specialisation and factor productivity in South-East Europe" financiranom sredstavima Globalne razvojne mreže (Global Development Network). Ko-autorica je hrvatske knjige Strateški programi lokalnog razvoja-hrvatska iskustva.

Sara Jurinčić, mag. arh.
Muzej podvodne arheologije Zadar i Arhitektonski fakultet Zagreb

Integracija lokalnog stanovništva i turizma / sadržaji koji oblikuju nove javne prostore u turističkim središtima

Povijesni slojevi i njihova prisutnost u staroj gradskoj jezgri ključna su tema istraživanja Zadarskog poluotoka. Velik broj zapuštenih povijesnih cjelina prepušten jesustavnom propadanju, izvrgnut neprikladnim namjenama/korištenju i devastiran neprikladnim pristupom turizmu. Smatram da upravo pravilno baratanje tim temama ima ključnu ulogu u revitalizaciji obalnih gradskih prostora izloženih turizmu. Temu sam obradila na studiji slučaja napuštenog kompleksa samostana Sv. Nikole. Najvažniji fokus istraživanja je javni prostor – ključna tema istraživanja starih gradskih jezgri Dalmacije. U kojima prostor za građane odumire, a turizam istiskuje stanare. Iz toga je proizašao zadatak na koji sam se fokusirala: prijedlog intergracije javnog prostora i muzeja, na parceli nekadašnjeg samostana klarisa. Što se tiče javnog gradskog prostora, očitala sam jake postojeće točke, i uz njih uočila slabije impulse u gradskom tkivu s velikim potencijalom za

razvoj. Parcelu kompleksa sv.Nikole prepoznala sam kao kariku koja nedostaje u potezu razvijene Rive i njegovog konceptualnog nastavka na najjaču javnu os Zadra – Kalelargu. Izazov u izboru parcele bila je povijesna dinamika samostanskog kompleksa, te izraziti kontrast kontaktnih zona. Te oprečne karakteristike rubova sudaraju se kroz kompleks samostana i neafirmiranog trga sv. Frane. Iz toga je logično proizašla tema spoja povijesnog i današnjeg, tj povijesnog jezika izgovorenog suvremenim rječnikom. Motivacija za odabir teme istraživanja, vezana je uz turbuletnu povijest parcele, kontrast kontaktnih zona i prije svega, kompleksnost samog prostora i njegovog značaja u gradu. Novom intervencijom povijesni prostor se povezuje, dobija novi karakter, pri čemu se podcrtava arhitektonsko naslijeđe, a muzejski volumen postaje neutralni put koji povezuje i naglašava postojeće fokuse, stvarajući novi javni prostor za građane.

Sara Jurinčić, rođena 1989. u Zadru. Preddiplomski studij arhitekture – Arhitektonski fakultet Zagreb (2008. – 2011.) Arhitektonska praksa u Rotterdamu (studio NIO architekten) 2011. Diplomski studij arhitekture – Arhitektonski fakultet Zagreb (2012. – 2015.) Od 2012. aktivna na radionicama, simpozijima i edukacijama vezanim uz re-use i film, sa naglaskom na temama: re-use-a, tradicionalnih materijala/tehnika gradnje, te njihovim suvremenim primjenama, revitalizaciji obale i otoka, na hrvatskoj i europskoj razini (Zagreb, Zadar, Vis, Ugljan, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Berlin). Navedene teme istražene su u Diplomskom radu i proširene daljnjim istraživanjem nakon diplome. Tako je je nastalo izlaganje prijavljeno na simpozij "Anatomija otoka".

prof. dr. sc. Sonja Jurković

Ideal grada – Lastovsko selo

U definicijama idealnog grada od Grčke, Renesanse do Moderne, provlači se nit vodilja da idelni grad gradi idealno društvo. Može li idealno društvo uopće postojati i nije li idealna kristalizacija grada neostvariva pretpostavka?

Mislim da se Dubrovačka Republika približila tim idealima. Uredila je grad i prostor, ponašanje i obaveze i ostvarila prostor individualne slobode. I mi se, kao društvo, još uvijek nadamo postići humanije uređenje. Koliko smo daleko od toga? Ne želimo naše otoke vidjeti kao Lampeduzu, a ni onih 1,000.000 izbjeglica ne bi znalo što započeti na tim našim praznim prostorima.

Otoci su branili i hranili Dubrovačku Republikue ali su degradirali nakon njenog kraja. Bez te funkcije ostali su nemoćni čekajući da ih obuhvati neka druga sistemska mreža. Zato će biti zaista teško naći optimalnu varijantu razvoja otoka. Teorijskih je mnogo: od inteligentnih otoka do prirodnih rezervata, od privremenog staništa za prilagođavanje Europi do škola za ekološku i socijalnu snošljivost.

Meni je teško povjerovati da je išta drugačije od statusa quo bolje za Lastovo. Tranzicije u neposrednoj blizini upozoravaju na svoju grubost. Najtraženiji suveniri u

Dubrovniku su oni "Igre prijestolja". Umjesto povijesno kulturnih obilazaka grada, nuđaju se obilasci mjesta snimanja. Pozornica kulture postala je prizorište lažnih kulisa i scenografija. I uz Lastovo bi se mogao usidriti kruzer s 5000 posjetitelja, pa kad im se pripreme žičare i obilježja postaja "Ratova zvijezda" turisti bi možga i povjerovali da je dosegnut ideal gustoće socijalizacija, da je komfor kabina s balkonom i 1 poslužitelj na 4 osobe nadmašio kamene kale, ostarjele none i noniće i da prisustvuju još jednom filmu nepotrebne melankolije.

Zato bi Selo kao Idealni grad trebalo ostaviti kao potvrdu da su ideali ostvarivi (ili su to bili), da je razum više od pohlepe i da je odabrani smještaj omogućio sigurnost, a život u prirodnoj školjci bio najbolji izbor. Da je uvažavanje potreba drugih za vidicima i poštivanjem ugrađenog reda, moguće.

Otočna zajednica pamti što je održivost i zna da naslijeđe nema cijene jer znači produžetak autohtone kulture koja će se uvijek isticati posebnošću nad pomodnošću.

Odajmo počast Lastovskoj baštini. To je najmanje što možemo.

Rođena 26. 01.1942. u Zagrebu. Diplomu inženjera arhitekture stekla je 1966. Doktorsku disertaciju obranila je 1994. na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Od 1971. do 2007. radi kao asistentica, a zatim kao profesorica na Katedri za urbanizam, prostorno planiranje i pjezažnu arhitekturu, gdje uz predavanja studentima radi i na urbanističkim planovima (Rijeke, Makarske, Labina i dr.). Sudjelovala je na više Ljetnih radionica za studente (Elafiti, Lošinj i Rovinj u Hrvatskoj, Izola i Ljubljana u Sloveniji, Firenca i Venecija u Italiji, Efes u Turskoj i Roterdam i Nizozemskoj). U mirovini je, ali još uvijek piše knjige i članke o urbanističkim problemima.

Nevena Kereša, dipl. ing. arh.
Tehničko sveučilište u Beču

reVillage: Revitalizacija ruralne arhitekture na otocima i obali Jadrana

Ruralni krajolici na otocima i obali Jadrana nepovratno se mijenjaju pod utjecajem masovnog turizma. Tradicionalni način života, usko vezan uz poljoprivredu, gotovo je u potpunosti nestao. Brojna sela i zaseoci napuštaju se zbog manjka aktivnosti. Jadranska Hrvatska je danas turistički najposjećenija ruralna regija u Europi no ta titula ne upućuje na njenu ruralnost. Apartmanizacija i raštrkano širenje smještajnih kapaciteta odstupaju od mjerila ruralne arhitekture. Istovremeno, gotovo se uopće ne djeluje na podizanje kvalitete života u naseljima.

Turizam i privremeni posjetitelji ne mogu pomoći opstanku ruralnih sredina. Bez stalnih stanovnika koji žive na tim prostorima tijekom cijele godine, nije moguće očuvati a kamoli razvijati specifične lokalne identitete, kulturu i arhitekturu.

Baziran na diplomskom radu završenom na studiju arhitekture u Beču, "reVillage" je s jedne strane istraživački i teoretski, s druge vizionarski, a s treće praktičan i konkretan

projekt. On propituje mogućnosti revitalizacije ruralnih sredina na Jadranu te naglašava važnost revalorizacije kulturne baštine i obnove izgrađenog okoliša kao glavnih stavaka odgovorne održivosti. reVillage je orijentiran prema kvalitetnim javnim, društvenim i kulturnim sadržajima te novim formama stanovanja i rada 21. stoljeća koji bi inicirali povratak i naseljavanje stanovništva. On stavlja turizam u drugi plan i bavi se onima koji uistinu žele živjeti u ruralnim sredinama.

Nevena Kereša rođena je 1989. u Varaždinu, preddiplomski studij arhitekture završava na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Zagrebu, a diplomski na Tehničkom sveučilištu u Beču. Od 2014. intenzivno sudjeluje na simpozijima, ekskurzijama i radionicama koje se bave temama revitalizacije industrijske baštine, suhozidne baštine te otočnog i ruralnog razvoja. Inspirirana "arhitekturom nužnosti" koja brine o širem kontekstu u kojem nastaje, razvija projekte revitalizacije ruralnih i urbanih struktura. Aktivna je članica udruga: Dragodid, Anatomija otoka i nuSynergetic.

dr. sc. Sanja Klempić Bogadi
dr. sc. Sonja Podgorelec
Institut za migracije i narodnosti, Zagreb

"Samo da ima ljudi, …samo da ne izumre naš otok" – migracija kao svakodnevica

Migracijski tokovi značajno su i trajno izmijenili demografsku sliku hrvatskih otokâ. Na svim hrvatskim otocima odvija se višedesetljetno trajno iseljavanje radno aktivnog stanovništva. Uzroci su nemogućnost zapošljavanja na otoku te odlazak djece i mladih stanovnika, nerijetko već u ranim fazama školovanja, kao prethodnica trajnog iseljenja. U otočnom načinu života migracija je uobičajena pojava, pa tako gotovo nema obitelji u kojoj barem jedan član nije duže razdoblje svojega života proveo na kopnu. Otočani migraciju prihvaćaju kao sastavni dio otočnog načina života, svoje povijesti, kulture i društveno-ekonomskog života. Na temelju provedenih istraživanja na hrvatskim otocima autori predlažu tipologiju koja obuhvaća skupine stanovnika s obzirom na različitost migracijskog iskustva.

Zbog svijesti o malenosti i krhkosti te snažno iskazane želje za demografskim opstankom, otočne se zajednice sve više otvaraju prema strancima – prije svega doseljenicima, a onda i turistima. Otočani uglavnom pozitivno doživljavaju doseljenike i smatraju da je najvažnije da se prilagode lokalnoj zajednici te u njima vide nadu demografskog i gospodarskog opstanka. S druge strane, doseljenici se uglavnom osjećaju prihvaćenima u novoj sredini, premda postoji određena socijalna distanca koju, po njihovom mišljenju, nameću starosjedioci.

Sanja Klempić Bogadi viša je znanstvena suradnica, zaposlena u Institutu za migracije i narodnosti od 2000. Pročelnica je Odsjeka za migracijska i demografska istraživanja. Diplomirala je, magistrirala i doktorirala na Geografskom odsjeku PMF-a Sveučilišta u

Zagrebu. Surađivala je na nekoliko znanstvenih projekata, objavila dvadesetak znanstvenih radova, te izlagala na brojnim međunarodnim znanstvenim konferencijama. U suautorstvu sa Sonjom Podgorelec objavila je knjigu Gradovi potopili škoje – promjene u malim otočnim zajednicama (2013). Glavna je urednica znanstvenog časopisa Migracijske i etničke teme. Njezina su područja znanstvenog interesa starenje, migracije, geografija otoka.

Sonja Podgorelec, sociologinja, znanstvena je savjetnica, zaposlena u Institutu za migracije i narodnosti u Zagrebu. U svojim istraživanjima i znanstvenim radovima prvenstveno se bavi migracijama, starenjem (sociološkim / socio-gerontološkim aspektima starenja hrvatske populacije, osobito otočne) i kvalitetom života. Dr. Podgorelec autorica je ili koautorica pet knjiga od kojih su najznačajnije: Ostarjeti na otoku – Kvaliteta života starijih stanovnika na hrvatskim otocima (2008) i Gradovi potopili škoje – Promjene u malim otočnim zajednica (koautorica Sanja Klempić Bogadi, 2013), kao i više od pedeset znanstvenih i stručnih radova.

dr. sc. Željka Kordej-De Villa

dr. sc. Dubravka Jurlina Alibegović
Ekonomski institut, Zagreb

Pametno upravljanje za pametne otoke

Iako u svijetu postoji nekoliko primjera "pametnih regija", još uvijek ne postoje odgovarajući standardi koji bi pojednostavnili zadatak uobličavanja takvih područja. Jedan od razloga je diverzificiranost i posebnosti svake regije. Pretpostavlja se da bi u slučaju otoka taj zadatak bio jednostavniji s obzirom na njihove zajedničke značajke poput ograničene ekonomske diverzifikacije, značajnog potencijala obnovljivih izvora, jedinstvenih ekosustava, jakog otočnog identiteta, i sl.

Transformacija otoka u pametan otok je dug i složen proces. Koncept pametnog otoka proizlazi iz koncepta pametnog grada koji sadrži šest dimenzija – pametno gospodarstvo, pametni građani, pametna mobilnost, pametan okoliš, pametno življenje i pametno upravljanje. Europska Inicijativa (Smart Island Initiative) iz 2017. godine pametni otok definira kao "insularni teritorij koji je na putanji održivosti i kombinira aktivnosti ublažavanja, ali i prilagođavanja klimatskim promjenama, a sve u cilju stvaranja održivog lokalnog ekonomskog razvoja i visoke kvalitete življenja lokalnog stanovništva, primjenjujući pametna i integrirana rješenja u upravljanju infrastrukturom, prirodnim resursima i okolišem u cjelini, uz podršku IT sektora, promicanje primjene inovativnog i društveno inkluzivnog upravljanja uz primjenu inovativnih financijskih mehanizama". Elementi te definicije uvode i načela cirkularne ekonomije u upravljanje otokom.

U radu će se dati prikaz literature koja se odnosi na koncepte pametnog grada i pametnog otoka, te formuliranje smjernica za tranziciju prema pametnim otocima. Uz to, predložit će se i model pametnog upravljanja otočnim područjima uz prezentaciju izabranih analiza slučaja hrvatskih otoka.

Željka Kordej-De Villa je iskusan istraživač u području ekonomike i politike zaštite okoliša. Znanstvena je savjetnica u Ekonomskom institutu, Zagreb gdje je 1987. godine započela svoju profesionalnu karijeru. Glavni istraživački interesi su ekonomika okoliša i ekonomika prirodnih resursa, lokalni ekonomski razvoj, regionalna i urbana ekonomika, te javne politike. Prvenstveno je uključena u primijenjena istraživanja te projekte savjetovanja za različita ministarstva, uključujući Ministarstvo zaštite okoliša i energetike, Ministarstvo regionalnog razvoja i fondova Europske unije, te institucije poput Hrvatskih voda, Hrvatskog zavoda za prostorni razvoj i sl. Autorica je brojnih radova i istraživačkih studija, a od 1998. članica je Hrvatske sekcije Europskog udruženja regionalnih istraživanja (ERSA).

Dubravka Jurlina Alibegović je znanstvena savjetnica i predstojnica Odjela za regionalni razvoj na Ekonomskom institutu, Zagreb. Njezina područja istraživanja uključuju javne finan-cije, fiskalne odnose među razinama javne vlasti, lokalni i regionalni razvoj te implementaciju modela pametnog grada na hrvatske gradove. Objavila je brojne znanstvene radove, pripremila poglavlja za knjige i sudjelovala kao voditeljica projekta u mnogim nacionalnim i međuna-rodnim istraživačkim projektima. Članica je Upravnog odbora Europskog udruženja urbanih istraživanja (EURA) i članica Hrvatske sekcije Europskog udruženja regionalnih istraživanja (ERSA). Bila je ravnateljica Ekonomskog instituta, Zagreb (2013.-2016.), ministrica uprave (2016.) i zamjenica ministra znanosti i tehnologije (2000.-2002.) u Vladi Republike Hrvatske.

Iva Kosmos, MA
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Industrijalizacija, radnice, turizam: o radu, zatvaranju i zaboravu tvornica ribljih konzervi na Cresu i Lošinju

Tvornica ribljih konzervi "Kvarner" u Malom Lošinju na svom je vrhuncu hranila više od sto pedeset obitelji, a tvornica "Plavica" iz Cresa dobrih sto. Unatoč uspješnom poslovanju "Kvarner" se zatvara 1974., dok je Plavica "izdržala" sve do 1996. U ovoj prezentaciji promatrat ćemo tvornice kroz povijesnu perspektivu te ćemo se fokusirati na dva središnja narativa kroz koja možemo sagledati kompleksne društvene odnose te naslijeđa (de) industrijalizacije.

Priče radnica otkrivaju kompleksnosti industrijalizacije. Tvornica je naime, s jedne strane, nudila mobilnost, zaposlenje i socijalnu sigurnost i to prije svega deprivilegiranim ženama: siromašnim, nepismenim, rastavljenim i/ili samohranim majkama. S druge strane, radnice svjedoče o izuzetno teškim uvjetima rada, malim plaćama, neprimjerenom smještaju, hijerarhiji među radnicima. Industrijalizacija se tako pokazuje kao proces s dva lica: s jedne strane nudi sredstva za ekonomsku emancipaciju, mobilnost i porast demografije, a s druge održava neprimjerene uvjete rada.

Drugi narativ koji se oblikuje oko tvornice ukazuje na dugotrajan proces "turistizacije" Jadranske obale. Zatvaranje tvornica poklopilo se s razvojem turizma koji je odre-

đene prakse, krajolike, zvukove i mirise označio neprimjerenima za turističku lokaciju. Smrad, neprijatan izgled krvi u moru te činjenica da je sve to nekoga "smetalo" navode se među razlozima za zatvaranje. Sve to ukazuje na uspostavljanje turizma kao dominantne privredne i životne kulture. U današnje vrijeme koncept "turističke destinacije" polako zamjenjuje koncept "zajednice" i "grada" te se različiti aspekti prošlosti, kao i aktualnog života na moru, podređuju svrsi pružanja turističkih usluga i iskustava. Simptomatično je da na Lošinju – velikom turističkom biseru ne postoji nikakvo sjećanje na nekadašnju tvornicu "Kvarner", a vlasnik zapuštenih prostora tvornice planira njihovo rušenje i prenamjenu u hotel. Za razliku od toga, u Cresu – mjestu s manje razvijenim turizmom, tvornica "Plavica" ostaje u sjećanju na nekoliko načina, između ostalog i kroz rad tematski uređenog kafića Plavica u prostorijama nekadašnje tvornice.

Iva Kosmos je poslijedoktorandica na ZRC SAZU u Ljubljani. Njeno istraživanje fokusira se na različite upotrebe sjećanja, prije svega onog vezanog za Jugoslaviju, te na post-jugoslavensku kulturnu produkciju, prije svega kazalište i književnost. Završila je doktorat na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu (2015), bila je Fulbrightov stipendist i istraživač na University of Wisconsin – Madison (2014) te gostujući istraživač na Centru za Jugoistočne evropske studije Sveučilišta u Grazu (2016). Trenutno radi na knjizi koja će nastati na temelju njezinog doktorata posvećenog post-jugoslavenskim piscima u egzilu.

dr. sc. Axel Luttenberger
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Kaznena djela protiv okoliša u obalnom području

Kaznena djela protiv okoliša su nezakonite radnje koje izravno štete okolišu. Kaznena djela protiv okoliša, nerijetko sagledana kao djela bez oštećenika i nehatna djela, često su nisko na listi prvenstva osnaženja i uobičajeno su kažnjavana administrativnim sankcijama koje su često nejasne i manjeg opsega. Prezentacija analizira značaj Direktive 2009/99/EC o zaštiti okoliša putem kaznenog prava (ECD). ECD nije instrument kaznenog prava, iako odredbe o okolišnoj odgovornosti mogu pomoći sprječavanju kaznenih djela protiv okoliša učinivši počinitelje odgovorne za posljedice njihovih radnji i za troškove čišćenja u obalnom području. Jedan od nedostataka ECD je nedostatak pravne sigurnosti, jer definira obilježje kaznenog djela pozivom na nezakonita ponašanja iz drugih direktiva. To uključuje ovisnost definicije kaznenih djela protiv okoliša o prekršajima nacionalnih zakonodavstva koji oživotvoruju pravnu stečevinu i o sposobnosti pravosuđa države članice. Posebna pozornost je usmjerena na Republiku Hrvatsku. Primjerena međuovisnost oživotvorenja kaznenog i nekaznenog prava je od ključnog značaja za postizanje veće učinkovitosti u ciljevima zaštite okoliša.

Axel Luttenberger je redoviti profesor u trajnom zvanju i predstojnik Katedre za društvene znanosti Pomorskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci. Diplomirao je na Pravnom fakultetu u

Rijeci, te magistrirao i doktorirao na Pravnom fakultetu u Splitu. Položio je pravosudni ispit i ima dugogodišnju praksu u gospodarstvu pomorskog osiguranja kao pravni zastupnik i savjetnik. Ima iskustvo u lokalnoj samoupravi i središnjoj vlasti, kao gradonačelnik i saborski zastupnik. Autor je četiri knjige i preko devedeset znanstvenih radova. Njegove glavne aktivnosti uključuju predavanja iz pomorskog, trgovačkog i okolišnog prava na raznim sveučilištima i programima stručnog osposobljavanja.

Antonio Morić-Španić, mag. geogr. i mag. educ. geogr.
CROGIS – Centar za održivi razvoj GIS tehnologijama

Dalmatinski crni bor – skriveni prirodni resurs ruralnog razvoja otoka Hvara

Dalmatinski crni bor (*Pinus dalmatica*), osim na otoku Hvaru, danas nalazimo još samo na najvišim dijelovima Brača, na nekoliko izoliranih lokaliteta na otoku Korčuli, dok na poluotoku Pelješcu i Biokovu uglavnom prevladavaju hibridne vrste običnog crnog bora (*Pinus nigra-intermedia*). Dalmatinski crni bor karakteriziraju specifične morfološke karakteristike, pri čemu se posebno ističe njegova kišobranasta krošnja, što ga znatno razlikuje od ostalih sorti crnog bora u regionalnom okruženju.

Na otoku Hvaru on predstavlja autohtonu biljnu vrstu, no njegov se areal u 20. stoljeću, uslijed intenzivnog ljudskog utjecaja na otočni okoliš (požari), drastično smanjuje i potiskuje u reljefno više otočne zone. Prije intenzivnog antropogenog utjecaja na autohtoni mediteranski krajolik, dalmatinski crni bor je bio najrasprostranjenija šumska vrsta na otoku Hvaru, a u antičkim zapisima grčkih kolonizatora ime otoka glasilo je *Pityeia* ("borov otok"). Dalmatinski crni bor danas uglavnom raste u središnjem dijelu otoka, na nadmorskim visinama iznad 300 metara. Uzevši u obzir primarno njegovu okolišnu i društvenu vrijednost, dalmatinski crni bor predstavlja najvrjedniju mediteransku vrstu za pošumljavanje krških zona te sprječavanje erozije zemljišta i drugih prisutnih padinskih procesa. Izvornim autorskim istraživanjem utvrđeno je smanjenje areala dalmatinskog crnog bora na otoku Hvaru za više od jedne trećine u razdoblju između 1975. i 2014. godine, pri čemu ta vrsta danas prekriva tek oko 1 % ukupne površine otoka i suočena je s potpunim nestankom.

Zbog njegovih okolišnih, društvenih i rekreacijskih vrijednosti, kao i činjenice da se na širem području njegovog areala nalaze najvrjedniji prirodni i kulturni resursi hvarske baštine, autor ovom prilikom želi ukazati na nužnost potrebe buduće zakonodavne i institucionalne zaštite vršnog dijela otoka Hvara kategorijom zaštite okoliša *značajni krajobraz*.

Antonio Morić-Španić, magistar geografije, rođen je 22. listopada 1989. godine; diplomirao je na Prirodoslovno-matematičkom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, a 2017. godine na istom sveučilištu upisuje doktorski studij. Aktivno sudjeluje u unaprjeđenju srednjoškolskog obrazovanja kroz implementaciju STEM i informacijsko-komunikacijskih tehnologija u nastavu – projekt "HvarR&D" (www.hvard.eu). Od 2016. godine je dopredsjednik "CROGIS-a

– Centra za održivi razvoj GIS tehnologijama". Područja interesa: prostorno planiranje i regionalni razvoj, primjena GIS-a u održivom upravljanju prostornim resursima te implementiranju u obrazovani sustav.

Máirtín Ó Méalóid, Dip Arts (Lingvistika) CPC (Transport)
Upravitelj Razvojne koordinacije Cape Clear Otočja, Irska

Irski Otoci – zajednice na margini

Irski otoci trude se navesti irske vlasti da razviju zasebne otočne razvojne politike koje bi pomogle otočanima da u dobu urbanizacije samostalno brinu o svojim osjetljivim zajednicima. Diljem Irsk,e a i globalno, ljudi se odlučuje za život u urbanism sredinama, što posebice tječe na otoke. Prezentacija će se baviti trenutnim stanjem na otocima uključujući pristup izvorima sredstava i načine na koje ih otoci dobivaju kako bi otočanima mogli pružiti osnovne javne usluge. Prezentirano će biti i zašto je financijska podrška nedovoljna ako nema realistične otočne politike.

Svaki od irskih naseljenih otoka ima državnog službenika koji ima brinuti o održivosti otočne svakodnevnice i kulture. Bez realistične otočne politike njihov posao je frustrirajući jer se nastojeći djelovati u korist otočne zajednce, bore protiv sustava koji ih plaća. Posebno će biti prikazano stanje po pitanju zadovoljavanja raznih potreba irskih otoka i kako bi im pomoglo kad bi bilo političke volje i kad bi se stav o otocima promijenio.

Máirtín Ó Méalóid rođen je u obalnom gradu Dun Laoghaire 1964. godine. Studirao je lingvistiku, posebno jezičnu politiku na National University of Ireland, Galway. Ima i nekoliko pomorskih kvalifikacija uključivo licencu kapetana malih putničkih brodova. Studirao je kompjuterski vođeno inženjerstvo i pridružene inženjerske predmete. Ima 25 godina iskustva bavljenja raznim problemima s kojima se sreću otočne zajednice uključujući ekonomski razvoj i autonomnu brigu o otočnom kulturnom nasljeđu. Trenutno je zamjenik predsjedavajućeg Irske otočne federacije. Uključen je i u projekt Water Saving Challenge (WASAC)) čije je rezultate predstavljao u Hrvatskoj, Škotskoj, Irskoj i u Briselu.

dr. sc. Ivona Orlić
Katja Sirotić, MA
Etnografski muzej Istre/Museo Etnografico dell'Istria, Pazin, Hrvatska

Otok Sveti Nikola – etnografsko istraživanje impresija domicilnog stanovništva

Otok Sv. Nikola mali je otočić u akvatoriju grada Poreča koji ujedno služi i kao njegov prirodni lukobran. U zapisima je poznato njegovo naseljavanje još od prapovijesti, no nikad nije bio dugotrajno nastanjen većim brojem ljudi upravo zbog svoje male površine i blizine susjednog kopna. Stoga ne možemo govoriti o klasičnim teorijama migracija vezano uz taj otok, ali migracije možemo sagledati simbolički. Uz kratki povijesni

pregled, želi se ukazati na političku migraciju, odnosno promjenu života na otoku uvjetovanu aktualnom političkom situacijom – kako se život na otoku mijenjao za vrijeme vladavine Italije, Jugoslavije te kakav je danas u Republici Hrvatskoj. Istražujući život otoka zadnjih stotinjak godina izdvaja se radna migracija koja povlači sa sobom migraciju selo-grad. Naime, seosko stanovništvo u vrijeme razvoja masovnog turizma migrira iz unutrašnjosti Istre prema obali zbog potrebe za radnom snagom. Stoga velik broj stanovnika odlazi svakodnevno iz grada na otok poslovno, ili se čak privremeno nastanjuje dok traje turistička sezona. Uz ovu cirkulaciju radnog stanovništva mogu se paralelno pratiti i sezonske migracije turista koji dolaze na otok radi odmora. Kako je u novije vrijeme sve aktualnija *migracija životnog stila* u radu ćemo se dotaknuti i nje.

Razne promjene na otoku koje su se događale godinama neizbježno su utjecale na domicilno stanovništvo – ponekad u pozitivnom, a ponekad u negativnom smislu. Upravo zbog toga istraživanje je fokusirano na domicilno stanovništvo s ciljem upoznavanja s njihovim osobnim iskustvom – kako doživljavaju otok, koja ih sjećanja i emocije za njega vežu te koliko su zadovoljni trenutnom valorizacijom otoka. Analizom podataka dobivenih polustrukturiranim intervjuom želi se prikazati važnost tog otočića u životu Porečana koja u današnje vrijeme zbog masovnog turizma sve više blijedi.

Orlić, Ivona etnologinja, pedagoginja, fotografkinja. Na Pedagoškom fakultetu u Rijeci diplomirala pedagogiju i organizaciju kulturnih djelatnosti. Magistrirala i doktorirala etnologiju i antropologiju na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Od 2006. zaposlena u Etnografskom muzeju Istre u Pazinu, kao kustosica. Suradnica je u Osnovnoj umjetničkoj školi u Poreču. Sudjelovala je na istraživačkim projektima Instituta za međunarodne odnose u Zagrebu, Instituta za poljoprivredu i turizam u Poreču te znanstvenim i stručnim skupovima u Hrvatskoj i inozemstvu. Objavljuje znanstvene i stručne radove, knjige i slikovnice iz područja antropologije prehrane, identiteta, turizma, odgoja, Istre. Dobitnica nagrade grada Poreča za kulturu (Sv. Mauro) i nagrade Milovan Gavazzi Hrvatskog etnološkog društva.

Katja Sirotić diplomirala 2017. godine na Sveučilištu u Zadru kao dvopredmetni student te stekla titule magistra etnologije i antropologije te magistra edukacije geografije. Od ožujka 2018. godine zaposlena je na stručnom osposobljavanju u Etnografskom muzeju Istre/Museo Etnografico dell'Istria pod mentorstvom više kustosice Ivone Orlić. Aktivno se bavi njegovanjem istarske tradicijske glazbe kroz pjesmu, ples i sviranje stoga je njen interes istraživanja prvenstveno usmjeren na nematerijalnu kulturnu baštinu, tradicijsku glazbu, etnomuzikologiju, kulturni identitet, turizam. Članica je Hrvatskog etnološkog društva.

dr. sc. Tomislav Oroz
Odjel za etnologiju i antropologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru, Zadar
Aleksandar Tomaš
Hrvatska radiotelevizija – Odjel za narodnu glazbu, Zagreb

Mediteranski raj domaćih *furešta*: imaginacije prostora i vremena otoka Hvara
Prezentacija će ukazati na raznolike kulturne prakse potaknute migracijskim trendovima koji zadnjih godina postaju evidentni na otoku Hvaru. Etnografsko istraživanje provedeno u nekoliko zadnjih godina na otoku Hvaru, temeljeno na kvalitativnim intervjuima s osobama koje su se odlučile nastaniti na otoku, pokazuje da u raznolikosti životnih iskustava postoje zajedničke crte neovisno o socio-kulturnoj pozadini migranata. Takozvana "tradicionalna otočka kultura", uronjena u globalizacijske procese, konstituira Mediteran kao točku koja pobuđuje interes suvremenih migranata vođenih životnim stilom. Cilj nam je odgovoriti na pitanja povezanosti suvremenih migracijskih trendova i njihovih posljedica po otočnu kulturu. Što se događa kada se unaprijed stvorene, nerijetko stereotipizirane, slike mediteranskog otoka susretnu s dnevnim otočnim ritmom i kulturnim praksama. Što je zajedničko raznovrsnim diskursima o Hvaru, te kako se diskursi o egzotičnoj mediteranskoj destinaciji transformiraju uslijed praktičnog iskustva života na otoku? Kakva je percepcija Hvara u očima domaćih *furešta*? Bilo da je riječ o "praktičnom mediteranizmu" (Herzfeld 2005:45-63), ili "postajanju Mediterancem" u vrijeme globalne mobilnosti (Löfgren 1999:161), recentne kulturne prakse migranata životnog stila, otvaraju brojna pitanja dijasporičnih identiteta, pitanja pripadnosti, temporalne i iskustvene heterogenosti i imaginacija.

Tomislav Oroz je docent na Odjelu za etnologiju i antropologiju, Sveučilišta u Zadru. Diplomirao je etnologiju i kulturnu antropologiju te povijest na Filozofskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Na istome sveučilištu doktorirao je s temom iz područja etnologije i kulturne antropologije. Njegove nastavne aktivnosti i znanstveni interes obuhvaća mediteranske i otočne studije, kulturne memorije i balkanističke studije.

Aleksandar Tomaš je apsolvent dvopredmetnog diplomskog sveučilišnog studija filozofije i etnologije i antropologije Sveučilišta u Zadru. (Prvostupnik je filozofije i etnologije i antropologije.) Znanstveni interes mu obuhvaća otočne studije, a dosadašnja istraživanja migracija proveo je na otocima Hvaru i Silbi. Radi na Hrvatskoj radioteleviziji u redakciji narodne glazbe kao autor i voditelj emisija "Iz hrvatske narodne baštine". Član je nevladine organizacije "By the Ocean we Unite" koja se bavi istraživanjima zagađenja okoliša te projektima kojima bi se to zagađenje smanjilo.

Dinka Pavelić, Master of Excellence BiA

Mikro-javno

Izlaganje će se baviti primjerom obnove starog mlina za masline (Komujskog magazina) zaštićenog spomenika kulture, na malom pučinskom otoku Premuda, s oko 53 stalna stanovnika. Obnovom "Malina", promijeniti će se i namjena samog objekta u prostorije za okupljanje stanovništva i lokalnih udruga. Obnova je počela 2011, i još traje, obzirom na spori dotok sredstava od strane Ministarstva kulture, grada Zadra, Ministarstva regionalnog razvoja, te ostalih alternativnih izvora finaciranja.

Obnova je iniciralo nekoliko volontera povremenih posjetioca otoka, te Udruga Premujana, koja ujedinjuje stalne i povremene stanovnike. Postavlja se pitanje: kome služi taj novi javni prostor? Koji je karakter suvremenog "javnog" i "komunalnog" u takvim mikro-zajednicama na malim pučinskim otocima? Osim Komujskog magazina, potencijal za javnu (pre) namjenu na otoku ima i napuštena osmatračnica vojarne, koja je bila jedan od isturenih točaka bivše vojske na moru prema Italiji. Kao i većina tavih instalacija na našem arhipelagu, ona je u fazi "čekanja" pravog projekta i ili/ investitora. Do tada je prepuštena uništavanju i urušavanju.

Autorica će se osvrnuti na pojam komunalnog vlasništva na otocima, te na iskustva radionica koje je mentorirala: na Visu koja se bavila prenamjenom vojarne Rogači u Komiži te radionice u Jelsi koja se bavila odnosom polja i grada te sezonalnošću punjenja i pražnjenja javnih prostora i prometnih površina.

Dinka Pavelić je arhitektica iz Zagreba, završila je poslijediplomski studij The Berlage Institute u Amsterdamu i Rotterdamu. Radi doktorsku tezu na temu prostornog razvoja otoka "Archipelagopolis -at home at the sea" na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Ljubljani. Podučavala je urbanizam na Arhitektonskom fakultetu i Agronomskom fakultetu u Zagrebu, na studiju Krajobrazne arhitekture, kao honorarni asistent. Kao gost profesor predavala na Strelka institutu Moskva. Bila je glavna i odgovorna urednica stručnog časopisa "Čovjek i prostor", te angažirana u upravnim odoborima stručnih udruga (UHA, DAZ). Prakticirajuća je arhitektica i urbanistica. Momentalno zaposlenau Školi primjenjenih umjetnosti, Odjel arhitekture.

Sylvain Ivan Petit

SMILO NGO (Tajnik i predstavnik u Hrvatskoj)

Oznaka SMILO (SMILO label) za male održive otoke

Sudjelovanje na Anatomiji otoka u skladu je s mojim profesionalnim aktivnostima i osobnim angažmanima. Od početka 2018, surađujem s LAG 5, Parkom Prirode i općinom Lastovo na teritorijalnoj dijagnozi otoka Lastova. Usporedno se analiziraju metodologija i procesi NGO SMILO koje razvijamo od 2015. godine.

U prezentaciji ću pokazati genezu NGO SMILO i predstaviti naše stručnjake i partnerske institucije. Detaljno ću izložiti naše strateške ciljeve, uglavnom opisujući struktu-

ru Oznake SMILO (SMILO label) za male održive otoke. Kako bi predstavio našu viziju, načela, metodologije i procese, predstavit ću naše partnerske otoke i ključne aktivnosti iz cijelog svijeta.

Kako u udruzi djelujem kao posrednik za hrvatske otoke, predstavit ću rad na otoku Zlarinu od 2016: izložbe, radionice, sastanke, itd., koji su pomogli uspostaviti zajedničku teritorijalnu dijagnozu otoka (SMILO tematika održivog razvoja: vodoopskrba i pročišćavanje otpadnih voda, otpad i njegovo zbrinjavanje, čista energija, krajolici i bio raznolikost). NGO SMILO potiče dinamiku koja će dovesti do definicije plana integralnog upravljanja otokom. U glavnini prezentacije opisat ću trud uložen u strukturiranje i animiranje inovativnog tijela upravljanja, odnosno Odbora za održivi razvoj otoka Zlarina. U drugom dijelu prezentacije usredotočit ću se na razvoj mehanizama planiranja koje treba uskladiti s postojećim zakonima i strategijama na različitim razinama, od nacionalne do lokalne, posebno jer je pred donošenjm novi Zakon o otocima. Konačno, otvorit ću raspravu prezentirajući naše poteškoće, dostignuća i buduće korake.

U prezentaciji ću pokrit sljedeće ključne teme Anatomije otoka:

– Metodologija istraživanja otoka i uspostava nisologije, studija otoka;
– poveznice između otoka;
– prostorno planiranje na otocima.

Otvoren i druželjubiv, vjerujem da mogu pokazati istančan osjećaj za metaforu, mogao bi živjeti bilo gdje, ali po mogućnosti na obali ili arhipelagu sve dok mogu razvijati projekte koji ističu ljepotu obale i aktivnosti ljudi na njoj. Ja sam Francuz, Hrvat, internacionalan, u stvari iz bilo koje zemlje, pod uvjetom da ima razuman (ili nerazuman) broj otoka. Pridružio sam se PAP/RAC u Splitu 2012., radeći na priobalnom i pomorskom upravljanju na Mediteranu. Od početka sam se pridružio SMILO inicijativi. Sretan sam što sam tajnik udruge, a također i predstavnik na hrvatskim otocima kao što su Zlarin i Lastovo.

dr. sc. Lidija Runko Luttenberger, izv. prof.
Sveučilište u Rijeci, Studij politehnike

Izvješćivanje o stanju prirodnog kapitala

Prirodni kapital koji čini nacionalno bogatstvo u smislu dobrobiti, zato jer osigurava ljudima vrijednu robu i usluge kao što su zrak, čista voda, hrana i rekreacije, izložen je sve većim kumulativnim pritiscima. To je uglavnom posljedica lošeg upravljanja koje se može pripisati činjenici da se njegova puna vrijednost ne odražava u društveno-ekonomskim politikama i odlukama, unatoč njegovom temeljnom značaju za dobrobit društva. Stanovit je napredak učinjen proglašenjem određenih područja zaštićenima, međutim obično su sredstva, novac ili politička volja nedostatni za provedbu stvarne zaštite prirode ili drugih usluga. Jedna od kategorija ekosustava su kulturne usluge – fizičke, intelektualne, duhovne i simbolične intervencije ljudi u ekosustave, te kopneni i morski

krajolik. Mjere za očuvanje prirodnih resursa su izgledno uspješnije ukoliko se lokalnim zajednicama daje vlasništvo nad njima, imaju udio u koristi i uključeni su u donošenje odluka. Stoga učestalije uključivanje lokalnih zajednica u donošenje odluka doprinosu očuvanja tradicionalnih znanja o funkcioniranju prirodnih sustava i osmišljanju učinkovitijih načina njihove zaštite. Republika Hrvatska treba očuvati svoj prirodni kapital u interesu svojih građana, ekosustava i gospodarstva koje o njemu ovisi. Po uzoru na neke druge zemlje koje su uvele redovito izvješćivanje i odgovarajuće indikatore, treba biti proaktivna u osmišljanju instrumenata za mjerenje uspješnosti očuvanja prirodnog kapitala.

Lidija Runko Luttenberger izvanredna je profesorica u području inženjerstva okoliša, te voditeljica Politehničkog studija na Sveučilištu u Rijeci. Diplomirala je, magistrirala i doktorirala na Tehničkom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Rijeci. Radila je u brodograđevnoj industriji na radnim mjestima inženjera projektanta, voditelja prodaje i člana uprave, u komunalnoj tvrtki kao rukovoditelj, te kao pomoćnica ministra u Ministarstvu zaštite okoliša i prirode. Autorica je knjige Gospodarenje otpadom i vodom, te više od 90 znanstvenih i stručnih radova iz područja zaštite okoliša.

prof. dr. sc. Peter Simonič
Odsjek za etnologiju i kulturnu antropologiju, Filozofski fakultet,
Sveučilište u Ljubljani, Slovenija

Razlika i udaljenost u šibenskom arhipelagu

Migracije na dalmatinske otoke i šibenski arhipelag kao i migracije s otoka i arhipelaga bile su mnogobrojne i raznolike: dvije glavne emigracije (početkom i sredinom 20. stoljeća) i dvostruka imigracija (kolonizacija u 16. i 17. stoljeću te sezonski priljev turista u prošlom stoljeću).

Razne stare poljoprivredne i akvakulturne formacije postupno su zamijenjene turizmom. Međutim, transformativni uzorci bili su vrlo različiti na otocima kao što su Zlarin, Žirje, Kaprije i Prvić. To može ovisiti o veličini, vlasništvu nad zemljištem, prosječnoj starosti, broju naselja i uvala, infrastrukturi, pokroviteljima, udaljenosti otoka od kopna, prijevoznim sredstvima, komunalizmu, državnoj politici, morskim strujama itd.

Autor će predstaviti više raznolikosti i uvesti koncept "anti-Kula", koji označava da između otočana ima vrlo malo ili nimalo izravnih odnosa ili ovisnosti. Slučaj državne preraspodjele u šibenskom arhipelagu razlikuje se od klasičnog opisa uzajamne razmjene u Tihom oceanu, za koji je zaslužan Bronislav Malinovski.

Peter Simonič redovni je profesor na Odsjek za etnologiju i kulturnu antropologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Ljubljani. Radio je kao nezavisni novinar, esejist i sveučilišni profesor. Doktorirao je 2006. godine. Područja njegova znanstvenog interesa su: politička antropologi-

ja, ekonomska antropologija, ekološka antropologija, primijenjena antropologija i kulturno upravljanje, europska etnologija. Provodio je etnografska istraživanja i objavljivao o: Sloveniji (zaštićena područja, politički rituali, stambene zadruge, karnevali poljoprivreda…); Indiji (šećerne zadruge); Južnoj Africi (zaštićena područja); Balkanskim državama (baština, politike); Dalmaciji (baština, inzularnost, turizam).

prof. dr.sc. Nenad Starc
dr. sc. Marijana Sumpor
Odjel za regionalni razvoj, Ekonomski institut, Zagreb

Difuzija regionalne politike i mali otok

U radu je raspravljena učinkovitost difuzije regionalne politike u kontekstu otočnog razvoja. Propitani su nositelji javnih politika i njihova sposobnost rješavanja okolišnih, društvenih i ekonomskih problema u udaljenim i marginalnim regijama. Takva područja zahtijevaju poseban odnos javnih politika koje nositelji na lokalnoj i nacionalnoj razini čini se, ne uspijevaju uspostaviti na odgovarajući način. Neučinkovitost javnih politika analizirana je iz povijesne perspektive i raspravljena na studiji slučaja malog hrvatskog otoka Unije sve do razdoblja integracije Republike Hrvatske u Europsku uniju.

Otok Unije je u svojoj povijesti bio predmetom niza razvojnih politika koje redom otkrivaju nesposobnost njihovih nositelja da osiguraju održivu uporabu otočnih resursa. Posljedične emigracije i negativna selekcija preostalih otočana desetkovala je otočnu zajednicu do razine nekoherentne skupine od 80-ak stanovnika, nesposobnih da se uključe u bilo kakve razvojne inicijative odozdo. Učinci takvog djelovanja očituju se u razvojnom zastoju, koji se s postojećim razvojnim politikama ne može prevladati odozgo. U radu izlaže se politika razvoja malih otoka koja se temelji na konceptima marginalnosti i održivosti.

Dr. sc. Marijana Sumpor je viša znanstvena suradnica u odjelu za regionalni razvoj Ekonomskog instituta, Zagreb. Doktorirala je na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Splitu, Sveučilišta Split. Konzultantica je i trenerica u višesektorskim i interdisciplinarnom okruženju. Koordinira Hrvatsku evaluatorsku mrežu i Mrežu evaluatora zapadnog Balkana. Područja interesa su: EU kohezijska politika, regionalni razvoj, održivi razvoj otoka, razvojno upravljanje, planiranje scenarija, strateško planiranje i evaluacija javnih politika. Autorica i suautorica je više od 50 publikacija i studija uključujući knjigu "Participativno upravljanje održivim razvojem".

Prof. dr. sc. Nenad Starc je zaslužni znanstvenik u Odjelu za regionalni razvoj Ekonomskog instituta, Zagreb. Istraživač je i konzultant u području otočnog razvoja, prostornog uređenja i planiranja lokalnog razvoja. Magistrirao je na University of California Berkeley, USA, a doktorirao na Ekonomskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Djelovanje mu se proteže na znanstvena istraživanja, mentoriranje, pripremu i evaluaciju lokalnih i regionalnih razvoj-

nih programa, savjetovanje državne uprave i predavanja na postdiplomskim studijima sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Rijeci i Splitu. Član je Izvršnog odbora International Small Island Studies Association (ISISA). Trenutno savjetuje Ministarstvo regionalnog razvoja u pripremi novog Zakona o otocima.

doc. dr. sc. Stjepan Šterc
Prirodoslovno-matematički fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Geografski odsjek

Velike migracije – sigurnosna prijetnja hrvatskom otočnom prostoru

Nikakva pouka nije izvučena iz silnih prelazaka sjevernoafričkog stanovništva preko Mediterana 2014. godine, velikih tragedija koje su putem doživljavali migranti i tragičnih slika koje su nam dolazile uglavnom s Lampeduse. Procjenjuje se kako je morskim putem do Europe stiglo preko 600.000 ljudi različite dobi, spola, etničkog i religijskog sastava. Europa je sve to promatrala mirno, bez ozbiljnijih odluka, planova i rješenja. Svaki zastoj prelazaka objašnjavan je kao završetak tragedija, a one se ponavljaju do danas.

Nema ozbiljnijih planova, rješenja, postupanja, objašnjavanja, političkih upita niti odluka. Gotovo da nema ni dogovora oko silne koncentracije gospodarske, financijske, vojne i svake druge moći u jednom dijelu svijeta (razvijenom i kako se tvrdi demokratskom), koji u pravilu demografski stagnira ili depopulira, dok u drugom svega toga nema ili ima puno manje, a koncentracija stanovništva koje uz to i eksponencijalno raste je velika. Može li preko 3/4 svjetskog stanovništva (točnije 75,92 %, a do 2050. vjerojatno i 80 %), ostati u Africi i Aziji (oko 50 % površine kopnenog dijela Zemlje), bez ozbiljnijih pokreta primarno prema razvijenima, npr. Europi koja će do kraja stoljeća po procjenama izgubiti gotovo 100 milijuna ljudi zbog prirodnog pada stanovništva. Svi, pa i nerazvijeni znaju kako Europa demografski stari, umire i nestaje. Istovremeno, Afrika će za 15 godina narasti za 500 milijuna, za 35 godina za 1,3 milijarde, a za 85 godina čak za 3,2 milijarde ljudi! Hoće li to stanovništvo ostati samo u Africi? Naravno da neće, a Mediteranski i hrvatski otoci koji će im biti na putu stoje pred izazovom već danas. Za sada su to samo statističke vjerojatnosti temeljene na demografskom potencijalu i različitim trendovima demografskog rasta i pada.

Rođen godine 1953. u Desnoj Martinskoj Vesi. Osnovnu školu, gimnaziju i studij geografije završava u Zagrebu. Diplomirao je na Geografskom odsjeku PMF-a 1979., a 1980. je na istom odsjeku izabran za asistenta. Magistrirao je 1987., a doktorirao 2012. godine. Radio je u Vladi RH, Ministarstvu vanjskih poslova i bio pomoćnik ministra razvitka i obnove i pomoćnik ministra obrane. Sudionik je domovinskog rata i djelatni časnik Hrvatske vojske. Jedan je od osnivača Instituta Ivo Pilar, Hrvatskih studija i časopisa Društvena istraživanja. Predaje 5 kolegija i autor je 90-tak znanstvenih i stručnih radova. Izlagao je na oko 60 znanstvenih skupova. Objavio je 2 sveučilišna udžbenika.

Ratimir Zimmerman, dipl. ing. arh. u mirovini
(UIH i MGIPU), DAZ – Društvo arhitekata grada Zagreba

Sustav otoka hrvatskog Jadrana (prilozi za novi Zakon o otocima)

Prostor 7 jadranskih županija, a osobito obalno područje kopna i otoka, najvrijedniji je razvojni potencijal Republike Hrvatske koji će i slijedećih desetljeća biti najzanimljivije poduzetničko i najprivlačnije graditeljsko područje.

Prema važećim prostornim planovima urbanizirana obala (naselja, gospodarske djelatnosti i turističke zone) zauzimat će (stanje i planirano) oko 1.477 km a poluurbanizirana obala (dužobalne ceste, razne luke, uređena kupališta, zone HV i drugo) oko 748 km. Preostale 2/3 obale ostat će nedirnute.

Na 47 naseljenih otoka 2011.god. je živjelo 125.000 stanovnika. Na 18 najnaseljenijih otoka živjelo je 115.000 stanovnika (92% od svih otočana) a broj svih vrsta stanova je bio 155.000. Od toga je 110.000 stanova uglavnom korišteno sezonski i u turizmu.

Iz Proračuna Hrvatske u razdoblju 1999 – 2017. uloženo je u otoke oko 30-ak milijardi kuna (oko 2/3 bespovratno a 1/3 kroz povoljne kredite). Uložen je i ogroman privatni kapital vlasnika svih vrsta nekretnina, pa u najvećem broju otočnih naselja ima više svih vrsta stanova nego stalnih stanovnika.

Prema indeksu razvijenosti obalno područje kopna i otoka pripada gospodarski najrazvijenijim područjima Hrvatske, dok karte siromaštva ukazuju da je stopa siromaštva u jadranskoj regiji za 1/3 manja nego u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj.

U otoke su uložena velika sredstva iz državnog proračuna. Izgrađena je ili se gradi prometna infrastruktura, a otočani imaju brojne povlastice i poticaje. To je prostor u kojem je izgrađen jedan stan za ljetovanje na jednog stanovnika, što donosi obostrane koristi i gdje su cijene nekretnina višestruko veće nego u Slavoniji. Dok se provodio Zakon o otocima Slavonija je gospodarski slabila a kada se konačno odlučilo nešto poduzeti – počela se preseljavati na zapad EU, trajno!

Otoci nisu najugroženije područje Hrvatske. Zato novim Zakonom o otocima treba uspostaviti pravednije razvrstavanje i financiranje otoka – Sustav otoka usklađen s objektivnim mogućnostima države i potrebama najugroženijih otočnih zajednica.

Ratimir Zimmerman, dipl.ing.arh., prostorni i urbanistički planer (Virovitica 1946.) Radio u Urbanističkom institutu Hrvatske (1969-1993.) i Ministarstvu zaštite okoliša, prostornog uređenja i graditeljstva – Zavod za prostorno planiranje (1993-2011.). Sudjelovao u izradi ili koordinirao izradu 38 prostornih planova (od razine Jugoslavije, Hrvatske, regija, županija, gradova i općina do nacionalnih parkova i parkova prirode) kao i 30 urbanističkih planova (od generalne do detaljne provedbene razine). Koordinirao izradu i/ili izradio autorske priloge za oko 100 istraživačkih studija, izvješća ili sektorsko-tematskih dijelova (o prostornom planiranju, urbanizaciji, cestovnom prometu, turizmu, stanovanju, zaštiti okoliša, korištenju obalnih područja, prostornom informacijskom sustavu, pripremi zakona, uredbi i pravilnika). Aktivno sudjelovao ili prisustvovao na 100-ak stručnih savjetovanja, radionica ili kongresa.

7. Anatomija otoka

RADIONICA

TEMPORALNE MREŽE ZAJEDNIČKOG

18 | 9 | 2018 – 25| 9 |2018

Otok Lastovo, Hrvatska

O RADIONICI

Govoreći o zajedničkom dobru, polazimo od četiri osnovna pitanja: kako se određuje pripadnost zajednici (koja upravlja zajedničkim dobrom), što je sadržaj zajedničkog dobra, kada i pod kojim uvjetima ga se može koristiti, te koji je najbolji način odlučivanja o njemu. Za sve one koji tragaju za odgovorima na ova pitanja otoci predstavljaju zanimljivu adresu: zbog svoje prostorne ograničenosti otočna su društva oduvijek bila upućena na suradničke i fleksibilne modele u korištenju raspoloživih resursa, dok je izloženost otoka trajnim i privremenim migracijama iziskivala stalno propitivanje i rekonstituiranje pojmova zajednice i zajedničkog. Moglo bi se reći da nepobitna, čvrsta granica (otoka) uvjetuje mekše ili dinamičnije unutarnje granice, što onda rezultira kompleksnim, kroz vrijeme vlasnički fluidnim mjestima i njihovim mrežama – neposrednim predmetom ove radionice.

MREŽE ZAJEDNIČKOG

Mikrolokalno, od tipologija stanovanja do inženjerskih rješenja, otok Lastovo nam pruža relativno malo istražene, a vitalne primjere održavanja života na otoku kroz višetisućljetnu povijest, uključujući i one primjere koji bi mogli i trebali provocirati promišljanje budućih prostornih, ali i društvenih modela. Tradicija zajedničkog korištenja ograničenih resursa na Lastovu pokazuje kako se samoodrživo upravlja poljoprivrednim zemljištem, pomorskim dobrom, prometom, otpadom, slivnim vodama, tradicionalnim manifestacijama, pa čak i turizmom kao razmjerno novom pojavom koja uvjetuje sezonski karakter mjesta odnosno njihovu višestrukost, što je dodatni konceptualni i planerski izazov.

Lokacija projektnog zadatka je Selo, srednjovjekovno i do danas funkcionalno, iako dijelom napušteno naselje smješteno na padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka. Arhitektonski i urbanistički element od vitalne društvene važnosti u Selu jest, primjerice, sular – velika terasa uz prvu stambenu etažu, u pravilu ograđena dugim klupama za sjedenje i zasjenjena pergolom. Za svako susjedstvo postoji po jedan – zajednički. Sulari su i značajne točke okupljanja na ruti tradicionalne godišnje karnevalske svečanosti, Lastovskog poklada, kada se otvaraju svima. Zajedno s putevima i trgovima, čine kompleksnu mrežu prostora s velikim bogatstvom naslaganih identitetskih odrednica. Mogu poslužiti kao mapa iz koje čitamo povijesni karakter čitavog naselja, ali i same ideje zajedničkog, privatnog i javnog. Stalni i privremeni doseljenici u Selo ugrađuju u te već hibridne prostore vlastite narative koji postepeno mijenjaju i dopunjuju mrežu. Njezina nova identifikacija, određivanje suvremenog karaktera i spekulacija oko modifikacije, prostori su za opažanje i reakciju.

ZADATAK

Zadatak radionice jest temeljem interpretativnih karata mreže gradskih prostora pogodnih za različite oblike zajedničkog korištenja proučiti postojeće prakse upravljanja i uvjete raspolaganja tim prostorima, a potom osmisliti minimalne rekonstrukcijske zahvate,

ali i predložiti nove oblike individualnog i kolektivnog stvaralaštva i "performansa" koji bi obogatili i učvrstili mreže zajedničkog utkane u fizičku strukturu naselja. Za veliko mjerilo bit će potrebno identificirati različite grupe koje sačinjavaju dinamični mozaik zajednice i odrediti njezine povezujuće značajke. Vodeći se primjerom karnevala, u malom se mjerilu mogu osmisliti dodatni oblici interakcija i kolektivne prakse koji bi potaknuli vantržišne vidove suradnje i dijaloga između ovih grupa poput turista, sezonskih radnika, različitih kategorija "ukorijenjenog" stanovništva i skorijih "došljaka". Skup rezultata trebao bi činiti mozaik sačinjen od opipljivog pejzažno-urbanističkog koncepta pogodnog za udomljavanje predloženih društvenih praksi i neopipljivog, ali promišljenog ekonomskog mikro-modela koji bi omogućio financiranje zamišljenih sadržaja i predstavljao oblik egalitarne i solidarne interakcije. Lokalnoj zajednici ostaju korisne upute, konkretne ideje za rekonstrukciju ili adaptaciju zgrada, promišljene intervencije u zajedničkim prostorima, prijedlozi inventivnih načina održavanja sulara i javnih vrtova, mjesta za razmjenu osobnih priča, mjesta za gradnju novih identiteta.

MENTORI, PREDAVAČI I GOSTUJUĆI KRITIČARI

Davisi Boontharm, Sveučilište Meiji, Tokio

Toshiki Hirano, Sveučilište u Tokiu

Elisabeth Luggauer, Sveučilište u Würzburgu

Aleksander Saša Ostan, Arhitektonski fakultet u Ljubljani

Darko Radović, Sveučilište Keio, Tokio

Sano Satoshi, Eureka Architects i Sveučilište Keio, Tokio

Nenad Starc, Ekonomski institut Zagreb

Sean Turner, LAG5, Lastovo

KONCEPCIJA I ORGANIZACIJA

Mariana Bucat, Udruga Dobre Dobričević

Ana Jeinić, Anatomija otoka

Diana Magdić, samostalna istraživačica i aktivistica

PROGRAM

18. RUJNA 2018.

Prijava sudionika

Uvod u temu i program radionice

Predstavljanje organizatora, mentora, gostujućih predavača i kritičara

Uvodna izlaganja gostujućih predavača

19.–24. RUJNA 2018.

Edukativni obilasci lokacije projektnog zadatka, upoznavanje otoka i njegovih stanovnika

Jutarnja predavanja mentora

Istraživanje terena i rad u grupama na projektnom zadatku

Međuprezentacije radova u prisustvu mentora i gostujućih kritičara

Organizirana druženja i završna zabava za učesnike radionice i predstavnike lokalne zajednice

25. RUJNA 2018.

Javna prezentacija projekata

RADIONICA

MENTORI (abecednim redom)

Davisi Boontharm je iskusna akademska djelatnica u području arhitekture i urbanizma sa Sveučilišta Meiji u Tokiu, gdje podučava u okviru Međunarodnog programa arhitekture i urbanizma. Njezin profesionalni put vodio je od Francuske preko Tajlanda, Singapura i Australije do Japana. Istražuje i podučava u interdisciplinarnom i transkulturalnom području, s naglaskom na ekološkoj i kulturnoj održivosti. U svojim se istraživanjima bavi kreativnim gradskim miljeima, a prostore tretira kao resurse za rekvalikfiaciju. Objavila je nekoliko znanstvenih knjiga i veliki broj stručnih članaka. Svoju ljubav prema gradovima izražava i kroz kreativni rad: njezini crteži i slike izlagani su u Japanu, Hrvatskoj i Italiji.

Mariana Bucat je arhitektica i aktivistica. Partnerica je u Arhitektonskim kolektivu, praksi iz Splita koja se bavi projektiranjem i nadzorom. Studirala je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Zagrebu i Sveučilištu IUAV u Veneciji. Sudjelovala je na nekoliko radionica i natječaja.

Toshiki Hirano je suosnivač ureda Toshiki Hirano Design i docent na Sveučilištu u Tokiu. Diplomirao je na Sveučilištu Kyoto i magistrirao arhitekturu na Sveučilištu Princeton, gdje mu je dodijeljena nagrada Suzanne Kolarik Underwood. Prije osnivanja samostalnog ureda radio je za Reiser + Umemoto RUR DPC. Projekti su mu objavljivani u mnogobrojnim časopisima uključujući Architectural Digest, Designboom, suckerPUNCH i Bustler. Podučava projektiranje zajedno sa Kengom Kumom na Sveučilištu u Tokiu i organizira godišnju izložbu *Japanska poveznica* na kojoj se prikazuju studentski projekti sa sveučilišta širom svijeta. Doktor je znanosti i licencirani arhitekt u Japanu.

Ana Jeinić (rođena 1981. u Banjaluci) doktorandica je na Institutu za teoriju arhitekture, povijest umjetnosti i kulturne studije u Grazu, gdje je od 2010. do 2015. i predavala. Diplomirala je arhitekturu na Tehničkom sveučilištu u Grazu te bila stipendistica na Sveučilištu IUAV u Veneciji i Tehničkom sveučilištu u Delftu, kao i gostujuća istraživačica i predavačica na Sveučilištu u Edinburghu. Suautorica je i suurednica knjige *Is There (Anti)Neoliberal Architecture?* Njezin kustoski projekt *Architecture After the Future* (architecture-after-the-future.org) nagrađen je 2016. stipendijom Margharete Schütte-Lihotzky Vlade Republike Austrije i promoviran od strane paneuropske platforme Future Architecture. Ana Jeinić živi u Grazu i Zagrebu i aktivna je članica udruge *Anatomija otoka-centar za istraživanje i razvoj*.

Elisabeth Luggauer (rođena 1987. godine u Klagenfurtu) po zanimanju je kulturna antropologinja, a obrazovanje je većim dijelom stekla u Grazu. Istražuje u području urbane antropologije i multispecies-etnografije u gradskim prostorima, posebice u kontekstu

Jugoistočne Europe i Sredozemlja. 2014. je sudjelovala u istraživačkom i izložbenom projektu *Graz. Otvoreni grad* Odsjeka za kulturnu antropologiju Sveučilišta u Grazu, Akademije Graz i Graz-Muzeja. Od 2015. radi doktorat o suživotu ljudi i pasa lutalica u gradskoj kulturi Podgorice. Nakon dužeg istraživačkog rada u Podgorici (2016.) i studijskog boravka na Odsjeku za europsku etnologiju u Turkuu, trenutno je zaposlena na Odsjeku za europsku etnologiju i folkloristiku Sveučilišta u Würzburgu.

Diana Magdić (1974.), sociologinja grada, nezavisna istraživačica i aktivistica iz Splita. Autorica niza stručnih i popularnih tekstova u kojima raspravlja unutar raspona tema od zaštite kulturne i prirodne baštine preko povijesti urbanizma do postturističkog grada. Izlaže na konferencijama i seminarima, u institucionalnim i izvan institucionalnim okvirima, mentorira transdisciplinarne radionice i kreira projekte boreći se za zajednička dobra i prostornu pravdu.

Aleksander Saša Ostan (1959) je samostalni arhitekt, aktivan u širem arhi-kulturnom području koje uključuje planiranje, izgradnju, vođenje radionica, predavačku djelatnost, istraživanje, pisanje, crtanje i fotografiju (kod kuće i u inozemstvu). Docent je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Ljubljani. Vodi arhitektonski odsjek Komore za arhitekturu i prostor Slovenije (ZAPS). Zajedno s N. Pavlin osnivač je ureda Atelje Ostan Pavlin. Autor je mnogobrojnih tekstova (*Etički pogledi na umjetnost*, 2001.; *Poruke prostora*, 2008.; *Nužnost nove gradske politike*, 2008.; *Povijest arhitekture,* 2013. etc.). Dobitnik je nekolicine domaćih i međunarodnih nagrada. Mnoga priznanja dobio je za hostel Celicu ("najatraktivniji hostel na svijetu" prema Lonely Planetu 2006.), izlagao je na Venecijanskom bienaleu 2008., osvojio nagradu Zlatno gnijezdo 2009. (zajedno s Otvorenim krugom), nagradu Zlatno pero 2005., 2008., 2011. i 2017., nagradu Max Fabiani 2010. i 2014. te je nominiran za europsku ECTP nagradu 2010. kao i za Piranesi nagradu 2015. i 2017. i Plečnikovu nagradu 2016.

Darko Radović je profesor arhitekture i urbanizma na Sveučilištu Keio u Tokiu i gostujući profesor na Institutu za napredne studije održivosti Sveučilišta Ujedinjenih naroda kao i na Sveučilištu Politecnico di Milano, DASTU. Podučavao je, istraživao i radio u području održive arhitekture, urbanizma, planiranja i strateškog promišljanja u Europi, Australiji i Aziji. Na Sveučilištu Keio vodi laboratorij *co+labo radović* za arhitektonsko i urbanističko istraživanje, stratešku radionicu iz sistemskog projektiranja te koordinira Keio arhitektonsku inicijativu. Njegov rad je objavljivan na engleskom, srpsko-hrvatskom, japanskom, korejskom, talijanskom i thai jeziku.

Sano Satoshi je glavni arhitekt u Eureci, uredu za arhitektonsko projektiranje i inžinjersku praksu, osnovanom 2009. godine u Tokiu. Prije Eureke radio je s Kengom Kumom i realizirao nekolicinu arhitektonskih projekata u SAD-u, Ujedinjenom kraljevstvu, Kini i Japanu. Trenutačno je na doktorskom studiju iz arhitekture i urbanizma u laboratoriji Darka Radovića na Sveučilištu Keio, gdje radi i kao predavač/asistent od 2009. godine.

Pored arhitektonske prakse i akademskog istraživanja, aktivan je član društva za umjetnost, književnost i arhitekturu u svojoj lokalnoj zajednici.

Nenad Starc je bio viši znanstveni suradnik (sada emeritus) na Ekonomskom institutu u Zagrebu. U toku svoje karijere bio je istraživač i savjetnik u području regionalne ekonomije s fokusom na otočnom razvoju, prostornom planiranju i izradi lokalnih razvojnih programa. Magistrirao je na Sveučilištu Berkeley u Kaliforniji i doktorirao na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu. Njegove aktivnosti uključuju znanstveno-istraživački rad, nadgledanje, pripremu i evaluaciju lokalnih i regionalnih razvojnih strategija i programa, savjetodavnu ulogu u ministarstvima i vladinim agencijama te predavačku djelatnost na nekolicini poslijediplomskih studija na sveučilištima u Zagrebu, Rijeci i Splitu. Član je izvršnog vijeća Međunarodne asocijacije za istraživanje malih otoka (ISISA). Trenutačno savjetuje Ministarstvo regionalnog razvoja pri izradi novog Zakona o otocima.

Sean Turner je geograf iz Washington D.C.-a. Godine 2013. posjetio je Hrvatsku, zaljubio se u otok Vis i započeo svoj profesionalni put u području otočne geografije i nisologije s fokusom na hrvatsko otočje. Obavio je stipendirano istraživanje na temu obrazaca održivog razvoja na Visu i obranio magistarsku tezu o mogućnostima obnavljanja poljoprivredne proizvodnje na Visu. Godine 2016. nagrađen je Fulbright stipendijom za istraživanje u području nisologije na Ekonomskom institutu u Zagrebu. Diplomirao je geografske znanosti (smjer upravljanje i politika) na Sveučilištu Maryland i magistrirao primijenjene geografske znanosti na istom sveučilištu. Namjerava se posvetiti doktorskom radu s fokusom na procjenjivanju održivosti otoka i efektu neproporcionalne bioraznolikosti na društvene i ekonomske strukture u otočnim zajednicama.

7th Anatomy of Islands

Book of abstracts

ANATOMY OF ISLANDS 2018
LASTOVO / CROATIA

The first five-year cycle of the Anatomy of Islands symposium and workshop took place from 2012 to 2016 on the island of Vis, supported by the local community. In 2017, Anatomy of Islands moved to Lastovo as a result of the cooperation with the local Dobre Dobričević Association.

Symposiums and workshops on Vis provided an extraordinary experience of knowledge sharing, bringing the possibilities of rehabilitation and restoration of the beautiful but underused buildings and agricultural land to the public. That effort was recognized, and Anatomy of Islands was awarded with the ARTUR (Architecture and Tourism) Prize in 2016. Participants of the interdisciplinary symposiums dealt with historical topics, the revitalization and rehabilitation of island heritage, its settlements and villages, speculating on alternative models of tourism development, etc. The total of 150 lectures and round tables in five years provided us with powerful insights on both island culture and history, and possibilities of the future development of islands.

In workshops, which closely followed the symposiums, students of architecture from different countries, backgrounds and island experiences, designed projects aiming to improve the current condition of the chosen sites, and to incorporate new, original content to the built environment of the islands. The international working environment provided us with a set of innovative projects – from architectural to video – for specific locations on the Island of Vis. The Japanese Tea Pavilion was built in 2016, to permanently mark the cooperation of Anatomy of Island and the Island of Vis.

Last year on the Island of Lastovo, we attempted to further explore the inter- and transdisciplinary approach, and the workshop opened to participants from areas beyond students of architecture. We concluded a successful experiment resulting in insightful and inspiring projects for the chosen site – the little bay and settlement of Zaklopatica – and decided to continue to work as a transdisciplinary team in 2018.

This year's symposium, called *Island on the Move,* is gathering 24 lectures and 31 authors. At the workshop entitled *Temporal Communal Networks,* 13 international students and 11 mentors and guest lecturers will participate.

More detailed information on previous symposiums and workshops can be found at the website www.anatomija-otoka.com.

PROGRAMME & ORGANISATION COMMITTEE – SYMPOSIUM

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Ivana Marčeta Frlan, MA

Iva Niemčić, PhD

Nenad Starc, PhD

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www.anatomija-otoka.com

Dobre Dobričević Association
www.dobredobricevic.hr

CO-ORGANISER

Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb

ANATOMY OF ISLANDS – CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The founders and members of the association "Anatomy of Islands – Centre for Research and Development" have come together to broaden and exchange knowledge about life on islands as well as to apply that knowledge to projects aimed at the development of island communities.

The association was founded in March 2014 with its headquarters on the island of Vis and an organising division in Zagreb, Croatia. It evolved from the activities of an interest group called "Anatomy of an Island" which was part of the "Working for the Fields" association ("Lavurat za poje") from Podšpilje on Vis.

The association continues to organise symposiums and workshops within the project "Anatomy of Islands 2012-2016" as well as to plan and implement new island development projects.

MISSION, VISION, AND OBJECTIVES:

The principal goal of the Association is to form an international platform for research and development of island life to actively contribute in affirming the particular values of life on islands.

The need to form an Association was born out of the following facts:

- Insufficient attention paid to the development of Croatian islands, both at the local and national level;
- Insufficient production of academic and general knowledge about life on the islands and the absence of systematic application of that knowledge to everyday life;
- Insufficient international exchange of experience and knowledge about island development;
- Insufficient awareness of the need to put into practice new development models which will help to maintain the number of people living on the islands.

The purpose of the Association's activities is to create interdisciplinary knowledge about islands, island communities, and models of island development, and to transmit that knowledge through various forms of education as well as to apply it to development projects.

DOBRE DOBRICEVIC ASSOCITION

Dobre Dobričević Association was founded in 2013. Since then, it has been an active participant in the local life of the island of Lastovo, and has been working closely with the Dubrovnik-Neretva County, the Municipality of Lastovo and local civil society organisations.

The Association conducts its work on the island of Lastovo, an almost isolated island gradually abandoned by young people, where senior citizens comprise one third of the population. By doing activities within the community, we try to interest the local population in various areas (culture, art, architecture, education…).

Members of the Association are employees of various institutions on the island of Lastovo, which gives us direct insight into pros and cons of living on Lastovo.

Purpose:

The Association works in areas of education, culture, art and humanitarianism with the goal of developing and promoting intellectual, artistic and creative traits in people of all ages.

Role:

Working on fostering and improving culture and art in order to, as efficiently as possible, satisfy personal, collective and public needs in terms of culture and art; planning work through courses, workshops and other forms of lectures, competitions and meetings.

7th Anatomy of Islands

SYMPOSIUM

ISLANDS ON THE MOVE

16 | 9 | 2018 – 18| 9 |2018

The Island of Lastovo, Croatia

ABOUT THE SYMPOSIUM

7th Anatomy of Islands Symposium, which this year will be held on the remotest inhabited Croatian island – the island of **Lastovo**, will be focused on discussing insularity, marginalisation, ambivalent interpretations of island life, the benefits and difficulties of living surrounded by the sea, island mobility and emigration, the present and the future. Immediately following the symposium, an international architecture and urbanism workshop will be held. Students and their professors will study the landscape of Lastovo and suggest developmental conceptual designs for chosen locations.

TOPICS OF THE 7th ANATOMY OF ISLANDS

The topic repeatedly highlighted as crucial by the locals when discussing the future of their communities at previous Anatomy of Islands events was the population drain afflicting the islands and how to stop it and reverse the trend in order to increase island population.

This year's symposium is therefore dedicated to **island migrations**, from the past, to the present, and into the future. Understanding the complexity of island mobility and the necessity of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approach, we invite speakers to join the discussion on the following subtopics:

- Islanders on the move – permanent and temporary mobility of island population
- Tourist migrations – from summer to winter to next summer…
- Seasonal workers' migrations in tourism, agriculture, construction industry…
- Immigration of young urban population to small island communities – state and local government incentives, motives for immigration (return to ancestral estates, opportunity for a healthy lifestyle etc.)
- Locals and settlers – is co-existence possible?
- Migrations of knowledge – searching for knowledge, accessibility of knowledge, knowledge from the mainland, application of knowledge
- Role of the islands in global migrations – islanders are leaving, who is coming?

We remain open to other topics as well. If migration topics are not your focus, you can speak on other, equally important ones:

- So-called SMART islands – what are they and how does one become SMART?
- Islands, innovations, and new, specifically island professions – can we, and should we, outgrow traditions?
- Climate change, environmental policies and islanders – are changes threatening our way of life and how should we act
- Methodology of island research and establishment of **nissology**, the study of islands
- islands are special, do they require a special island science?

- Unresolved property relations – can we get over the hurdle?
- Island education – can it get closer to the island (ship-school), can it be used remotely (e-school)?
- Medical doctor on the island – do we need a separate island health standard, what about telemedicine?
- Island cultural heritage – a source of new professions and a resource for keeping the population on the island
- Social enterpreneurship on the islands, civil society, and international initiatives – opportunities for self-employment, can we interconnect them?
- Links between islands – we know they are weak, how can they be improved? What are the perspectives for the future?
- Common property on the islands and its management – we used to be good at it, how do we stand today?
- Island natural heritage and tourism – are we cutting the branch on which the most profitable island economic activity is sitting?
- National and nature parks on the islands – are we able to manage our natural heritage?
- Administrative division of the islands – can/should a local council on a small island manage the development independently?
- Spatial planning on the islands – do we plan an island municipality/town or the whole island?
- Islands and EU funds – how do we get the money
- New Islands Act – what is new, is it enforceable?
- European Parliament resolution of 2016 on the special situation of islands – 2018 is drawing to a close, are we participating?

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SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME

Lastovo, 16 – 18 September 2018
Cultural Center Lastovo, Dolac 5, Lastovo

SATURDAY, 15. SEPTEMBER

19:00 – 20:00 Registration

SUNDAY, 16. SEPTEMBER

8:30 – 9:00 Registration

9:15 – 11:00 Opening ceremony

Session I, chair Nenad Starc

Sanja **Klempić Bogadi,** Sonja **Podgorelec**
"If only there were (more) people…, so our island does not die out" – Migration As the Island Way of Life

Stjepan **Šterc**
Big Migrations – Security Threat To Croatian Islands

11:00 – 11:30 COFFEE BREAK

11:30 – 13:00 **Session II**, chair Iva Niemčić

PANEL: Songprints of Island Migrations – Three Case Studies

Joško **Ćaleta**
Traces of Past and Present Migrations in Vocal Traditions of the Croatian Islands

Klara **Zečević Bogojević**
Translating the Island Winters into Songs – The Case of the band Mjesni odbor (Island of Šolta)

Mojca **Piškor**
… dižem sidro i odlazim… – Island as a Musicians' Self-imposed Creative Exile

13:00 – 15:00 LUNCH BREAK

15:00 – 16:30 **Session III**, chair Marina Blagaić Bergman

Sylvain Ivan **Petit**
Towards a label for small sustainable islands

Lidija **Runko Luttenberger**
Reporting the State of Natural Capital

Antonio **Morić-Španić**
Dalmatian black pine – a hidden natural resource for the rural development of the island of Hvar

16:30 – 17:00 COFFEE BREAK

17:00 – 18:30 **Session IV**, chair Mojca Piškor

Tomislav **Oroz,** Aleksandar **Tomaš**
Mediterranean paradise of local foreigners: imaginations of space and time on the island of Hvar

Ivona **Orlić,** Katja **Sirotić**
The island of St Nicholas – an ethnographic research of the impressions of the domicile population

Iva **Kosmos**
Industrialisation, Female Workers, Tourism: Fish Canneries on Cres and Lošinj – Operation, Closing Down and Oblivion

MONDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER

9:30 – 11:00 **Session V**, chair Irena Đokić

Sonja **Jurković**
Ideal of the City – Lastovo Village

Nevena **Kereša**
reVillage: Revitalisation of Rural Architecture along the Adriatic Coast

Axel **Luttenberger**
Environmental crimes in coastal area

11:00 – 11:30 COFFEE BREAK

11:30 – 13:00 **Session VI**, chair Nevena Kereša

Sara **Jurinčić**
Integration between Tourism and the Local Population / Contents Shaping New Public Spaces within Tourist Destinations

Antonia **Dika**, Anamarija **Batista**
Collective Utopias of Post-War Modernism: The Adriatic Coast as a Leisure and Defence Paradise

Dinka **Pavelić**
Micro-Public

13:00 – 15:00 LUNCH BREAK

15:00 EXCURSION

TUESDAY, 18. SEPTEMBER

9:00 – 10:30 **Session VII**, chair Ivona Orlić

Máirtín **Ó Méalóid**
The Irish Islands, "Communities on the Edge"

Marina **Blagaić Bergman**
The Island of Suomenlinna: Helsinki Neighborhood, Former Military Base and Unesco World Heritage Site

Peter **Simonič**
Difference and distance in Šibenik archipelago

10:30 – 11:00 COFFEE BREAK

11:00 – 13:00 **Session VIII**, chair Tomislav Oroz

Irena **Đokić,** Ivana **Rašić Bakarić**
Developmental scenarios for a coastal-island region – case of the Primorje-Gorski kotar County

Nenad **Starc,** Marijana **Sumpor**
Small island perspective on regional policy diffusion

Ratimir **Zimmerman**
The Island System of the Croatian Adriatic (a contribution to the new Island Act)

Željka **Kordej-De Villa,** Dubravka **Jurlina Alibegović**
Smart Governance for Smart Islands

13:00 – 15:00 LUNCH BREAK

15:00 – 16:30 **Final discussion**

20:00 DINNER FOR THE SYMPOSIUM AND WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACTS
(panel, individual abstracts in alphabetical order by author)

PANEL: *Songprints of Island Migrations – Three Case Studies*

Joško Ćaleta (Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb)
Mojca Piškor (Academy of Music, University of Zagreb)
Klara Zečević Bogojević (Academy of Music, University of Zagreb)

The panellists will lay their contribution to the key topic of the symposium through three case studies, endeavouring to outline the imprints of island migrations in selected music practices on Croatian islands and in relation to them. Island communities are characterized by the long history of migrations and they have even intensified in our time. Their imprints are embodied in the music forms, which are deeply rooted in the experience of island life. These movements from, to and within the islands have inevitably shaped the island musical traditions and the echos of these transformations can be heard and seen in the artistic vocabulary of contemporary musicians creating their music on the islands today. In this panel, we have approached the topic of islands and movement through three case studies:

– on the gradually disappearing traces of past migrations in vocal traditions of Dalmatian islands (Ćaleta);
– on poeticized experience of an island winter in the songs of one of the youngest representatives of the island rock movement (Zečević Bogojević);
– on the island experience of life and creation in the narratives of musicians who have replaced their coastal and continental homes with the island, thus making an island the locus (albeit not always the focus) of their creative work (Piškor).

By targeting and apostrophizing the dichotomies between the hinterland and islands (Ćaleta), island summers and winters (Zečević Bogojević), the deafening noise of continental metropolis and the ideal(ized) silence of an island retreat (Piškor), the authors will try to show that the echoes of island migrations and imprints of different experiences of islandness (both lived and imaginative) can be heard in the contemporary island music and traced back into the past.

INDIVIDUAL ABSTRACTS

Joško Ćaleta, Phd
Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb

Imprints of Past and Present Migrations in Vocal Traditions of the Croatian Islands

> *Music making of the Dalmatian (Adriatic) islands is opened towards musical expression forms originating from other social communities, other regions, and even other countries.*
> (Bezić 1999)

Throughout their long and turbulent history, Croatian islands were the final destination for numerous displaced persons, especially those coming from the Dinaric region. The history of migration started in the 16th century when a broad population of hinterlanders took refuge on the islands, fleeing from the Turkish incursions. The isolated life on the island has largely helped preserve the island's customs, dialects, rituals, skills, oral traditions, myths and legends, as well as specific features of the "island mentality". At the same time, the islands have been opened towards influences from other civilizations because of their common communications overseas. Therefore, it is not surprising that the origins of today's most popular form of urban traditional vocal music (klapa singing) have been traced back to the vocal music traditions preserved on the Dalmatian islands. Listening to the recordings and reading the manuscripts made by early researchers of islands' vocal traditions, one could easily gain the wrong impression of the contemporary traditional music practices on Dalmatian islands. The largest part of that repertoire consists, namely, of narrative songs accompanied by *gusle* playing (single stringed musical instrument), *ojkanje* (multipart archaic singing) songs in narrow intervals, and weddings songs. This entire repertoire is an example of the older layer of the traditional music and is almost completely unknown on the islands today. Only the eldest members of the village population would perhaps remember some of these songs, but they can hardly present in the contemporary island music practice. Even when they are, the islanders themselves would consider them (under the most favourable conditions) only a marginal part of their musical identities. These music styles, bearing the traces of past migrations from the hinterland to the islands, are not only considered to be "alien" to the contemporary soundscape of Croatian islands, but are also unescapably loosing the battle with the more "modern" and "ear-pleasing" klapa repertoire.

Joško Ćaleta (Trogir, 1964), ethnomusicologist, music pedagogue, producer and conductor, is a research assistant (PhD) at the IEF institute Zagreb, Croatia. Performer and artistic director of several klapa ensembles, associate conductor of Croatian National Folklore Ensemble Lado, expert member in advisory and prize-awarding juries at festivals throughout Croatia. Founder

of the Kantaduri ensemble (2008) that collaborates with the Dialogos ensemble (Katarina Livljanić) in the Dalmatica and Heretical Angels projects. Currently conducts research in modern klapa singing, Croatian religious singing (Glagolitic singing), ojkanje and gusle traditions of the Dinaric Hinterland of Croatia.

Klara Zečević Bogojević, MA
Academy of Music, University of Zagreb

Turning the Island Winters into Songs – The Case of the Band "Mjesni odbor" (Island of Šolta)

This paper deals with the consctruction of the nexus of island/islandness and the phenomenon of *otočki rock* [*the island rock&roll movement*] through a case study of the *Mjesni odbor*, a band from the Island of Šolta. The stereotyping elements – usually idealizing an island as a sunny, fairytale destination where wanderers can rest without thinking about "the real time and the realistic world" – as a commonplace in the commercial public media discourse are here being brought in opposition with the narratives from the other side of the "island story" – that of the island life in the winter. Analysing the lyrics of the *Mjesni odbor* band, where the musicians carefully develop their own narrative about the "other side" of the island life, the author seeks to point out the ambivalency in multiple perceptions of the island and islandness as opposed to poeticizing the island in the songs by musicians who, contemplating the island, also live with it.

Klara Zečević Bogojević is a MA student of Musicology at the Zagreb Academy of Music and of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. She participated in several student field research projects, such as "People Did Not Know How to Appreciate It – About Independent Ethnographic Collections of the Međimurje County" (2015), "The Relation of Young People to Their Own Musical Tradition in the Area of Central Istria" (2016), "Aspects of Contemporary Music Life of the Croats in Sirmium (Serbia)" (2017); research on traditional food in the area of central Istria for the Pula festival film "Watch What You Eat" (2017); research on the island of Šolta, concentrating on the phenomenon of island rock&roll through the "Mjesni odbor" band (2018) and archiving and field research on the history and present state of sevdalinka genre in Zagreb (2018). Her paper "Aspects of Contemporary Music Life of the Croats in Sirmium" is awaiting publication in the coming issue of the Yearbook of Scientific Research published by the Institute for Culture of the Croats in Vojvodina.

Mojca Piškor, PhD
Academy of Music, University of Zagreb

… dižem sidro i odlazim…1 – Island as a Musicians' Self-imposed Creative Exile

In this paper, the author tries to interpret the complex relationship between the islands and music by by highlighting and apostrophizing personal experiences of the musicians who have at one point in their careers decided to make the island the locus of their "creative exile". The decision by the musicians to replace their non-island homes and creative spaces with the island raises important questions and points to a gap in the layers of perception of the island as a geographical fact, as a living experience, as a cultural construct and/or a product of imagination. Interpreting the narratives on the musicians' experiences of their everyday life and creative process on the island, this paper tries to look at the island as a creative space in which the realities of the island life, often seen as source of frustration (such as an imposed and inevitable isolation), turn into a source of artistic inspiration. By offering her interpretation of this (within the field of Croatian ethnomusicology hitherto under-researched) aspect of contemporary music making on islands, the author hopes to contribute to the growing field of interdisciplinary island music studies, as well as to the wider corpus of studies attentive to migrations and islands. I'm weighing the anchor and sailing away… is a fragment of lyrics by one of the Croatian musicians, who have in recent years made the island their creative home.

Mojca Piškor earned her PhD in ethnology and cultural anthropology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb with the thesis Politics and Poetics of Spaces of Music: Ethnomusicological and Anthropological Perspectives (2010). From 2001, she has been associated with the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research in Zagreb. Since 2013, she is permanently employed as an assistant professor of Ethnomusicology at the Musicology Department of the Academy of Music in Zagreb. Her field of interest includes traditional and popular musics of western and non-western world; issues pertaining to the nexus of music and politics (racial imagination, gender, censorship) and intersections of music and discourse on music. In the recent years, she focused her research on the use of music as a tool of torture in the socialist political labour camps as well as on research of gendered aspects of working lives and labour rights of professional musicians in Croatia.

Marina Blagaić Bergman, PhD
Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb

The Island Fortress of Suomenlinna: Helsinki Neighborhood, Unesco World Heritage Site, and Military Base

Suomenlinna is a maritime fortress on seven small islands in front of the city of Helsinki. It was built gradually from the second half of the 18th century onwards with the purpose of defending the Kingdom of Sweden (to which Finland belonged) against the Russian

Empire. After Finland became independent in 1917, this area still functioned for a time in defense sector. The military role of the fortress declined after World War II, and, in 1973, the area was mostly converted to civilian purposes. In 1991, the whole area became an Unesco World Heritage site.

Nowadays, approximately 800 inhabitants live on Suomenlinna, and there are 400 active jobs on the island, many of which are linked to the nearly one million visitors each year. Legally, Suomenlinna is a neighborhood of Helsinki, but considering its military role, the state ownership of most of the real estate on the islands and the Unesco protection, the governing of the area demands that different legal frameworks be balanced.

Ethnographic research among permanent inhabitant of Suomenlinna will be presented, emphasizing the ways in which they have built islandness in this specific context and in relation to the capital city they legally belong to, but also how military and touristic uses of the space impact them. There are only 13 private buildings on Suomenlinna, while all others are state owned (330 apartments). Apartments are rented via public notices, which are extremely popular. The area has a kindergarten, a school, a library, and numerous touristic infrastructure spaces such as six museums and numerous art galleries, restaurants and bars. The public ferry service connects the islands with the central harbor port of Helsinki on a regular basis during the day. Research has shown that the everyday life of local inhabitants is marked with the insularity of space, though this little urban archipelago even has an undersea tunnel connection to Helsinki (used only for urgent purposes).

Marina Blagaić Bergman is a Senior Assistant at the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research in Zagreb, Croatia. In 2014, she defended her interdisciplinary doctoral thesis in the field of Island Studies on the influence of the economy on the lives of islanders on the Adriatic Island of Šolta during the 20th and 21st centuries. She is also involved in projects in Heritage Studies, the Anthropology of Migration and Food Studies. At the moment, she is a visiting researcher at the University of Helsinki, where she is participating in the research project "Social and Economic Sustainability of Future Work-life (WeAll)", researching mobility experiences of highly-skilled women from Southeastern Europe. She is, of course, not missing the chance to conduct nissological research on the Finnish archipelago.

Antonia Dika, mag. arh.
Anamarija Batista, mag. arh.
University of Art and Design Linz

Collective Utopias of Post-War Modernism:
The Adriatic Coast as a Leisure and Defence Paradise

During the period defined as "modernism", the Adriatic coast of the former Yugoslavia underwent a massive transformation. The rise of (mass) tourism left a deep imprint on the character of the region until nowadays. However, it is almost unknown that in the

very same period a very important military defence line was installed in the same area. Large number of military objects were built in strictest secrecy along coast on the mainland and on the islands as part of the plan to protect the non-aligned country from a potential NATO attack.

The project examines these two phenomena – military and tourism – as well as their impact on the Adriatic coast and the life of the local population. The aim is to gain, interrelate and visualize collective knowledge by bringing together different protagonists, such as local residents, former military functionaries and tourists. Through especially developed and repeatedly redrawn mappings the projects tries to connect the past and the present, as well as the official information and individual stories. Based on exemplary case studies a methodological sequence is being pursued, which explores different levels of interaction between the tourism and the military and opens the possibility of putting them into a corelation. Hereinafter, these relations are discussed in detail with regard to the terms of function and fiction. On one hand, the interim research findings will be played back "in the field" with site-specific interventions and exhibitions. On the other hand, they will be made accessible to a broad range of specialists, disseminating the information via conferences, blogs and social media, thus bridging the gap between the low-threshold/emotional and the academic/scientific modes. By incorporating a number of different voices, the paper highlights the absence of "official truths", and aims to subsequently aid the collective processing of this specific building heritage.

Antonia Dika is a Vienna-based architect, urban planner and researcher. She was born in Rijeka, studied architecture in Vienna and Berlin and currently holds the position of senior scientist at the University of Art and Design Linz. From 2009 to 2018 she worked at the City of Vienna's Urban Renewal Office where she co-initiated several interdisciplinary research projects and co-edited the book "Balkanmeile. 24 Stunden Ottakringer Straße. Lokale Identitäten und globale Transformationsprozesse", (with Barbara Jeitler, Elke Krasny and Amila Širbegović). Since 2007 Dika has been researching the Cold War military facilities on Adriatic islands and currently works on the project "Collective Utopias of Post-War Modernism: the Adriatic Coast as a Leisure and Defense Paradise", together with Anamarija Batista.

Anamarija Batista, a cultural scientist and economist, studied economics at the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration and art history at the University of Vienna and the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna. From 2012 to 2016, she was a fellow of the Austrian Academy of Sciences with the project "Künstler_in als Raumplaner_in" [The Artist as a Spatial Planner]. Batista works as a researcher, curator and teacher. Her latest publication "Rethinking Density: Art, Culture and Urban Practices", which she edited together with Carina Lesky and Szilvia Kovacs, was published by Sternberg Press in the Academy of Fine Arts publication series. Since 2018, she has been working together with Antonia Dika on the project "Collective Utopias of Post-War Modernism: the Adriatic Coast as a Leisure and Defense Paradise."

Irena Đokić, PhD

Ivana Rašić Bakarić, PhD
Department for Regional Development, Institute of Economics, Zagreb

Developmental Scenarios for a Coastal Island Region – Case Study of the Primorje-Gorski kotar County

Primorje-Gorski Kotar County (hereinafter PGC) is an island coastal county. PGC has successfully established its spatial planning system, with spatial plans elaborated and adopted at both the local and the county levels. Adopted in 2013, the County spatial plan of PGC has defined spatial development objectives and stipulated rational land use. The County strategic development framework has been set in the County Development Strategy for the period until 2020. A new County plan is underway as well, and it will need to rely on the existing spatial-economic trends, on the recent state of land use and on the long run economic prognoses. All these information will be contained in the *Report on the State of Land Use in the Period 2013-2016*, which is about to be completed. The Report clearly distinguishes between three County subregions: the coastal area, the Gorski-Kotar area and the islands. This division is required in order to establish with as much precision as possible their particular levels of economic development and sectoral specialization.

In order to build a forecasting model of the development of PGC until 2030, obtaining a set of data on economy, (un)employment and demography is a necessity. Based on the data analysed in the *Report and Projections of Trends in Key Economic Development Indicators*, this research will elaborate three different prognostic scenarios. One is based on the premise that the current trends will continue without the implementation of specific measures of development policy (business as usual scenario), the other one counting on the restructuring of the economy as a developmental opportunity and the last one being based on a sustainable development of the entire County. Each scenario will cover specificities of all three subregions, the islands in particular.

Irena Đokić holds the doctorate degree in Economics and is employed at the Institute of Economics, Zagreb. Her main points of interest are regional and local development in Croatia, with the focus on urban economics, brownfields and urban regeneration. She has been involved in numerous projects in the fields of regional and local development, evaluation of policies, programmes and projects, strategic planning and management, brownfield regeneration and redevelopment. She also works as a trainer/guest lecturer at various higher education and public administration institutions. She is the president of the Croatian Section of European Regional Science Association and a co-author of the book "Strategic programmes of local development – Croatian experiences".

Ivana Rašić Bakarić, PhD, is a senior research associate at the Department for Regional Development of the Institute of Economics, Zagreb. She has been involved in the research activities relating to publication of scientific papers and collaboration with the public and business

sectors since 2001. Her main research interests focus on regional/urban economics. In 2014, she received a grant by Global Development Network – Regional Research Competition to participate in the research "City specialisation and factor productivity in South-East Europe". She is a co-author of the Croatian edition of the book "Strategic programmes of local development – Croatian experiences".

Sara Jurinčić, MA
Zadar Museum of Submarine Archeology, and Architectural Faculty Zagreb

Integration between Tourism and the Local Population /
Contents Shaping New Public Spaces within Tourist Destinations

Historic layers and their visibility in the old city core are the key topics in the research of the Zadar peninsula. A large number of dilapidated historical zones are systematically falling into disrepair, subject to inappropriate use and devastation by inadequate treatment of tourism. I believe that a proper treatment of these topics plays a vital role in the revitalization of the urban fabric in any coastal town affected by tourism, which I have explored in a case study of the abandoned monastery of St. Nicholas. The research is focused on the public spaces as a crucial topic in any research conducted in the old citiy cores of Dalmatian towns. I focused on the main task to design and propose a social and public space that could be partly financed by the museum – a place for cultural events during whole year. Creating a new public space like that was essential, because of the historical Dalmatian city cores main problem – they are becoming tourist ghost towns in which tourism displaces tenants. By examining strong urban points in the old town of Zadar, I noticed urban impulses with great potential. The site of the St. Nicholas complex appeared to me as a "missing link" in the urban fabric of the developed seafront line – "Riva" and its conceptual continuation on the strongest Roman axis of Zadar – "Kalelarga" (the promenade in the city core). Conflicting characteristics of peripheral zones seem to collide at the site of the monastery and the non-established square of St. Francis. Strict monastery border of the site was set in the 13th century and it stayed the same up to now. This became the main concept guideline of revitalizing the ex-monastery site. It would emerge from historically isolated site into a system of squares, with a constant accent on respecting the historical site border and the atmosphere of the monastery open space. I focused on the integration of three conceptual parts: re-use of the monastery volumes, the museum space and, the main emphasis of the project – the public space. The monastery border stayed visible in a subtle way, creating a semi-open urban void in the center. Filling that border with the museum (which connects and highlights the significance of historical buildings), would open a space for a new public square and for a set of meeting spaces for tenants to be used during the whole year. The historical area integrates, gains a new character and underscores the heritage. The blending of historic and contemporary occurred logically – historic language spoken in a new way.

Sara Jurinčić, born 1989 in Zadar. Bacchelor of architecture from the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb (2008 – 2011). Architectural intern at the NIO Architekten Studio in Rotterdam 2011. Master of Architecture from the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb (2012 – 2015). Since 2012 takes an active part in workshops, simposiums and educations about architectural re-use and film/video, with the emphasis on: re-use, traditional materials/building tehniques and their contemporary application, revitalisation of the coast and islands at both the Croatian and the European levels (Zagreb, Zadar, Vis, Ugljan, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Berlin). I have started exploring these topics in my MA thesis and continued researching thereafter, which resulted in her application for the symposium "The Anatomy of Islands".

Sonja Jurković, PhD

Ideal of the City – Lastovo Village

Definitions of an ideal city followed the same guiding principle from the Greek times, through the Renaissance to the modernist era: an ideal city is built by an ideal society. Can an ideal society exist at all and isn't the ideal city just another unworkable hypothesis? We think that the Dubrovnik Republic has come close enough to these ideals. It managed to organise the city and the space, it laid down the rules of behaviour and obligations and it realised individual freedoms.

As a society, we still hope that we can move towards a more humane organisation. How far are we from it? We do not want to see our islands as Lampedusa, and these 1,000,000 refugees would even not know what to do in our empty areas.

The islands had defended and fed the Dubrovnik Republic, but they also collapsed after its demise. Without it, they remained helpless, waiting to be included in some other system networks. That is why it will be difficult to find an optimal model of island development. There are many theoretical models: from intelligent islands to natural preserves; from temporary habitats serving to adaptation to Europe, to schools for ecological and social tolerance.

It is hard for me to believe that anything else than the status quo would be better for Lastovo. Transitional processes in the immediate vicinity serve as a warning of how rough it is. Nowadays, the most demanded souvenirs in Dubrovnik are those relating to the "Game of Thrones". Instead of historical and cultural tours around the city, the tours of filming locations are being offered.

Thus, something that was a cultural stage became a scene of false environments and stage props. A cruiser with 5,000 visitors could also drop its anchor next to Lastovo. If they are offered a Star War scenery and cable cars, the tourists could even start believing that the ideal density of socialisation has been achieved, that the comfort of cabins with balconies and with one waiter serving four persons beats the stone streets with aged grandmas and grandpas, and that they are watching just another film with unnecessary melancholy.

That is why the (Lastovo) Village as an Ideal City should remain as a proof that these ideals are achievable (or that they were achievable) and that being reasonable holds more value than the greed, that the selected site provided a safe living in a natural shell and it was the best choice. That respecting the needs of the others to view the horizon and follow the order is possible.

This island community knows what sustainability is and remembers that there is no price for selling out its legacy. Because legacy means continuation of an autochthonous culture that will always stand out with its distinctiveness against the fashions and trends. So let us pay tribute to the heritage of Lastovo. This is the least we can do, and we should not do anything more than that.

Born in Zagreb 26. 01.1942. M Arch in 1966. PhD in 1994 from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb. From 1971 till 2007 working as an assistant, and than as a professor at the Faculty of Architecture, Department for Urban, Spatial and Landscape planning, where she besides lectures for students co-worked on many urban plans (among others Rijeka, Makarska, Labin). She participated at many Summer workshops for students (on the Elafite Islands, in Lošinj and Rovinj in Croatia, Izola and Ljubljana in Slovenia, Venice and Florence in Italy, Efes in Turkey, and Rotterdam in Netherlands. Now she is retired, but still writes books and articles about urban planning issues.

Nevena Kereša, MA
Vienna University of Technology

reVillage: Revitalisation of Rural Architecture along the Adriatic Coast

Rural landscapes along the Adriatic coast are changing irretrievably under the pressure of mass tourism. A traditional lifestyle, closely linked to agriculture has almost disappeared. Many villages and hamlets are abandoned due to the lack of activities and unemployment. Croatian coastal region is the most visited rural region in Europe today, but this does not reflect or point to its rural character. Expansion of scattered accommodation facilities deviate greatly from the scale of rural architecture and, at the same time, almost nothing is being done in order to raise the quality of life in the settlements.

Tourism and occasional visitors can hardly have any positive impact on the survival of rural environments. Without permanent residents living in these areas throughout the year, it is not possible to preserve, let alone develop specific local identities, culture or architecture.

Based on the master thesis completed at the Vienna University of Technology, "reVillage" is a research offering a theoretical thesis, but is also visionary, proposing of a concrete practical project. It explores the possibilities of revitalizing the rural environment along the Adriatic coast and emphasizes the importance of revaluing cultural heritage and reuse of built environment as the main elements of responsible sustainability. reVillage is focused on high quality contents, both public, social and cultural, as well as on

the new forms of living and working in 21st century that would initiate the return and repopulation. It positions tourism on the secondary place and is concerned about those who really want to live in rural environments.

Nevena Kereša was born in 1989 in Varaždin. She completed her undergraduate studies at the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb and graduated from the Technical University of Vienna. Since 2014, she has actively participated in symposiums, excursions and workshops focusing on the topics of revitalization of industrial heritage, dry-stone heritage as well as island and rural development. Inspired by the "architecture of necessity", and its attentiveness to a wider context in which it emerges, she has started developing revitalization projects of rural and urban structures. She is an active member of the following civil society associations: Dragodid, Anatomy of Islands and nuSynergetic.

Sanja Klempić Bogadi, PhD

Sonja Podgorelec, PhD
Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb, Croatia

"If only there were (more) people…, so our island does not die out" – Migration as the Island Way of Life

Migration processes have significantly changed the demographic picture of the Croatian islands for good. The continuous emigration of the active working population takes place for several decades on all Croatian islands, mainly due to the lack of local employment on the islands and the departure of children and young people, often in the early stages of education, as a precursor of permanent emigration. Migration is common in the island way of life. Virtually every island family has at least one member who has spent a longer period of his or her life off the island. The islanders accept migration as an integral part of the island lifestyle, of their history, culture and socio-economic existence. Based on the research conducted on the Croatian islands, the authors propose a typology covering the population groups with regard to the diversity of their migration experiences.

Due to the awareness of their small size and fragility as well as because of strongly expressed desire for demographic survival, island communities are increasingly more open to foreigners – primarily immigrants, but also tourists. The islanders' reactions to immigrants are mostly positive, as long as they are willing to adapt to the local community, a requirement that they find important. Islanders see the two groups as a kind of hope for demographic and economic survival. On the other side, immigrants generally feel accepted, although they are aware of a certain social distance. In their opinion, indigenous inhabitants impose it.

Sanja Klempić Bogadi is a senior research associate, employed at the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies in Zagreb since 2000. She is a head of the Department for Migration and Demographic Research. She graduated from the Department of Geography at the Faculty

of Science of the University of Zagreb where she also earned her M.S. and her PhD degrees. She has worked on several research projects, published some twenty scientific papers and held presentations at numerous international scientific conferences. In co-authorship with Sonja Podgorelec she published the book in Croatian "Cities sunk the islands – changes in small island communities" (2013). She is editor-in-chief of scientific journal Migration and Ethnic Themes. In the focus of her interests are ageing, migration and geography of islands.

Sonja Podgorelec, sociologist, is a research adviser employed at the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies in Zagreb. Her research and publications focus primarily on migration, ageing (sociological/socio-gerontological aspects of ageing of the Croatian population, particularly of the island population) and the quality of life. Dr. Podgorelec authored and co-authored five books, the most important among them being: "Growing Old on an Island: the Quality of Life of Elderly Population on Croatian Islands" (2008) and "Cities Sunk the Islands – Changes in Small Island Communities" (co-author Sanja Klempić Bogadi, 2013), both in Croatian, as well as more than fifty scientific and expert papers.

Željka Kordej-De Villa, PhD
Dubravka Jurlina Alibegović, PhD
Institute of Economics, Zagreb

Smart Governance for Smart Islands

Although there are several examples of "smart-region" experiments worldwide, there are still no benchmarks to facilitate this task. One of the reasons for this is the diversified and specific characteristics of each region. It is argued that this exercise could be less complex in the case of islands, due to the common features that characterize islands, such as limited economic diversification, significant renewables potential, unique ecosystems, strong sense of identity, etc.

Transforming an island into a smart island is a long and complex process. Smart island concept derives from a smart city concept which contains six dimensions – smart economy, smart people, smart mobility, smart environment, smart living and smart governance. A smart island is therefore defined as "the insular territory that moves on a climate resilient pathway, combining climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, in order to create sustainable local economic development and a high quality of life for the local population by implementing smart and integrated solutions to the management of infrastructures, natural resources and the environment as a whole, supported by the use of ICT, all while promoting the use of innovative and socially inclusive governance and financing schemes" (Smart Island Initiative, 2017). Elements of such definition introduce notions of circular economy, too.

The paper presents literature reviews of smart city and smart island concepts and provides some guidelines for transition towards "smartification" of islands. In addition,

it proposes a model for the smart governance of island territories, including cases of Croatian islands.

Željka Kordej-De Villa is a highly experienced researcher in the field of environmental economics and environmental policy. She is senior research fellow at the Institute of Economics, Zagreb, where she started her professional career in 1987. Her main research interests are environmental economics and economics of natural resources, local economic development, regional and urban economics and public policies. She is primarily engaged in the applied research in the field of environmental, regional and urban economics, and in policy-oriented studies and research-based consulting projects. Her project experience includes advising Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Ministry of Regional Development and EU funds, Croatian Environment Agency, Croatian Waters, etc. Since 1998, she has been member of Croatian section of ERSA (European Regional Science Association). She holds a Ph.D. degree in economics from the University of Zagreb.

Dubravka Jurlina Alibegović is a senior research fellow and Head of the Department for Regional Development at the Institute of Economics, Zagreb (Croatia). Her fields of expertise include public finance, intergovernmental fiscal relations, local and regional development, as well as implementation of Smart City methodology on Croatian cities. She has published a number of scientific papers, prepared chapters for books and participated as a project leader in many national and international research projects. She is a member of the Governing Board of the European Urban Research Association (EURA) and a member of the Croatian Section of the European Regional Science Association (ERSA). She was the Director of the Institute of Economics, Zagreb (2013-2016), the Minister for Public Administration (2016) and the Deputy Minister for Science and Technology (2000-2002) in the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Iva Kosmos, MA
Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts,
Institute of Culture and Memory Studies, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Industrialisation, Female Workers, Tourism: Fish Canneries on Cres and Lošinj – Operation, Closing Down and Oblivion

At its peak, Kvarner Fish Cannery in Mali Lošinj fed more than 150 families and Plavica Fish Cannery in Cres about 100. Despite successful management, "Kvarner" was closed down in 1974, while "Plavica" managed to stay afloat until 1996. This presentation will look at these canneries from a historical point of view and will focus on two central narratives through which we can analyse complex social relations and the legacy of (de) industrialisation.

The stories of the female workers reveal the complexities of industrialisation. On the one hand, those canneries offered mobility, employment and social security to un-

derprivileged women: poor, illiterate, divorced women and/or single mothers. On the other, the female workers tell us about extremely hard working conditions, small wages, inappropriate accommodation and hierarchy among the workers. Industrialisation thus reveals itself as a two-sided process: on the one side, it offers means of achieving economic emancipation, mobility and demographic growth and on the other side are the inappropriate working conditions.

The other narrative that revolves around the canneries points to a long-lasting process of "touristisation" of the Adriatic Coast. The closing down of the canneries happened at the same time as the development of the tourism began, and certain practices, landscapes, sounds and smells were marked as inappropriate for a tourist location. The smell, the unpleasant look of blood in the sea and the fact that it "bothered" someone were listed among other reasons for the closing down of factories. These points to the establishment of tourism as the dominant culture of living and earning money. Today, the concept of a "tourist destination" is slowly replacing the concepts of "community" and "town", and various aspects of history as well as contemporary life on the coast are placed under a higher command of provision of tourist services and experiences. It is quite telling that on Lošinj – a Croatia's great tourist destination – there is no memory of the former Kvarner Cannery whatsoever, and the owner of the abandoned facility plans to tear it down and turn it into a hotel. On the other hand, in Cres – a place where tourism is not so developed – Plavica Cannery remains embedded in memory in several ways, for example through the themed cafe *Plavica,* which is located in the former cannery.

Iva Kosmos is a postdoctoral scholar and researcher at the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Ljubljana. Her research focuses on different uses of memory, especially that related to Yugoslavia, and on post-Yugoslav cultural production, especially theatre and literature. She has a PhD from the University of Zagreb (2015). She was a Fulbright research fellow at the University of Wisconsin – Madison (2014) and a visiting researcher at the Centre for Southeast European Studies of the University of Graz (2016). She is currently working on a book that will be based on her doctoral thesis, which dealt with post-Yugoslav writers in exile.

Axel Luttenberger, PhD
University of Rijeka, Faculty of Maritime Studies, Rijeka, Croatia

Environmental crimes in coastal area

Environmental crimes are illegal acts that directly harm the environment. Environmental crimes, often perceived as victimless and incidental crimes, frequently rank low on the law enforcement priority list, and are commonly punished with administrative sanctions, which are often unclear and minor. The presentation analyses relevance of the Directive 2009/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law (ECD). ECD is not an instrument of criminal law, as the provision on environmental liability can help

prevent environmental crime by making perpetrators liable for consequences of their action and clean up measures in coastal area. One of the weaknesses of ECD is the lack of legal certainty as it defines what constitutes an environmental crime by reference to a behaviour being unlawful under other directives. It implies that the definition of environmental crime depends upon the violation of national legislation implementing the environmental acquis and the capacity of judiciary in Member States. Particular reference is made to the Republic of Croatia. Proper interrelationship between criminal law and non-criminal law enforcement avenues are of utmost importance in achieving more effectively the objectives of environmental protection.

Axel Luttenberger is a Full Professor with permanent tenure and the Head of Social Sciences Department at the Faculty of Maritime Studies of the University of Rijeka. He got his Bachelor's degree at Law school of Rijeka, and became Master of Law and Doctor of Law at the Law school of Split. He passed the Bar examination and runs a long lasting practice in marine insurance business as legal attorney and legal advisor. He has experience in local government and government public service having been the City Mayor and Member of Parliament. He has published four books and over ninety academic papers. His main activities are teaching maritime, commercial and ecology law at various university and vocational programmes.

Antonio Morić-Špánić, MA, mag. educ. geo
CROGIS – Center for Sustainable Development with GIS Technology

Dalmatian black pine – a hidden natural resource for the rural development of the island of Hvar

Apart from the Adriatic island of Hvar, Dalmatian black pine (*Pinus dalmatica*) grows only in the highest parts on the island of Brač and on several smaller sites on the island of Korčula, while on the Pelješac peninsula and the Biokovo mountain it grows only as a transitional hybrid with black pine (*Pinus nigra-intermedia*). Black pine of Hvar and Brač islands has a specific morphological characteristics and needle anatomy, which are substantially different from the black pine in other parts of Croatia.

Dalmatian black pine is autochthonous on the island of Hvar, but its range is rapidly diminishing because of harmful anthropogenic impact, mainly fire. Before the human impact on the indigenous Mediterranean vegetation, Dalmatian black pine was the most widespread species on the island. The earliest itineraries of Greek sailors recorded the island of Hvar as *Pityeia* (Pine Island). Today Dalmatian black pine forest prevail mainly in the areas above 300 meters above sea level. Taking into account primarily it's environmental and social role, black pine is probably the most important species for the afforestation of karst and it has an irreplaceable role in stopping the degradation of habitat conditions and the spread of various forms of erosion. The research has shown that in the period between 1975 and 2011 Dalmatian black pine forests area diminished to 1/3. Today Dalmatian black pine covers only 1% of the island and faces total extinction.

Due to environmental, social and recreational values of black pine, and because the most valuable natural and cultural resources of Hvar heritage are situated in its surrounding area, the author wishes to point out the necessity of future legislative and institutional protection of the higher parts of the island of Hvar in the of environmental protection category as "*significant landscape*".

Antonio Morić-Španić, MSc, was born on 22nd October 1989; graduated from the Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb. In 2017 he enrolled in a doctoral study at the same university. Actively involved in the improvement of secondary education through the implementation of STEM and ICT in education – the project "HvarR & D" (www.hvard.eu). Since 2016, Vice President of "CROGIS – Center for Sustainable Development of GIS technology". Research interests: spatial planning and regional development, the application of GIS in the sustainable management of physical resources and the implementation in the educational system.

Máirtín Ó Méalóid, Dip Arts (Linguistics) CPC (Transport)
Manager of Cape Clear Island Development Cooperative (Comharchumann Chléire Teoranta, Ireland)

The Irish Islands, "Communities on the Edge"

The Irish Islands are endeavouring to get the Irish Government to develop specific island policies that would help to safeguard these vulnerable offshore communities in an age of urbanisation. Throughout Ireland and indeed globally there is a move towards urban living. This has affected the islands in particular. Specific policies need to be developed to counter this trend.

This presentation will address the current situation including the access to funding and how the islands are supported financially to provide basic necessary services, and also the reasons why financial support without realistic island policies is not enough.

All of the Irish inhabited islands have a development officer who is dedicated to the sustainability of the island lifestyle and culture, but without realistic island policies their work is frustrating as they try to fight the very system that is paying them, in an effort to fulfil their role in favour of the island communities.

Specific information will be presented that will outline the situation regarding various elements of the Irish Island's needs, and the ways in which they could be addressed if there was political will and if the attitude towards islands could be changed.

Born in the coastal town of Dun Laoghaire in 1964. Studied linguistics and specifically Language Planning and Management in the National University of Ireland, Galway. He also has numerous marine related qualifications and is a licenced small passenger ferry captain and has studied Computer Aided Engineering and other engineering subjects. He holds a

Certificate of Professional Competence in Road Transport Management. He has 25 years of experience working on the various challenges that face island communities, including economic development and the safeguarding of the islands culture and heritage. He is currently Vice Chairperson of Comhdháil Oileán na hÉireann (the Irish Islands Federation). Recently he has been involved with the WASAC (Water Saving Challenge) project and has made presentations on this in Croatia, Brussels, Scotland and Ireland.

Ivona Orlić, PhD

Katja Sirotić, MA

Ethnographic museum of Istria/Museo Etnografico dell'Istria, Pazin, Hrvatska

The island of St Nicholas – an ethnographic research of the impressions of the domicile population

The island of St Nicholas is a small island in the maritime zone of the City of Poreč, also serving as a natural harbour wall. Records show that the island had been colonized in prehistoric times but larger communities have never lived there because of its size and its proximity to the neighboring mainland. Therefore, we cannot speak of classical migration theories in relation to the island, but we can observe migrations symbolically. After a brief historical review, this presentation will focus on the political migration and on the change of life on the island in the current political circumstances, i.e. how life changed on the island during the reign of Italy, Yugoslavia and what it like today in the Republic of Croatia. Labour migrations from villages to the cities play an important role in the research of life on the island in the last hundred years. At the time of the development of mass tourism, the rural population migrated from the inland of Istria to the coast due to labor demand. Consequently, a large number of residents travel on a daily basis from Poreč to the island or even temporarily inhabit the island during the tourist season. Paralelly with this circulation of working population, we can follow seasonal migration of tourists coming to the island for a holiday. In addition, this presentation will also mention the recent phenomenon of *lifestyle migrations.*

All these changes on the island over the years inevitably affected the domicile population, both in a positive and in a negative manner. Thus, the aim of our research is to focus on the domicile population and familiarize ourselves with their personal experience of the island: how they perceive it, which memories and emotions they relate to it and how satisfied they are with the current valorisation of the island. The data obtained through semi-structured interviews will be analysed in order to show the significance of this islet, which is diminshing due to massive tourism.

Ivona Orlić is an ethnologist, pedagogue, and photographer. She graduated from the Faculty of Pedagogy in Rijeka in the field of Pedagogy and Organization of Cultural Activities. She received her Ma and PhD from the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb in the fields of Ethnology

and Anthropology. Since 2006, she is a curator at the Ethnographic Museum of Istria/Museo Etnografico dell'Istria in Pazin. Ivona is also an assoociate at the Art school of Poreč. She has participated in research projects of the Institute for International Relations in Zagreb, Institute of Agriculture and Tourism in Poreč and in numerous scientific and professional conferences in Croatia and abroad. Ivona's publishing portfolio consists of scientific and professional papers, books and a picture book, all within the field of anthropology of food, identity, tourism, education, Istria. Ivona won the St. Maurice Award for culture (City of Poreč) and the Milovan Gavazzi Award (Croatian Ethnological Society).

Katja Sirotić graduated in 2017 from the University of Zadar as a double major student and acquired the title of Master of Ethnology and Anthropology and a Master of Education in Geography. Since March 2018, she has been an employee of the Ethnographic Museum of Istria/Museo Etnografico dell'Istria involved in the internship program under the mentorship of Senior Curator Ivona Orlić. She is actively engaged in cultivating traditional Istrian music through singing, music and dancing. The focus of her research is on intangible cultural heritage, traditional music, ethnomusicology, cultural identity and tourism. She is a member of the Croatian Ethnological Society.

Tomislav Oroz, PhD
Department of Ethnology and Anthropology, University of Zadar, Croatia
Aleksandar Tomaš
Senior year student of ethnology, anthropology and philosophy at the
University of Zadar, Croatia
Croatian Radio Television – Department of Folk Music, Zagreb, Croatia

Mediterranean paradise of local *foreigners*: imaginations of space and time on the island of Hvar

This presentation seeks to explore the cultural practices triggered by migration trends in recent years, especially those emerging on the island of Hvar. Ethnographical research conducted on the island of Hvar during last several years, mostly based on qualitative interviews with individuals that decided to settle (shortly or permanently) on the island, points out to some characteristics shared across diverse experiences and socio-cultural background of the settlers. So called traditional island culture, set up with the imaginations of Mediterranean settings, stir the imagination of modern life style migrants who saw Hvar as place of their settling. We wish to explore the intersections of recent tendencies of lifestyle migration and the effects of these contemporary phenomena on the island culture. What happens when preconceived images of Mediterranean paradise clash with the daily rhythm of the island? What do various discourses about Hvar have in common and how do they relate to islands' inland? Furthermore, we want to question the relationship between imaginations and practical experience of living on the island of Hvar, especially through the perspective of local islanders and foreigners that decided to

make Hvar their new home. What is the perception of Hvar in the eyes of modern travellers? Whether it is a question of "practical Mediterraneanism" (cf. Herzfeld 2005:45-63), or "being mediterranized" in the age of package tours (Löfgren 1999:161) contemporary cultural practices of migrants open numerous questions on the notions of diasporic identities and belongings, temporal and experiential perspectives and multiplicity of imaginations.

Tomislav Oroz is an assistant professor at the Department of Ethnology and Anthropology, University of Zadar. He holds a MA degree in ethnology, cultural anthropology and history from the University of Zagreb. At the same University, he obtained a Ph.D. degree in ethnology and cultural anthropology. His teaching activities at the home university include several courses on both the undergraduate and graduate levels. His research interests are in memory studies, Mediterranean studies, island studies and Balkan studies.

Aleksandar Tomaš holds BA in ethnology, anthropology and philosophy from the University of Zadar. His research interests vary from island studies in general to migration and sustainability problematics in particular. He has so far conducted a research in migration processes on the islands of Hvar and Silba. He is a member of "By the Ocean We Unite" NGO, specialized in sea pollution problematics. Currently he is a MA level student of ethnology, anthropology and philosophy at the University of Zadar. Besides that, he works on Croatian Radio Television in the radio department of folk music (radio presenter and editor of radio show "From Croatian folk heritage").

Dinka Pavelić, Master of Excellence BiA

Micro-Public

The presenter will explain the process and the consequences of the renovation of an old olive mill (communal magazine/warehouse), a registered cultural heritage monument situated on the small distant island of Premuda in the northern Adriatic, with 53 permanent inhabitants. With the renovation of "Malin" (as the locals call it) the use of the building will be altered from the olive grinding facility into the place of socialization for the locals. It will also be offered to various local NGOs. The renovation was initiated in 2011 and is still ongoing, as it depends on the financial inflow dynamics from the Ministry of Culture, the City of Zadar, the Ministry of Regional Development, and other alternative sources of financing.

Several volunteers, visitors, temporary inhabitants of the island and the local Premuda NGO initiated the renovation. The question is who will use this this new space? What is the character of the "*public*" and "*communal*" in such micro-communities on small distant islands? In addition to the communal magazine, the abandoned ex-army barracks observatory also has a potential for renovation and conversion into public use. The observatory was one of the forward points confronting Italy according to ex Yugoslav army

doctrine. As most of such army installations in the Croatian archipelago, it is also "waiting for the right project/investor" and until then it is left to dilapidation.

The author will elaborate the term of communal ownership and refer to the lessons learned from the workshops on the islands of Vis and Hvar that the lecturer has previously mentored. The workshop on Vis addressed the issue of the re-use of the ex army barracks Rogači in Komiža and the workshop in Jelsa (on Hvar) focused on seasonal traffic congestions in the town of Jelsa and how it affected local public places and traffic areas.

Dinka Pavelić is an architect, living and working in Zagreb. She got her degree in architecture from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, and the MA from the postgraduate laboratory of architecture Berlage Institute Amsterdam/ Rotterdam. Currently a PHD candidate at the Ljubljana University, Faculty of Architecture with the thesis on the island development named "Archipelagopolis-at home at the sea". She was teaching urban planning at the Faculty of Architecture and Faculty of Agronomy, Landscape design studies in Zagreb. She was also a guest professor at the Strelka institute in Moscow. She was editor in chief of the "Man and space"magazine, and a board member of vocational architects' associations (UHA, DAZ) in Croatia. She is a practicing architect and urban planner. Currently teaching at the School of applied Arts, Department of Architecture in Zagreb.

Sylvain Ivan Petit
SMILO NGO (Secretary and representative in Croatia)

Towards a label for small sustainable islands

Joining "Anatomija Otoka" is in line with my professional activities and my personal commitments. Since 2018, I have a chance to work alongside LAG 5, *Park Prirode* and the Municipality of Lastovo on a territorial diagnosis of the island of Lastovo.

My presentation will give a brief insight in the genesis of the SMILO NGO, presenting both our partner experts and institutions. I will detail our strategic objectives, mainly describing the structuration of the Label for small sustainable islands. In order to share our vision, principles, methodologies and processes, I will give an overview of our partner islands and our key activities from all around the world.

As I have been involved in SMILO as a facilitator for Croatian islands I will present the work done on the island of Zlarin since 2016: exhibitions, workshops, meetings, etc., that helped establish a shared territorial diagnosis of the island (SMILO themes for sustainable development: water and waste water sanitation, waste and its treatment, energy, landscapes and biodiversity). Moreover, we have encouraged a dynamic that will possibly lead to the definition of an integrated management plan for the island. At the heart of the presentation, I will describe the efforts invested in structuring and animating an innovative governance body, namely the Board for sustainable development of the island of Zlarin. In the remainder of the presentation, I will focus on efforts to develop planning

schemes that are in line with existing policies at different scales, from national to local, having in mind that the new Croatian Island Act will be enacted this year. Finally, I will open the discussion presenting our difficulties, major achievements and future steps.

I will cover the following key themes of Anatomija Otoka:
– methodology of island research and establishment of nissology, the study of islands;
– links between islands;
– spatial planning on the islands.

Outspoken, I believe I can demonstrate a keen sense of metaphor, I could live anywhere but preferably on shores or archipelagos as long as I can set up projects that highlight both the beauty of coastlines and the activities of people on it. I am French, Croatian, international, in fact from any country provided it has a reasonable (or nonreasonable) number of islands. I joined the PAP/RAC in Split in 2012, working on coastal and marine management across the Mediterranean. From the start I joined the SMILO initiative, I am happy to be its secretary, and also its representative on Croatian islands such as Zlarin and Lastovo.

Assoc. Prof. Lidija Runko Luttenberger, PhD
University of Rijeka, Department of Polytechnics

Reporting the Status of Natural Capital

Natural capital, which constitutes the richness of a nation in terms of wellbeing, since it provides valuable goods and services to people such as clean air, clean water, food and recreation, is under growing cumulative pressure. That is mainly the result of its mismanagement, also owing to the fact that its full value is not reflected in socio-economic policies and choices despite its fundamental importance for society's welfare. Some progress has been made in designating some areas for conservation, but the funds are often insufficient and there is no political will to enforce a genuine protection of wildlife or other services. One of the ecosystem categories includes cultural services – physical, intellectual, spiritual and symbolic interventions of humans into ecosystems, landscapes and seascapes. Conservation measures of natural resources are more likely to succeed if local communities are given ownership of them, share benefits, and are involved in decision-making processes. More involvement of local communities in decision-making preserves traditional knowledge about the functioning of natural systems and contributes to finding more effective ways of their protection. The Republic of Croatia should preserve its natural capital in the interest of its people, its ecosystems and the economy, which depends thereon. Like some other nations who introduced regular reporting and appropriate indicators, it should be proactive in devising the tools to measure the performance in preservation of natural capital.

Lidija Runko Luttenberger is an associate professor in environmental engineering and the Head of the School of Polytechnics of the University of Rijeka. She got her bachelor, master of

science and doctoral degrees from the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Rijeka. She worked in shipbuilding industry as design engineer, sales manager and management board member, in municipal utilities company as department manager, and also as the Asistant Minister in the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection. She authored the book Water and Waste Management as well as more than 90 scientific and professional papers in the field of environmental protection.

Assoc. Prof. Peter Simonič, PhD
Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Faculty of Arts,
University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Difference and distance in Šibenik archipelago

Migrations from and to Dalmatian islands and the Šibenik archipelago were manifold: two main emigrations (at the beginning and in the middle of the 20th century) and double immigration (colonisation in the 16-17th century and seasonal inflows of tourists in the last century).

Tourism has gradually entirely replaced various old agricultural and aqua-cultural formations. Yet, transformative patterns were quite dissimilar on the different islands like Zlarin, Žirje, Kaprije and Prvić. This might be influenced by the size, land ownership, average age, different number of settlements and bays, different infrastructure, patrons, distance of an island from the mainland, transport, communalism, state policies, watercourses etc.

The author will elaborate on these differences and diversities and will introduce a concept of "Anti-Kula", shoving that direct relations between islanders, or dependency, are scarce or do not exist at all. The case of a government steared redistribution in the Šibenik archipelago differs from the classical Malinowski's description of reciprocal exchange in the Pacific.

Peter Simonič is an Associate Professor at the Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Faculty of Arts, at the University of Ljubljana. He has been working as a freelance journalist, essayist and a university professor. He completed his PhD in 2006. His fields of research include: Political Anthropology, Economic Anthropology, Ecological Anthropology, Applied Anthropology and Cultural Management, and the Ethnology of Europe. He has conducted ethnographic research on: Slovenia (protected areas, political rituals, housing cooperatives, carnivals, agriculture, etc.); India (sugar cooperatives); South Africa (protected areas); Balkan states (heritage, politics); Dalmatia (heritage, insularity, tourism).

Prof. Nenad Starc, PhD

Marijana Sumpor, PhD
Department for Regional Development of the Institute of Economics, Zagreb

Small island perspective on regional policy diffusion

The paper elaborates on the effectiveness of regional policy diffusion in the context of small island development. It questions the ability of policy makers to address environmental, social and economic problems in remote and marginal regions. These regions require a special policy treatment that neither local nor national policy makers appear to be able to provide. Inefficiency of regional policy is analysed in historical perspective and discussed in the case study of the small Croatian island of Unije up to the point of the country's accession to the European Union.

The island of Unije has been subject to various development policies, which in the course of its history revealed negligence and inability of policy makers to ensure sustainable use of the island resources. The resulting emigration and negative selection of remaining islanders decimated the island community to an incoherent group of some 80 residents, incapable of engaging in any bottom up initiative. This resulted in a development stalemate, which the existing top down policies cannot overcome. In the remainder, a small island development policy based on concepts of marginality and sustainability is proposed.

Marijana Sumpor, PhD is a senior researcher at the Regional Development Department of the Institute of Economics, Zagreb. She holds a doctoral degree in economics from the University of Split. She is active as a consultant and trainer working in multisector and interdisciplinary contexts. She coordinates the Croatian Evaluation Network and the Western Balkan Evaluation Network. Fields of interest: EU Cohesion policy, regional development, sustainable island development, governance, scenario planning, strategic planning, and policy evaluation. She has co/authored more than 50 publications and studies including the book "Participatory governance of sustainable development".

Prof. dr. Nenad Starc was a senior research fellow (now emeritus) at the Institute of Economics Zagreb. Throughout his career, he has been a researcher and consultant in the field of regional economics specialising in island development, spatial planning and local development programming. He holds a MA degree from the University of California Berkeley and a doctoral degree in economics from The University of Zagreb. His activities span from scientific research, mentoring, preparation and evaluation of local and regional development strategies and programmes, to advising ministries and government agencies and teaching on a number of postgraduate studies at the universities of Zagreb, Rijeka and Split in Croatia. He is the member of the Executive Council of the International Small Island Studies Association (ISISA). He is currently advising the Ministry of Regional Development in drafting the new Island Act.

Stjepan Šterc, PhD
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Zagreb,
Department for Geography

Big Migrations – Security Threat to Croatian Islands

Hardly any lessons have been learned from the massive crossings of the North African population through the Mediterranean in 2014, from the great tragedies that migrants experienced on the way, and tragic images that came to us primarily from Lampedusa. It is estimated that over 600,000 people of different age, sex, ethnic and religious makeup crossed the sea en route to Europe, while Europe quietly observed, devoid of any major decision, plans and solutions. Each halt in these transitions was defined as the end of the tragedy, but tragedies continued.

Serious plans, solutions, actions, explanations, political questioning or decisions are absent. Hardly any agreement exists relating to the enormous concentration of economic, financial, military and other power in one part of the world (developed and allegedly democratic), which stagnates or is depopulating in demographic terms, while in the other part of the world the concentration of these things is of a lesser degree or practically non-existant, whereas the concentration of population is large and, in addition, grows exponentially.

Is it possible than 3/4 of the world's population, or, to put it more accurately, 75.92%, which is also estimated at 80% by 2050, remains in Africa and Asia (around 50% of the land area of Earth), avoiding major population migration towards e.g. Europe? According to estimates, Europe will lose nearly 100 million people by the end of the century through natural decline of the population. Europe is aging in demographic terms, it is dying and disappearing.

Simultaneously, African population will increase by 500 million people in 15 years, in 35 years for 1.3 billion people, and in 85 years for 3.2 billion people! Will this population remain confined within Africa alone? Probably not. Mediterranean and Croatian islands are perceived as a particular challenge for the future on this route. Presently, these figures only present statistical probabilities based on demographic potential and various trends in demographic growth and decline. At the time being.

Born in 1953 in Desna MartinskaVes. Graduated with the Bsc in Geography in 1979 from the University of Zagreb, Department of Geography. In 1980 he became assistant lecturer at the Department of Geography. Earned his Master´s degree in 1987, and his PhD in 2012. Worked for the government of Croatia, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was assistant minister at the Ministry of Development and Reconstruction and the Minisitry of Defence. Participated in the Homeland war and is still an active officer of the Croatian army. He is also one of the founders of Ivo Pilar Institute, Croatian Studies at the University of Zagreb and the journal for general social research " Društvena istraživanja". He teaches five courses at the Department of Geography. He authored some 90 research papers and actively participated at 60 scientific conferences. He published two university textbooks.

Ratimir Zimmerman, M Arh,
Zagreb Architects Society DAZ (prior to retirement UIH i MGIPU)

The Island System of the Croatian Adriatic (a contribution to the new Island Act)
Coastal parts and islands of the 7 Croatian mainland-island Counties are the most valuable development potential of the Republic of Croatia. In the forthcoming decades it will be the most attractive construction area interesting to all kinds of developers. According to the existing physical plans 1,477 km of the coast will be completely urbanized (settlements, economic activities and tourist zones), while some 748 km will be semi-urbanized (coastal roads, ports, army facilities, bathing areas). The remaining 2/3 of the coast will remain untouched.

In 2011, 47 Croatian islands were inhabited by 125,000 islanders. The 18 largest islands were inhabited by 115.000 (92%) islanders. Out of total of 155,000 flats of all kinds, 110,000 are used seasonally for tourist accomodation only. In the period of 1999-2017 some 30 billions Kuna were spent on islands out of the national budget (only 1/3 of the amount were favourable loans). A considerable amount of private capital was invested in real estate so that the number of flats exceeds the number of residents in most of the island settlements.

According to the official development index, the mainland and island coastal areas are the most developed parts of Croatia. Poverty maps show that poverty index is by 1/3 lower than in the continental part of the country. A considerable amount of state finances has been invested in the Croatian islands, most of it in the transport infrastructure. There is a number of subsidies and incentives. This is the area where the real estate prices are by far higher than in Slavonia. During the implementation of the Island Act enacted in 1999, Slavonia was economically decaying. When it was put on the agenda as a policy target the population has already emigrated, apparently for good.

The islands are not the most endangered part of Croatia. This is why the new Island Act should establish a more just budgetary financing of island development. The island system should be accorded with the budget capacity and the needs of the small underdveloped island communities.

Ratimir Zimmerman, M Arh., born in Virovitica in 1946, is a retired urban and physical planer. He worked at the Croatian Urban Institute (1969-1993.) and at the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction of the Republic of Croatia (1993-2011.). He took part in and/or coordinated the preparation of 38 physical plans (Yugoslav, Croatian, regional, county and muncipal levels including national and nature park physical plans) and 30 urban plans (general and implementation levels). He also prepared or coordinated the preparation of sectoral and thematic contributions to some 100 studies and research reports on physical planning, urbanization, road transport, tourism, housing, environmental protection, coastal zone management, spatial information systems. He took part in drafting laws, decrees and regulations and participated in some 100 congresses, conferences and workshops.

7th Anatomy of Islands

WORKSHOP

TEMPORAL COMMUNAL NETWORKS

18 | 9 | 2018 – 25| 9 |2018
Island of Lastovo, Croatia

ABOUT THE WORKSHOP

When discussing the common good, we start from four basic questions: how is belonging to a community (that manages the common good) defined, what does the common good consist of, when and under what conditions can it be used, and what is the best method of managing it. To all those seeking answers to these questions, islands are an interesting destination: due to their spatial limitations, island societies have always tended to use co-operative and flexible models in dealing with available resources, while exposure to permanent and temporary migrations required constant questioning and reinterpretation of the concepts of community and the communal. It could be said that the definitive, strict border (of the island) leads to softer and more dynamic internal borders, which in turn result in complex and, in terms of ownership, temporally fluid spaces and their networks – which are the central topic of this workshop.

COMMUNAL NETWORKS

On the micro-local level, from the typology of settlements to engineering solutions, the Island of Lastovo offers relatively unexplored but vital examples of sustaining life on the island throughout its multi-millennial history, including examples that could and should provoke re-thinking of the future spatial and social models. The tradition of communal use of restricted resources on Lastovo is an example of self-sustainable management of agricultural land, maritime domain, traffic infrastructure, communal waste, water supply infrastructure, traditional events, and even tourism, as a relatively recent phenomenon that results in the seasonal character of the settlements as well as their multi-functionality, thus posing an additional conceptual and planning challenge.

The location of the project assignment is Selo, a medieval but still functioning, although partly abandoned settlement located on an inland slope of the island. An architectural and urbanistic element of vital importance in Selo is *sular* – a large terrace on the first residential level, typically enclosed by benches forming a sitting area shaded by a pergola. Each neighbourhood has one communal *sular*. *Sulari* are also important gathering points along the route of the procession in the traditional annual carnival event, the Lastovo Carnival, when they are open for everyone. Along with the paths and squares, they form a complex network of spaces with richly layered identity determinants. They can serve as a map providing insight into the historical character of the whole community as well as the very idea of communal, private and public realms. Permanent and temporary inhabitants of Selo incorporate their own narratives into these already hybrid spaces, gradually changing and adding to the network. Identifying it anew, determining its contemporary character, and speculating on its modifications are tasks for observation and action.

ASSIGNMENT

As part of the workshop assignment, students will work with interpretive maps of a network of town areas suitable for various forms of communal use to study existing practices of management and conditions of use of those areas. Subsequently, they will design minimal spatial reconstructions, but also propose new forms of individual and collective creative work and "performative actions" that could enrich and strengthen the communal networks embedded into the physical structure of the settlement. On the large scale, it will be necessary to identify various groups that make up the dynamic mosaic of the community and define its connecting characteristics. On the small scale, using the example of the Carnival, additional forms of interaction and collective action could be formulated, inspiring non-commercial cooperation and dialogue between those groups, including tourists, seasonal workers, and various categories of "rooted" population, and recent "newcomers". The results should form a mosaic made up of a concrete spatial concept suitable for hosting suggested social practices and of a less tangible but still deliberate economic micro-model that would facilitate the financing of the planned activities and would constitute a form of egalitarian and solidary interaction. The local community should gain useful guidance, concrete plans for reconstruction or adaptation of buildings, planned interventions in communal spaces, proposals for inventive models of preserving *sulari* and public gardens, places for sharing personal stories, places for building new identities.

WORKSHOP LEADERS, LECTURERES AND GUEST CRITICS

Davisi Boontharm, Meiji University, Tokyo

Toshiki Hirano, University of Tokyo

Elisabeth Luggauer, Würzburg University

Aleksander Saša Ostan, Ljubljana Faculty of Architecture

Darko Radović, Keio University, Tokyo

Sano Satoshi, Eureka Architects and Keio University, Tokyo

Nenad Starc, Zagreb Institute of Economics

Sean Turner, LAG5, Lastovo

CONCEPT AND ORGANIZATION

Mariana Bucat, Dobre Dobričević Association

Ana Jeinić, Anatomy of Islands

Diana Magdić, independent resercher and activist

PROGRAMME

SEPTEMBER 18th

Registration of participants
Presentation of the workshop topic and program
Introduction of organizers, supervisors, guest lecturers, and critics
Introductory speeches by guest lecturers

SEPTEMBER 19th–24th

Introduction to the context and location of the project task in the form of guided field visits
Morning lectures of workshop leaders
Field research and group work on the project task
Interim presentations of projects with workshop leaders and guest critics
Organized leisure activities and final party with representatives of the local community

SEPTEMBER 25th

Public presentation of projects

MENTORS (in alphabetical order)

Davisi Boontharm is an accomplished academic in the field of architecture and urban design from the Meiji University, Tokyo, International Program in Architecture and Urban Design. Her international career path stretches from France, via Thailand, Singapore and Australia, to Japan. Davisi's research and teaching field is interdisciplinary and cross-cultural, with strong emphasis on environmental and cultural sustainability. Her research focuses on creative urban environments, which she perceives as a resource for requalification. She has published several research books and a number of academic papers. Her passion for cities also finds its expression in creative work. She has exhibited her drawings and paintings in Japan, Croatia and Italy.

Mariana Bucat is an architect and an activist, a partner in the Architectural Collective, practicing planning design and supervision in Split. She studied at the Architectural Faculty in Zagreb and at the IUAV University in Venice. She attended a number of workshops and took part at several tenders.

Toshiki Hirano is a founding partner of the Toshiki Hirano Design and an assistant professor at the University of Tokyo. He holds a Bachelor's degree from the Kyoto University and the MA degree in Architecture from the Princeton University, where he also received the Underwood Prize with Suzanne Kolarik. Prior to founding the firm, Hirano has worked for the Reiser + Umemoto RUR DPC. His projects have been published in various magazines such as the Architectural Digest, designboom, suckerPUNCH, and Bustler. He teaches planning and design at the University of Tokyo with Kengo Kuma. He also organizes an annual exhibition *Japanese Junction,* which displays student projects from universities around the world. He is a licensed architect in Japan and holder of a Ph.D.

Ana Jeinić (born 1981 in Banjaluka, SFR Yugoslavia) is a PhD candidate at the Institute of Architectural Theory, Art History and Cultural Studies in Graz, where she was teaching from 2010 until 2015. She graduated from the Graz University of Technology and was a guest scholar at the IUAV University in Venice and the Delft University of Technology, as well as a guest lecturer and researcher at the University of Edinburgh. She co-edited and co-authored the book *Is There (Anti)Neoliberal Architecture?* (Berlin, 2013). Her curatorial project *Architecture after the Future* (architecture-after-the-future.org) was awarded the Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky Grant by the Austrian Federal Chancellery in 2016 and was promoted by the pan-European Future Architecture Platform the same year. Currently, Ana Jeinić lives in Graz and Zagreb and is an active member of the Anatomy of Islands Association.

Elisabeth Luggauer, born 1987 in Klagenfurt, Austria, is a cultural anthropologist, educated mostly in Graz (Austria). She focuses on urban anthropology and multispecies-ethnography in urban spaces, especially in the context of the Southeast Europe and the

Mediterranean. In 2014, she took part at the Research and Exhibition Project '*Graz. Offene Stadt'* by the Department of Cultural Anthropology (Graz University), the Graz Academia and the Graz Museum. Since 2015, she is working on her PhD about co-existence of humans and stray dogs in the urban culture of Podgorica. After a lengthier fieldwork in Podgorica (Montenegro) in 2016, and following her tenure as a guest researcher at the Department of European Ethnology in Turku (Finland) she is currently employed at the Department of European Ethnology/Volkskunde at the Würzburg University in Germany.

Diana Magdić (1974), urban sociologist, independent researcher and activist form Split, Croatia. Author of a great number of expert and popular papers dealing with the topics ranging from the protection of cultural and natural heritage, through history of urban planning, to post-tourist city. Takes part in conferences and seminars, both institutional and non-institutional, works as a mentor of trans-disciplinary workshops and creates projects fighting for common goods and spatial justice.

Aleksander Saša Ostan (1959) is a free lance architect, active in a broad archi-cultural field: planning, building, leading workshops, lecturing, researching, writing, drawing, photography (home and abroad). He is an associate professor at the Faculty of Architecture in Ljubljana. He leads the architects' section at the Chamber of Architecture and Space of Slovenia (ZAPS). He is the founding partner of *Ostan Pavlin Atelje* together with N. Pavlin. He is an author of a number of articles and papers (*Ethical Insights in Arts*, 2001; *The Messages of Space*, 2008; *Urgency for New Urban Policy*, 2008; *Architectural History*, 2013 etc.). Awarded (inter)nationallly: a number of awards for the Celica Hostel *(,…the hippest hostel in the world')* by Lonely Planet 2006), he exibited at the Venice Arch. Biennale in 2008, won Golden Nest Award in 2009 (all with the Open Circle), the Golden Pencil Arch. Award in 2005, 2008, 2011 and 2017; Max Fabiani award in 2010 and 2014; was nominated for the European ECTP Award in 2010 and for the Piranesi Award in 2015 and 2017, as well as for the Plečnik Award in 2016.

Darko Radović is a professor of Architecture and Urban Design at the Keio University, Tokyo, and a visiting professor at the United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability and Politecnico di Milano, DASTU. He has taught, researched and practised in the fields of sustainable architecture, urban design, planning and strategic thinking in Europe, Australia and Asia. At the Keio University, Darko leads architecture and urban design research laboratory ‚*co+labo radović*', a strategic Comprehensive Design Workshop and coordinates a Keio Architecture Initiative. His work was published in English, Serbo-Croatian, Japanese, Korean, Italian and Thai languages.

Sano Satoshi is the principal architect at Eureka, an architectural design & engineering practice he co-founded in Tokyo in 2009. Prior to Eureka, he worked with Kengo Kuma and completed a variety of architectural projects in the USA, UK, China and Japan.

Currently he is pursuing a doctorate in architecture and urbanism at Darko Radovic laboratory, Keio University where he has worked as an assistant lecturer/technical assistant since 2009. In addition to his practice and academic research, he has also been an active member of the Society of Art, Literature and Architecture in his local community.

Nenad Starc was a senior research fellow (now emeritus) at the Institute of Economics Zagreb. Throughout his career, he has been a researcher and consultant in the field of regional economics specialising in island development, spatial planning and local development programming. He holds a MA degree from the University Of Berkeley, California, and a doctoral degree in economics from the University of Zagreb. His activities span from scientific research, mentoring, preparation and evaluation of local and regional development strategies and programmes, to advising ministries and government agencies and teaching on a number of postgraduate studies at the Universities of Zagreb, Rijeka and Split in Croatia. He is the member of the Executive Council of the International Small Island Studies Association (ISISA). He is currently advising the Ministry of Regional Development in drafting the new island Act.

Sean Turner is a geographer from Washington D.C. He visited Croatia in 2013, fell in love with the island of Vis and begun his career in island geography and nissology, focusing on the Croatian archipelago. He has since completed a Honours research on the topic of sustainability patterns on the island of Vis and his Master's thesis on the topic of Agricultural Suitability and Revitalization on the Island of Vis. In 2016, he was awarded the Fulbright Scholarship to Croatia to do the island-based (nissology) research at the Zagreb Institute of Economics. He graduated from the University of Maryland with a B.S. in Geographical Sciences/Government and Politics and an M.S. in Applied Geographical Sciences. He plans to pursue his Ph.D. studies with a focus on island sustainability classification and on the effect of disproportionate biodiversity on social and economic structures in island communities.